

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ANNUAL REPORTS,

1880.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.

1880.

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STATE
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

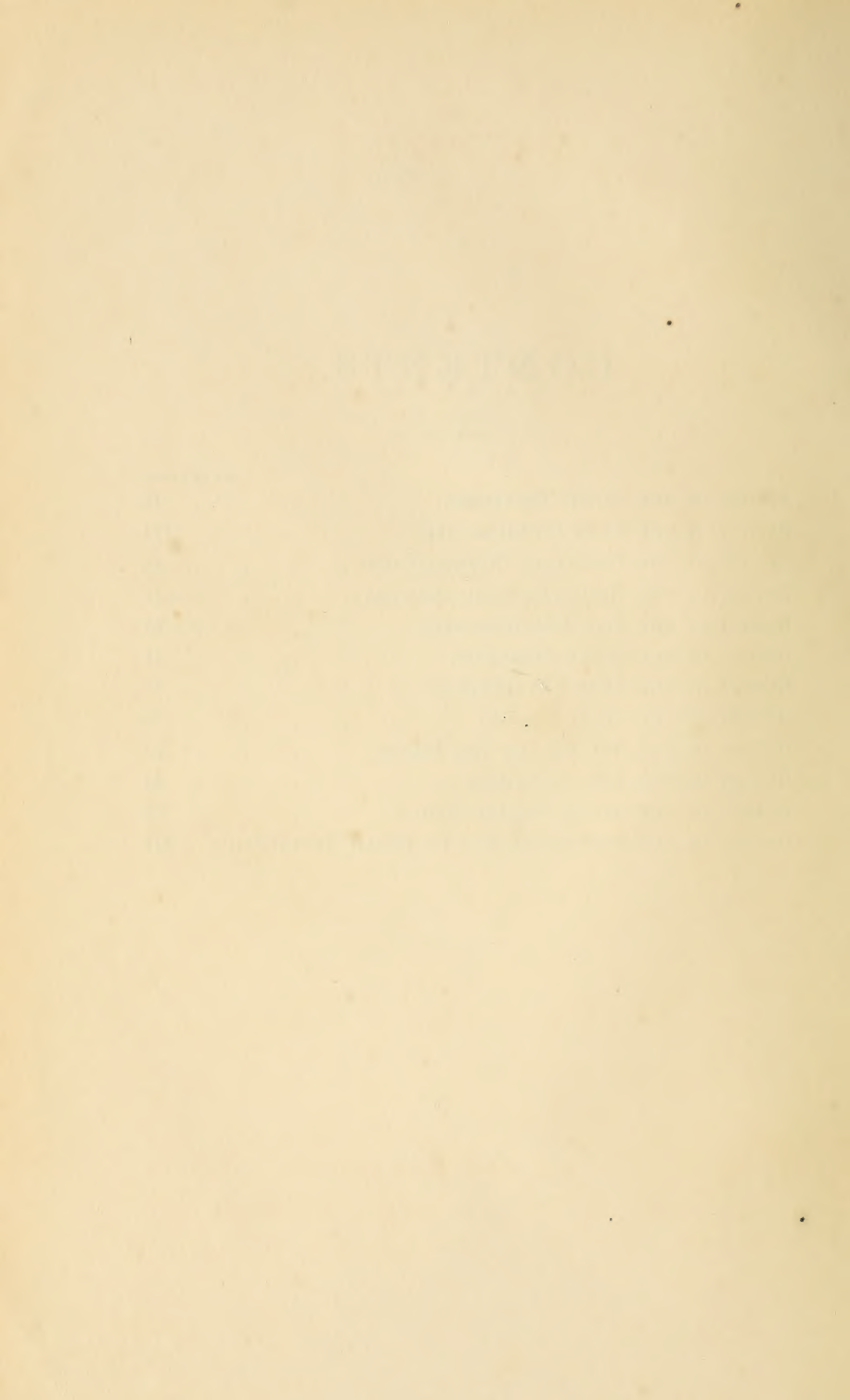
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REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MAY 31, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
CONCORD, June 1, 1880.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report, exhibiting the transactions of this department for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1880.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 1, 1879,	\$	63,756.90	
Total receipts during the year,		1,202,838.17	
		<hr/>	\$1,266,595.07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements during			
the year,	\$	1,150,324.57	
Cash on hand June 1, 1880,		116,270.50	
		<hr/>	\$1,266,595.07

DEBT.

Liabilities June 1, 1879,	\$	3,638,603.20	
Assets June 1, 1879,		65,052.30	
		<hr/>	
Net indebtedness,			\$3,573,550.90
Liabilities June 1, 1880,	\$	3,629,612.50	
Assets June 1, 1880,		117,146.35	
		<hr/>	
Net indebtedness,			\$3,512,466.15
		<hr/>	
Decrease of debt during the year,			\$61,084.75

REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The following statement exhibits the sources of the revenue and the nature of the expenses for the year 1879-80.

REVENUE.

State tax,	\$399,880.00
Railroad tax,	87,915.53
Insurance tax,	7,389.79
Interest,	3,456.91
Premium on bonds,	28,704.00
Prison fund,	10,000.00
Charter fees,	950.00
License fees (peddlers),	1,520.00
Geological reports (9 copies),	144.00
Miscellaneous, including special road taxes, 1876-77, 1878-79,	2,404.73
License fees (fertilizers),	400.00
License fees (trees and shrubs),	550.00
License fees (lightning-rods),	200.00
Legacy and succession tax,	2,449.97
Telegraph tax,	901.83
Express tax,	478.60
Total revenue,	<u>\$547,345.36</u>

EXPENSES.

Ordinary expenses,	\$159,741.40
Extraordinary expenses,	112,207.12
Interest,	214,312.09
Total expenses,	<u>\$486,260.61</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses,	<u>\$61,084.75</u>

For convenience, expenses are divided into two classes, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary expenses include salaries and expenses whose payment is authorized by general laws, and which are of annual occurrence. During the past year they have been as follows, viz. : —

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Salaries,	\$38,429.89
Legislature,	46,143.80
Engrossing clerk,	185.30
Honorable council,	2,336.80
State printing,	14,002.02
Auditing printer's accounts,	38.40
Publishing laws,	2,106.00
Increase state library,	500.00
Trustees of normal school (expenses),	454.99
Clerks of supreme court,	460.32
Support of indigent insane,	6,000.00
Support of convict insane,	3,394.82
N. H. National Guard,	24,994.57
Bounty on wild animals,	2,155.00
Fish commissioners,	1,898.95
State-house,	4,901.77
Asylum library,	100.00
Reform school,	6,000.00
Board of agriculture,	791.37
Board of equalization,	2,527.08
Incidentals,	2,028.82
Advertising, other than laws,	198.20
Contagious diseases (cattle),	78.50
Legacy and succession tax (expense),	14.80
Total ordinary expenses,	<hr/> \$159,741.40

Extraordinary expenses are those which are authorized by special acts of the legislature. For the past year they have been as follows, viz. : —

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Abatement of state tax, 1879,	\$4,660.00
Deaf and dumb (education of),	6,318.41
Blind (education of),	2,875.00
State normal school,	5,000.00
Agricultural college,	3,000.00
Prisoners' Aid Association,	172.40
White-Mountain roads,	2,184.18
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$24,209.99

Amount brought forward,	\$24,209.99
Legislative resolves,	5,810.59
Prison library,	79.75
State library (special appropriation),	438.45
New prison,	73,025.71
Reform school (special appropriation),	4,000.00
Contingent fund,	98.00
Idiotic and feeble-minded youth,	525.00
Engrossing centennial resolutions,	100.00
Revising statutes,	1,800.00
Lake Company commission,	1,009.63
Signals, coast survey,	760.00
Printing bonds,	350.00
	<hr/>
Total extraordinary expenses,	\$112,207.12

INTEREST.

There have been paid on account of interest the past year, or credited to the several trust funds, the following amounts, viz. : —

Surplus revenue,	\$60.57	
Fisk legacy,	993.01	
Kimball legacy,	405.21	
School fund,	1,500.00	
Coupons on bonds and interest on		
registered bonds,	206,124.00	
Interest on state notes,	5,229.30	
	<hr/>	\$214,312.09

The following has been received, viz. : —

Interest on deposits,	3,456.91
	<hr/>
Net interest,	\$210,855.18

PRINCIPAL OF STATE DEBT.

There have been paid, during the year, state	
bonds amounting to	\$258,000.00
State notes,	53,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$311,500.00

TRUST FUNDS.

Trust funds have increased \$2,509.30 by the accumulation of interest since June 1, 1879, and are now as follows, viz. : —

Fisk legacy,	\$17,543.16	
Kimball legacy,	6,753.49	
Surplus revenue,	1,009.44	
School fund,	25,000.00	
Interest on school fund,	16,500.00	
Interest on surplus revenue,	1,606.41	
	<hr/>	\$68,412.50

LITERARY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance June 1, 1879,	\$140.86	
Non-resident savings-bank tax,	23,911.71	
	<hr/>	\$24,052.57

Disbursements.

Dividend to towns, of thirty-seven cents per scholar, as per table in appendix,	\$24,041.12	
Balance to the credit of the fund,	11.45	
	<hr/>	\$24,052.57

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the treasury June 1, 1879,	\$63,756.90
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STATE TAX OF 1877.

Green's Grant,	\$120.00	
Kilkenny (balance),	21.33	
	<hr/>	\$141.33
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$63,898.23

Amount brought forward,	\$63,898.23
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STATE TAX OF 1878.

Albany (balance),	\$199.80	
Pittsburg (balance),	522.93	
Chandler's Purchase (balance),	7.00	
Second College Grant,	40.00	
Low and Burbank's Grant (balance),	18.34	
	<hr/>	\$788.07

STATE TAX OF 1879.

Rockingham County.

Atkinson,	\$716.00	
Auburn,	712.00	
Brentwood,	748.00	
Candia,	1,180.00	
Chester,	1,124.00	
Danville,	468.00	
Deerfield,	1,480.00	
Derry,	2,060.00	
East Kingston,	524.00	
Epping,	1,416.00	
Exeter,	5,164.00	
Fremont,	480.00	
Gosport,	44.00	
Greenland,	1,108.00	
Hampstead,	836.00	
Hampton,	1,480.00	
Hampton Falls,	688.00	
Kensington,	704.00	
Kingston,	1,028.00	
Londonderry,	1,572.00	
Newcastle,	340.00	
Newington,	544.00	
Newmarket,	2,952.00	
Newton,	688.00	
North Hampton,	980.00	
Northwood,	1,188.00	
Nottingham,	864.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$31,088.00	\$64,686.30

Amounts brought forward,	\$31,088.00	\$64,686.30
Plaistow,	756.00	
Portsmouth,	20,260.00	
Raymond,	976.00	
Rye,	1,512.00	
Salem,	1,368.00	
Sandown,	468.00	
Seabrook,	672.00	
South Hampton,	536.00	
South Newmarket,	920.00	
Stratham,	1,312.00	
Windham,	772.00	
	<hr/>	\$60,640.00

Strafford County.

Barrington,	\$1,368.00	
Dover,	14,544.00	
Durham,	1,408.00	
Farmington,	2,672.00	
Lee,	1,024.00	
Madbury,	504.00	
Middleton,	312.00	
Milton,	1,332.00	
New Durham,	652.00	
Rochester,	5,648.00	
Rollinsford,	2,820.00	
Somersworth,	6,440.00	
Strafford,	1,332.00	
	<hr/>	\$40,056.00

Belknap County.

Alton,	\$1,544.00	
Barnstead,	1,208.00	
Belmont,	1,356.00	
Center Harbor,	428.00	
Gilford,	3,016.00	
Gilmanton,	1,372.00	
Laconia,	4,240.00	
Meredith,	1,804.00	
New Hampton,	928.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$15,896.00	\$165,382.30

Amounts brought forward, .	\$15,896.00	\$165,382.30
Sanbornton,	1,348.00	
Tilton,	1,092.00	
	<hr/>	\$18,336.00

Carroll County.

Albany,	\$42.93	
Bartlett,	488.00	
Brookfield,	416.00	
Chatham,	268.00	
Conway,	1,520.00	
Eaton,	308.00	
Effingham,	596.00	
Freedom,	680.00	
Hart's Location,	104.00	
Jackson,	344.00	
Madison,	384.00	
Moultonborough,	860.00	
Ossipee,	1,208.00	
Sandwich,	1,288.00	
Tamworth,	892.00	
Tuftonborough,	852.00	
Wakefield,	1,220.00	
Wolfeborough,	3,112.00	
Hale's Location,	2.33	
	<hr/>	\$14,585.26

Merrimack County.

Allenstown,	\$2,160.00	
Andover,	1,328.00	
Boscawen,	2,132.00	
Bow,	988.00	
Bradford,	1,012.00	
Canterbury,	1,352.00	
Chichester,	752.00	
Concord,	22,200.00	
Danbury,	740.00	
Dunbarton,	1,276.00	
Epsom,	832.00	
Franklin,	4,256.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$39,028.00	\$198,303.56

Amounts brought forward,	\$39,028.00	\$198,303.56
Henniker,	1,632.00	
Hill,	496.00	
Hooksett,	1,784.00	
Hopkinton,	2,340.00	
Loudon,	1,480.00	
Newbury,	600.00	
New London,	1,084.00	
Northfield,	976.00	
Pembroke,	2,788.00	
Pittsfield,	2,088.00	
Salisbury,	856.00	
Sutton,	956.00	
Warner,	2,116.00	
Webster,	832.00	
Wilmot,	712.00	
	<hr/>	\$59,768.00

Hillsborough County.

Amherst,	\$1,784.00	
Antrim,	1,316.00	
Bennington,	436.00	
Bedford,	1,560.00	
Brookline,	752.00	
Deering,	680.00	
Francestown,	1,272.00	
Goffstown,	2,180.00	
Greenfield,	808.00	
Greenville,	1,148.00	
Hancock,	924.00	
Hillsborough,	1,724.00	
Hollis,	1,648.00	
Hudson,	1,384.00	
Litchfield,	668.00	
Lyndeborough,	688.00	
Manchester,	39,724.00	
Mason,	904.00	
Merrimack,	1,544.00	
Milford,	3,856.00	
Mont Vernon,	736.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$65,736.00	\$258,071.56

Amounts brought forward,	\$65,736.00	\$258,071.56
Nashua,	17,452.00	
New Boston,	1,672.00	
New Ipswich,	1,528.00	
Pelham,	1,524.00	
Peterborough,	3,876.00	
Sharon,	168.00	
Temple,	476.00	
Weare,	2,124.00	
Wilton,	1,844.00	
Windsor,	104.00	
	<hr/>	\$96,504.00

Cheshire County.

Alstead,	\$1,476.00	
Chesterfield,	1,296.00	
Dublin,	800.00	
Fitzwilliam,	1,260.00	
Gilsum,	712.00	
Hinsdale,	1,520.00	
Harrisville,	924.00	
Jaffrey,	1,844.00	
Keene,	11,988.00	
Marlborough,	1,368.00	
Marlow,	828.00	
Nelson,	444.00	
Richmond,	640.00	
Rindge,	1,196.00	
Roxbury,	176.00	
Sullivan,	604.00	
Swanzy,	1,548.00	
Surry,	464.00	
Stoddard,	576.00	
Troy,	948.00	
Walpole,	2,820.00	
Westmoreland,	1,696.00	
Winchester,	2,156.00	
	<hr/>	\$37,284.00
Amount carried forward,		\$391,859.56

Amount brought forward, \$391,859.56

Sullivan County.

Acworth,	\$1,060.00	
Cornish,	1,340.00	
Croydon,	532.00	
Charlestown,	2,836.00	
Claremont,	7,012.00	
Goshen,	512.00	
Grantham,	432.00	
Langdon,	648.00	
Lempster,	584.00	
Newport,	3,352.00	
Plainfield,	1,484.00	
Springfield,	440.00	
Sunapee,	624.00	
Unity,	760.00	
Washington,	844.00	
	<hr/>	\$22,460.00

Grafton County.

Alexandria,	\$580.00
Ashland,	1,188.00
Bath,	1,196.00
Benton,	272.00
Bethlehem,	972.00
Bridgewater,	300.00
Bristol,	1,348.00
Campton,	776.00
Canaan,	1,388.00
Dorchester,	324.00
Easton,	204.00
Ellsworth,	80.00
Enfield,	1,816.00
Franconia,	564.00
Grafton,	788.00
Groton,	332.00
Hanover,	2,272.00
Haverhill,	1,972.00
Hebron,	272.00

Amounts carried forward, \$16,644.00 \$414,319.56

Amounts brought forward,	\$16,644.00	\$414,319.56
Holderness,	588.00	
Landaff,	512.00	
Lebanon,	4,768.00	
Lincoln,	68.00	
Lisbon,	1,988.00	
Littleton,	2,620.00	
Lyman,	464.00	
Lyme,	1,228.00	
Monroe,	500.00	
Orange,	208.00	
Orford,	1,344.00	
Piermont,	904.00	
Plymouth,	1,580.00	
Rumney,	964.00	
Thornton,	384.00	
Warren,	724.00	
Waterville,	48.00	
Wentworth,	468.00	
Woodstock,	204.00	
	<hr/>	\$36,208.00

Coos County.

Berlin,	\$520.00	
Cambridge,	56.00	
Carroll,	532.00	
Clarksville,	252.00	
Colebrook,	1,348.00	
Columbia,	628.00	
Dalton,	480.00	
Dummer,	176.00	
Errol,	200.00	
Gorham,	856.00	
Jefferson,	608.00	
Lancaster,	2,344.00	
Milan,	376.00	
Northumberland,	824.00	
Pittsburg,	564.00	
Randolph,	120.00	
Shelburne,	236.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$10,120.00	\$450,527.56

Amounts brought forward,	\$10,120.00	\$450,527.56
Stark,	420.00	
Stratford,	700.00	
Stewartstown,	720.00	
Whitefield,	1,068.00	
Bean's Purchase,	28.00	
Irving's Grant,	4.00	
Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies' Grant,	28.00	
Martin's Location,	12.00	
Millsfield,	40.89	
Sargent's Purchase,	56.00	
Success,	32.00	
Wentworth's Location,	36.00	
Low and Burbank's Grant,	20.00	
Crawford's Purchase,	80.00	
Chandler's Purchase,	8.00	
Nash and Sawyer's Location,	16.00	
Odell's Township,	72.00	
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase,	24.00	
Gore between Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies' Grant,	4.00	
Second College Grant,	40.00	
		<hr/> \$13,528.89

INSURANCE TAX FOR 1879.

Fire-Insurance Companies:

Ætna, Hartford, Conn.,	\$366.26
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.,	16.29
Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass.,	17.02
British America, Boston, Mass.,	22.53
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.,	12.40
Commercial Union, London, Eng.,	82.48
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	28.62
Continental, New York City,	98.42
Dwelling-house, Boston, Mass.,	4.80
Elliot, Boston, Mass.,	3.72

Amounts carried forward,	\$652.54	\$464,056.45
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Amounts brought forward,	\$652.54	\$464,056.45
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.,	5.65	
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.,	44.95	
Fire Ass'ciation, Phil'delphia, Penn.,	111.29	
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass.,	91.46	
First National Fire, Worcester, Mass.,	26.38	
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Penn.,	117.76	
Germania Fire, New York City,	39.08	
German American, New York City,	75.10	
Girard Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, Penn.,	13.30	
Gloucester, Gloucester, Mass.,	7.10	
Hanover Fire, New York City,	54.10	
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	198.45	
Hartford Steam Boiler, Hartford, Conn.,	14.15	
Home, New York City,	252.03	
Holyoke Mutual, Salem, Mass.,	13.93	
Hamburg-Magdeburg, office New York City,	6.78	
Imperial, London, Eng.,	27.64	
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.,	159.84	
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.,	7.54	
La Caisse Generale, Paris,	20.44	
Lancashire, Manchester, Eng.,	113.54	
La Confiance, office Boston, Mass.,	3.61	
Liverpool and London and Globe, Great Britain,	175.25	
London Assurance Co., London, Eng.,	25.14	
London and Lancashire, office New York City,	33.49	
Manhattan Fire, New York City,	38.28	
Amounts carried forward,	\$2,328.82	\$464,056.45

Amounts brought forward,	\$2,328.82	\$464,056.45
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine,		
Boston, Mass.,	16.73	
Mechanics' Mutual, Boston, Mass.,	8.69	
Merchants', Newark, N. J.,	15.92	
Merchants', Providence, R. I.,	31.58	
Metropole. office Boston, Mass.,	18.58	
Merchants and Farmers' Mutual,		
Worcester, Mass.,	27.10	
Meriden Fire, Meriden, Conn.,	23.19	
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	40.54	
Niagara, New York City,	24.55	
North British, London, Eng.,	105.28	
Northern, London, Eng.,	27.64	
Orient, Hartford, Conn.,	50.47	
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.,	95.79	
People's, Newark, N. J.,	14.15	
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	63.68	
Prescott, Boston, Mass.,	11.77	
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.,	265.90	
Queen, London, Eng.,	201.87	
Quincy Mutual, Quincy, Mass.,	21.46	
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.,	12.70	
Royal, Liverpool, Eng.,	199.94	
Revere, Boston, Mass.,	11.30	
St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn.,	39.30	
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, Scot-		
land,	42.02	
Shawmut, Boston, Mass.,	50.97	
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.,	16.24	
Springfield Fire and Marine, Spring-		
field, Mass.,	231.07	
Star, New York City,	6.68	
St. Nicholas, New York City,	12.30	
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell,		
Mass.,	13.84	
Transatlantic, New York City,	29.78	
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.,	42.88	
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	61.70	
United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.,	2.69	
	<hr/>	\$41,167.12
Amount carried forward,		\$468,223.57

Amount brought forward, \$468,223.57

Life-Insurance Companies.

Ætna Life, Hartford, Conn.,	\$306.32	
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.,	37.64	
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.,	325.02	
Connecticut General, Hartford, Conn.,	11.97	
Continental, Hartford, Conn.,	62.73	
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City,	174.66	
John Hancock, Boston, Mass.,	4.23	
Manhattan Life, New York City,	33.30	
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.,	527.52	
Mutual Life, New York City,	268.26	
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.,	121.60	
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.,	27.83	
New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.,	93.50	
New York Life, New York City,	11.34	
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.,	305.29	
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.,	9.86	
Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.,	94.87	
United States Life, New York City,	9.89	
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.,	100.80	
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.,	17.04	
	<hr/>	\$2,543.67
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H.,		\$2,500.00

SAVINGS-BANK TAX OF 1879.

As per table in appendix, \$263,054.81

RAILROAD TAX OF 1879.

As per table in appendix, \$178,112.98

Amount carried forward, \$914,435.03

Amount brought forward,	\$914,435.03
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INTEREST.

Interest on deposits,	\$3,456.91
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SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1876.

Hale's Location,	\$5.14
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SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1877.

Green's Grant,	\$325.00	
Hale's Location,	5.11	
Martin's Location,	22.50	
Kilkenny,	53.33	
Pinkham's Grant,	25.50	
	<hr/>	\$431.44

SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1878.

Chandler's Purchase,	\$15.31	
Crawford's Purchase,	175.00	
Hale's Location,	5.12	
Low and Burbank's Grant,	48.11	
Martin's Location,	22.50	
Sargent's Purchase,	133.50	
Second College Grant,	97.50	
Success,	81.50	
Thompson's and Meserve's Purchase,	62.50	
	<hr/>	\$641.04

SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1879.

Bean's Purchase,	\$70.00	
Chandler's Purchase	17.50	
Crawford's Purchase,	200.00	
Erving's Grant,	12.00	
Gilmanton and Atkinson Acad- emies' Grant,	72.50	
Gore between Gilmanton and At- kinson Academies' Grant,	6.00	
Hale's Location,	4.38	
Low and Burbank's Grant,	52.50	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$434.88	\$918,969.56

Amounts brought forward,	\$434.88	\$918,969.56
Martin's Location,	25.00	
Millsfield,	99.15	
Nash and Sawyer's Location,	37.50	
Odell's Township,	165.00	
Sargent's Purchase,	133.50	
Second College Grant,	97.50	
Success,	81.50	
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase,	62.50	
	<hr/>	\$1,136.53

CHARTER FEES.

Amory Manufacturing Company,	\$50.00	
Crystal Springs Water Company,	25.00	
Aphorp Reservoir Company,	50.00	
Guaranty Savings Bank,	100.00	
Amoskeag Bank,	100.00	
Nashua & Rochester Railroad Co.,	25.00	
Lancaster & Kilkenny Railroad Co.,	50.00	
Merchants' Bank,	100.00	
Bristol Savings Bank,	25.00	
Concord & Rochester Railroad Co.,	25.00	
Worcester & Nashua Railroad Co.,	25.00	
Whitefield & Jefferson Railroad Co.,	50.00	
Farmington & Rochester Railroad Co.,	25.00	
Boston, Concord, & Montreal R. R. Co.,	25.00	
Manchester Steam Heating Company,	50.00	
Manchester & Keene Railroad Co.,	25.00	
New Hampshire Banking Company,	100.00	
Kearsarge Bank,	50.00	
Pittsfield Bank,	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$950.00

LICENSE FEES, — PEDDLERS.

Rockingham County,	\$200.00	
Strafford “	20.00	
Belknap “	70.00	
Carroll “	50.00	
Merrimack “	180.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$520.00	\$921,056.09

Amounts brought forward,	\$520.00	\$921,056.09
Hillsborough County,	380.00	
Cheshire “	300.00	
Sullivan “	40.00	
Grafton “	130.00	
Coos “	150.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,520.00

LICENSE FEES, — LIGHTNING-RODS.

Albert A. Moore,	\$100.00	
Samuel H. Hill,	100.00	
	<hr/>	\$200.00

LICENSE FEES, — FERTILIZERS.

Whittemore Brothers,	\$50.00	
Bradley Fertilizer Company,	50.00	
Bowker Fertilizer Company,	50.00	
Pacific Guano Company,	50.00	
Standard Fertilizer Company,	50.00	
J. A. Tucker & Company,	50.00	
L. B. Darling & Company,	50.00	
Rumford Chemical Works,	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$400.00

LICENSE FEES, — TREES AND SHRUBS.

Charles P. Hill,	\$50.00	
Daniel Johnson,	50.00	
R. Dickenson,	50.00	
John M. Jackson,	50.00	
William Perley,	50.00	
William M. Smith,	50.00	
Theodore H. Payne,	50.00	
Joseph H. Warren,	50.00	
John Q. A. Swain,	50.00	
Rodney Woodman,	50.00	
Sylvester Glidden,	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$550.00

Amount carried forward,	<hr/>	\$923,726.09
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Amount brought forward, \$923,726.09

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION TAX.

Rockingham County,	\$1,169.05	
Strafford “	256.96	
Belknap “	19.10	
Merrimack “	286.07	
Hillsborough “	263.35	
Cheshire “	202.16	
Sullivan “	253.28	
	<hr/>	\$2,449.97

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

As per table in appendix, \$478.60

TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

As per table in appendix, \$901.83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of gun-house,	\$72.08	
National Guard fines,	32.00	
Sales of public property by janitor,	86.50	
Sales of Report of State Geologist (9 copies),	144.00	
Bonds sold,	300,000.00	
Premium on bonds,	28,704.00	
Prison fund,	10,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$339,038.58

Total receipts, \$1,266,595.07

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor's salary,	\$1,000.00
Honorable council,	2,336.80
Contingent fund,	98.00

Amount carried forward, \$3,434.80

Amount brought forward,	\$3,434.80	
Printing message,	60.41	
Printing proclamations, blanks, etc.,	104.34	
Incidental expenses,	168.76	
Door-keeper, governor and council,	217.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,985.31

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of secretary,	\$800.00	
Salary of deputy-secretary,	600.00	
Printing blanks, etc.,	2,249.83	
Incidentals,	805.20	
	<hr/>	\$4,455.03

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Salary of treasurer,	\$1,800.00	
Printing report,	128.37	
Printing blanks,	283.46	
Incidentals,	276.22	
	<hr/>	\$2,488.05

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of adjutant-general,	\$881.09	
Printing report,	185.77	
Clerk-hire (legislative resolve),	300.00	
Printing blanks, etc.,	304.51	
Incidentals,	296.26	
	<hr/>	\$1,967.63

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Salary of superintendent,	\$1,200.00	
Printing report,	886.70	
Printing blanks, registers, etc.,	1,090.87	
Incidentals,	90.33	
	<hr/>	\$3,267.90
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$16,163.92

Amount brought forward,	\$16,163.92
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INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Printing report,	\$234.22	
Printing blanks,	352.51	
Incidentals,	52.96	
	<hr/>	\$639.69

LEGISLATURE.

Pay-roll of senate,	\$3,807.10	
Clerk of senate,	450.00	
Pay-roll of house of representatives,	42,336.70	
Chaplain of house of representatives,	138.00	
Clerk of house of representatives,	550.00	
Engrossing clerk,	285.30	
Sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, and pages,	1,282.60	
Newspapers,	899.37	
Journals of the house and senate,	1,151.03	
Pamphlet Laws of 1879,	347.98	
Publishing laws in newspapers,	2,106.00	
Printing bills, etc.,	1,376.88	
Extra services of janitor,	150.00	
Contested elections,	652.16	
Stationery,	266.67	
Clerk of house (by legislative re- solve),	23.00	
Clerk of senate (by legislative re- solve),	15.00	
	<hr/>	\$55,837.79

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries of justices,	\$15,600.00	
Salary of attorney-general,	2,200.00	
Salary of state reporter,	400.00	
Clerks of supreme court,	460.32	
	<hr/>	\$18,660.32
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$91,301.72

Amount brought forward, \$91,301.72

PROBATE COURT.

Salaries of judges,	\$3,659.80	
Salaries of registers,	4,489.00	
	<hr/>	\$8,148.80

STATE LIBRARY.

Salary of librarian,	\$800.00	
Assistant,	40.00	
Increase of library,	500.00	
Incidentals,	59.54	
Printing report,	44.07	
Blanks,	6.17	
Special appropriation,	438.45	
	<hr/>	\$1,888.23

STATE-HOUSE.

Salary of janitor,	\$650.00	
Gas,	174.42	
Water,	100.00	
Fuel,	474.47	
Furniture,	1,034.03	
Furniture (by legislative resolves),	682.45	
Repairs,	1,335.78	
Cleaning,	29.50	
Steam-heating apparatus,	1,605.00	
Miscellaneous,	148.57	
	<hr/>	\$6,234.22

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Support of indigent insane,	\$6,000.00	
Support of convict insane,	3,394.82	
Library,	100.00	
Printing report,	231.92	
	<hr/>	\$9,726.74

Amount carried forward, \$117,299.71

Amount brought forward,	\$117,299.71
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EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB.

American asylum, Hartford,	\$5,996.41	
Clarke institution, Northampton,	175.00	
City of Boston,	147.00	
	<hr/>	\$6,318.41

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Perkins institution, Boston,	\$2,875.00
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REFORM SCHOOL.

Special appropriation,	\$4,000.00	
Current expenses,	6,000.00	
Printing report,	209.25	
Expenses, committee on (by legis-		
lative resolve),	8.00	
	<hr/>	\$10,217.25

STATE-PRISON.

Salary of warden,	\$1,500.00	
Salary of chaplain,	800.00	
Prison library,	79.75	
Prisoners' Aid Association,	172.40	
Printing report,	97.41	
	<hr/>	\$2,649.56

NEW STATE-PRISON.

Partial payments on contracts approved by commissioners,	\$73,025.71
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N. H. COLLEGE AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Appropriation,	\$3,000.00	
Printing report,	146.12	
	<hr/>	\$3,146.12

Amount carried forward,	\$215,531.76
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Amount brought forward,	\$215,531.76
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NORMAL SCHOOL.

Appropriation,	\$5,000.00	
Expenses of trustees,	454.99	
Printing report,	89.15	
Blanks, etc.,	9.75	
	<hr/>	\$5,553.89

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Expenses of commissioners,	\$1,898.95	
Printing report,	180.46	
Blanks,	40.62	
	<hr/>	\$2,120.03

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Printing report,	\$383.87	
Blanks,	21.31	
	<hr/>	\$405.18

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Printing report,	\$820.26	
Printing blanks,	178.41	
Incidentals,	39.19	
	<hr/>	\$1,037.86

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

The New Hampshire National Guard,	\$24,994.57
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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Salary of secretary,	\$1,000.00	
Expenses of board,	791.37	
Printing report,	1,989.24	
Printing blanks,	371.56	
Incidentals,	235.86	
Bulletins (by legislative resolve),	174.41	
	<hr/>	\$4,562.44

Amount carried forward,	\$254,205.73
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Amount brought forward,	\$254,205.73
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WHITE-MOUNTAIN ROADS.

Dixville road,	\$100.00	
Franconia Notch road,	150.00	
Randolph road,	370.43	
Wiley House to Sawyer's Rock,	199.18	
Wiley House to Crawford's,	334.80	
Fabyan's to Crawford's,	346.40	
Dummer to Errol,	683.37	
	<hr/>	\$2,184.18

ABATEMENT OF TAXES, 1879.

Albany,	\$100.00	
Newcastle,	100.00	
Gorham,	500.00	
Hart's Location,	24.00	
Rindge,	100.00	
Lisbon,	220.00	
Newport,	368.00	
Mason,	40.00	
Claremont,	624.00	
Allenstown,	560.00	
Franklin,	656.00	
Lebanon,	568.00	
Milton,	200.00	
Peterborough,	600.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,660.00

LAKE COMPANY COMMISSION.

Commissioners' expenses, etc.,	\$1,009.63	
Incidentals,	4.50	
Advertising, etc. (by legislative re- solves),	47.55	
	<hr/>	\$1,061.68
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$262,111.59

Amount brought forward, \$262,111.59

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF STATUTES.

Hon. J. E. Sargent,	\$600.00	
Hon. L. W. Barton,	600.00	
Hon. J. F. Wiggin,	600.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,800.00

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Expenses of board,	\$2,527.08	
Printing blanks, inventories, etc.,*	425.57	
Clerk-hire (legislative resolves),*	294.80	
	<hr/>	\$3,247.45

INSURANCE TAX, 1879.

To towns as per table in appendix, \$1,821.00

SAVINGS-BANK TAX, 1879.

To towns as per table in appendix,	\$239,143.10	
To literary fund,	23,911.71	
	<hr/>	\$263,054.81

RAILROAD TAX OF 1879.

To towns as per table in appendix, \$90,197.45

PRINCIPAL OF DEBT.

Bond due July 1, 1880,	\$1,000.00	
Bonds due July 1, 1879,	257,000.00	
State notes,	53,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$311,500.00

INTEREST.

Interest on surplus revenue,	\$44.28	
Kimball legacy,	405.21	
Coupons on bonds, and interest on registered bonds,	206,124.00	
Interest on state notes,	5,229.30	
	<hr/>	\$211,802.79
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$1,145,535.09

* These items are almost entirely for work heretofore done under the direction of the apportionment committee of the legislature.

Amount brought forward, \$1,145,535.09

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissary-general,	\$10.00	
Bounty on wild animals,	2,155.00	
Auditing printer's accounts,	38.40	
Engrossing centennial resolutions,	100.00	
Signals, coast survey,	760.00	
Advertising, other than laws,	198.20	
Idiotic and feeble-minded youth,	525.00	
Printing bonds,	350.00	
Legacy and succession tax, expense,	14.80	
Contagious diseases (cattle),	78.50	
State agent, care disabled soldiers (by legislative resolve),	409.58	
Arranging old records (legislative resolve),	150.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,789.48
Total disbursements,		<hr/> \$1,150,324.57

FUNDED DEBT.

The bonds now outstanding and dates of their maturity are as follows:—

July 1, 1869,	\$3,000.00	
September 1, 1884,	450,000.00	
September 1, 1889,	150,000.00	
Total old debt,	<hr/>	\$603,000.00
Bonds of 1873, due July 1, 1879,	\$3,000.00	
Bonds of 1873, due July 1, 1880,	249,000.00	
	<hr/>	252,000.00
Municipal war-loan bonds, due from Jan. 1, 1892, to Jan., 1905,		2,206,100.00
Prison loan, due from Jan., 1881, to Jan., 1891,		140,000.00
Bonds of 1879, due 1889, 1890, 1891,		300,000.00
		<hr/>
Total funded debt,		\$3,501,100.00

STATE OF THE TREASURY, JUNE 1, 1880.

LIABILITIES.

Floating debt,	\$60,100.00	
Trust funds (see page 7),	68,412.50	
Funded debt,	3,501,100.00	
	<hr/>	
Total liabilities,		\$3,629,612.50

ASSETS.

Cash in the treasury,	\$116,270.50
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STATE TAX OF 1877.

Elkins' Grant,	\$60.00	
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	16.00	
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	2.00	
Two Raymonds' Grant,	4.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$82.00

STATE TAX OF 1878.

Elkins' Grant,	\$60.00	
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	16.00	
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	4.00	
Two Raymonds' Grant,	4.00	
Bean and Gilman's Purchase,	4.00	
Dixville,	40.00	
Dix's Grant,	16.00	
Green's Grant,	28.00	
Kilkenny,	32.00	
Pinkham's Grant,	12.00	
Crawford's Grant,	56.00	
Cutts' Grant,	12.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$284.00

STATE TAX OF 1879.

Albany,	\$205.07	
Hale's Location,	1.67	
Elkins' Grant,	60.00	
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	16.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$282.74	\$116,636.50

Amounts brought forward,	\$282.74	\$116,636.50
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	4.00	
Two Raymonds' Grant,	4.00	
Bean and Gilman's Purchase,	4.00	
Crawford's Grant,	56.00	
Cutts' Grant,	12.00	
Dixville,	40.00	
Dix's Grant,	16.00	
Green's Grant,	28.00	
Kilkenny,	32.00	
Millsfield,	19.11	
Pinkham's Grant,	12.00	
	<hr/>	\$509.85
Total assets, June 1, 1880,		<hr/> \$117,146.35
Deficiency, being net indebtedness		
June 1, 1880,		\$3,512,466.15

SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1876.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$82.50, as due from various unincorporated places on account of the special road tax assessed by authority of chapter forty-one of the pamphlet laws of 1875, and for which extents had been issued.

Of this sum, \$5.14 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$77.36 due from the following places, to wit: —

Wentworth's Location,	\$75.00
Hale's Location,	2.36
	<hr/>
	\$77.36

SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1877.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$720.33, as due from various unincorporated places.

Of this sum, \$431.44 has been collected, as shown by

detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$288.89 due from the following places : —

Wentworth's Location,	\$95.00
Hale's Location,	2.39
Elkins' Grant,	150.00
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	37.50
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	1.50
Two Raymonds' Grant,	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$288.89

SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1878.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$1,414.42, as due from various unincorporated places.

Of this sum, \$641.04 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$773.38 due from the following places : —

Hale's Location,	\$2.38
Crawford's Grant,	130.00
Cutts' Grant,	37.50
Dixville,	100.00
Dix's Grant,	40.00
Green's Grant,	60.00
Kilkenny,	80.00
Pinkham's Grant,	25.50
Elkins' Grant,	150.00
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	37.50
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	3.00
Two Raymonds' Grant,	2.50
Bean and Gilman's Purchase,	10.00
Wentworth's Location,	95.00
	<hr/>
	\$773.38

SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1879.

The assessment under the act of 1875, for the year 1879, amounted to \$1,658.50.

Of this sum, \$1,136.53 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$521.97 due from the following places : —

Crawford's Grant,	\$130.00
Cutts' Grant,	37.50
Dixville,	100.00
Dix's Grant,	40.00
Green's Grant,	60.00
Kilkenny,	80.00
Millsfield,	45.85
Pinkham's Grant,	25.50
Hale's Location,	3.12
	<hr/>
	\$521.97

DEPOSITS BY RAILROAD CORPORATIONS FOR LAND DAMAGES.

The treasurer reported in his hands June 1, 1879,
on this account, \$2,058.50

The transactions during the year have been as
follows: —

October 1, 1879, received of Boston, Concord, & Montreal Railroad Company, for George W. Ela,	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,133.50

April 13, 1880, paid to George W. Ela,	75.00
	<hr/>

Balance in treasurer's hands June 1, 1880,	\$2,058.50
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The treasurer reported in his hands June 1, 1879,
\$3,075.00, on account of awards made by the commission-
ers of Merrimack County to owners of land taken for the
site of the new prison.

April 13, 1880, the sum awarded John B. Gile (\$275.00)
was paid to his representative, leaving in the treasurer's
hands, June 1, 1880, \$2,800.00.

SOLON A. CARTER, *Treasurer.*

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the amount of tax assessed upon and paid by the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company for the year 1879, the amount of such tax distributed to the several cities and towns, and the balance accruing as revenue to the State, agreeably to chapter 90, Pamphlet Laws, 1870.

TOWNS.	Shares.	Tax assessed.	To towns.	Revenue to State.
Amherst.....	20	\$10.00	\$7.50	\$2.50
Antrim.....	36	18.00	13.50	4.50
Boston, Mass.....	140	70.00	.....	70.00
Chelsea, Mass.....	4	2.00	.....	2.00
Concord.....	5	2.50	1.87	.63
Deerfield.....	60	30.00	22.50	7.50
Epsom.....	12	6.00	4.50	1.50
Exeter.....	50	25.00	18.75	6.25
Francestown.....	70	35.00	26.25	8.75
Gilford.....	40	20.00	15.00	5.00
Greenville.....	20	10.00	7.50	2.50
Hampton Falls.....	40	20.00	15.00	5.00
Hooksett.....	80	40.00	30.00	10.00
Hopkinton.....	14	7.00	5.25	1.75
Hudson.....	12	6.00	4.50	1.50
Jaffrey.....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Keene.....	479	239.50	179.63	59.87
Laconia.....	55	27.50	20.63	6.87
Loudon.....	12	6.00	4.50	1.50
Manchester.....	2,014	1,007.00	755.25	251.75
Meredith.....	25	12.50	9.37	3.13
Milford.....	178	89.00	66.75	22.25
Nashua.....	940	470.00	352.50	117.50
New Boston.....	64	32.00	24.00	8.00
New Ipswich.....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Newport.....	20	10.00	7.50	2.50
Pembroke.....	78	39.00	29.25	9.75
Peterborough.....	296	148.00	111.00	37.00
Pittsfield.....	20	10.00	7.50	2.50
Portsmouth.....	46	23.00	17.25	5.75
Rochester.....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Somersworth.....	52	26.00	19.50	6.50
Warner.....	40	20.00	15.00	5.00
Weare.....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Wilton.....	30	15.00	11.25	3.75
Wolfeborough.....	8	4.00	3.00	1.00
	5,000	\$2,500.00	\$1,821.00	\$679.00

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the amount of tax assessed upon and paid by each railroad in the State for the year 1879, the amount of such tax distributed to the several cities and towns, balance accruing as revenue to the State, and balances remaining unpaid.

ROADS.	Tax assessed.	Tax paid.	Balance due.	To towns.	Revenue to State.
Ashuelot.....	\$1,849.71	\$1,849.71	.....	\$726.43	\$1,123.28
Atlantic & St. Lawrence *...	14,192.12	5,000.00	\$9,192.12	1,250.00	3,750.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal*	37,586.90	17,000.00	20,586.90	7,713.53	9,286.47
Boston & Maine.....	16,865.75	16,865.75	.....	6,211.38	10,654.37
Cheshire.....	8,984.68	8,984.68	.....	2,765.96	6,218.72
Concord.....	29,257.81	29,257.81	.....	20,473.92	8,783.89
Concord & Claremont.....	4,281.43	4,281.43	.....	1,070.36	3,211.07
Concord & Portsmouth.....	6,681.81	6,681.81	.....	5,907.49	774.32
Dover & Winnepesaukee.	6,858.20	6,858.20	.....	3,134.44	3,723.76
Eastern.....	5,046.09	5,046.09	.....	2,792.92	2,253.17
Fitchburg.....	218.80	218.80	.....	54.70	164.10
Manchester & Lawrence *....	25,852.72	20,000.00	5,852.72	13,993.00	6,007.00
Manchester & North Weare..	864.51	864.51	.....	216.13	648.38
Mt. Washington *.....	1,350.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	.....
Nashua & Lowell.....	4,343.04	4,343.04	.....	2,229.21	2,113.83
Northern.....	35,043.31	35,043.31	.....	15,453.73	19,589.58
Ports., Gt. Falls, & Conway..	2,304.30	2,304.30	.....	649.11	1,655.19
Sullivan.....	7,389.77	7,389.77	.....	1,847.44	5,542.33
Wilton.....	3,396.89	3,396.89	.....	2,878.82	518.07
Worcester & Nashua.....	2,726.88	2,726.88	.....	828.88	1,898.00
	\$215,094.72	\$178,112.98	\$36,981.74	\$90,197.45	\$87,915.53

*This corporation has appealed to the supreme court for an abatement of the tax assessed, and the decision of the court has not been rendered at the date of this report, June 1, 1880.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the amount of deposits subject to tax in each savings bank in the State, April 1, 1879; the tax paid by each; the amount distributed to towns; and the balance accruing to the literary fund.

BANKS.	Deposit.	Tax.	Distributed to towns.	Non-resident tax to literary fund.
Alton Five Cents	\$51,231.43	\$512.31	\$487.77	\$24.54
Amoskeag	1,598,551.05	15,985.51	15,318.27	667.24
Ashuelot	161,634.61	1,616.35	1,531.75	84.59
Ashland	55,268.50	552.68	552.13	.55
Belknap County	340,233.05	3,402.33	3,330.88	71.45
Bristol (see next page, <i>a</i>)	124,088.63	1,240.89	1,249.08	.25
Carroll County Five Cents	180,927.24	1,809.27	1,728.87	80.40
Cheshire Provident Institution	1,918,340.47	19,183.40	17,240.81	1,942.59
China	47,491.17	474.91	474.91	....
City, Nashua	135,494.54	1,354.95	1,179.62	175.33
Cocheo (see next page, <i>b</i>)	136,564.76	1,365.65	1,308.73	103.69
Connecticut River	331,205.05	3,312.05	3,019.93	292.12
Conway	57,051.18	570.51	560.79	9.72
Coos County	60,412.82	604.13	519.88	84.25
Dartmouth	309,502.19	3,095.02	2,028.63	1,066.39
Derry	20,870.04	208.70	201.77	6.93
Dover Five Cents	114,886.23	1,148.86	1,085.23	63.63
Epping	26,793.30	267.93	267.93	....
Farmington	235,328.61	2,353.29	2,221.02	110.50
Fitzwilliam	70,807.36	708.07	687.16	20.91
Francestown	62,773.94	627.74	621.26	6.48
Franklin	304,709.12	3,047.09	3,047.09	....
Gonic Five Cents (see next page, <i>c</i>)	18,952.76	189.53	319.06	1.94
Gorham Five Cents	23,939.45	239.39	222.16	2.24
Hinsdale	66,829.38	668.29	610.81	57.48
Iona (see next page, <i>d</i>)	178,527.63	1,785.28	1,718.20	76.30
Kearsarge	22,035.67	220.36	217.36	3.00
Keene Five Cents	848,208.00	8,482.08	8,116.44	365.64
Laconia	501,942.89	5,019.43	4,632.66	281.20
Lake Village	104,795.00	1,047.95	1,038.73	....
Lebanon	585,521.57	5,855.22	4,680.95	1,174.27
Littleton	250,222.94	2,502.23	2,316.37	185.86
Loan and Trust	613,886.88	6,138.87	6,020.58	118.29
Manchester	2,990,754.79	29,907.55	28,373.45	1,534.10
Mason Village	45,526.57	455.27	455.27	....
Mechanics, Manchester	44,906.59	449.07	449.07	....
Mechanics, Nashua	130,102.15	1,301.02	1,128.77	172.25
Meredith Village	149,683.78	1,496.84	1,492.24	4.60
Merrimack County	284,501.24	2,845.01	2,794.01	51.00
Merrimack River	1,049,212.17	10,492.12	9,997.70	494.42
Milford Five Cents (see next page, <i>e</i>)	291,347.60	2,913.48	2,885.22	43.26
Monadnock	243,422.07	2,434.22	2,236.39	197.83
Nashua	1,341,669.39	13,446.69	12,776.20	670.49
New Hampshire	1,320,250.63	13,202.51	12,742.18	437.33
New Ipswich	81,879.00	818.79	808.79	10.00
Newmarket	63,304.02	633.04	598.35	34.69
Newport	318,238.43	3,182.38	3,128.09	54.29
Norway Plains	390,982.31	3,909.82	3,515.12	368.35
Ossipee Valley	77,440.74	774.41	713.46	60.95
Penacook	164,615.53	1,646.16	1,624.96	21.20
People's	470,101.99	4,701.02	4,578.32	122.70
Piscataqua	62,286.69	622.87	466.72	156.15
Peterborough	513,351.33	5,133.51	5,026.57	106.94
Pittsfield	127,304.33	1,273.04	1,239.86	33.18
Portsmouth	2,159,622.03	21,596.22	15,708.44	5,887.78
Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty	300,886.14	3,008.86	2,481.02	527.84
Rochester	132,353.31	1,323.53	1,271.82	51.71
Rollinsford	495,754.00	4,957.54	2,654.07	2,303.47
Sandwich	72,860.92	728.61	708.11	20.50
Somersworth	364,772.00	3,647.72	2,212.77	1,434.95
Strafford County	1,604,291.43	16,042.91	15,662.91	380.00
Sullivan Savings Institution	1,054,469.87	10,544.70	9,048.55	1,496.15
Squamscott	11,874.62	118.75	116.23	2.52
Union Five Cents	213,282.57	2,132.83	2,089.11	43.72
Walpole	65,414.18	654.14	532.92	121.22
Wilton	60,077.84	600.78	600.78	....
Wolfeborough	46,913.46	469.13	468.79	.34
	\$26,305,481.18	\$263,054.81	\$239,143.10	\$23,911.71

MEMORANDA.

Showing the distribution of savings-bank tax of 1879, where banks hold real estate.

(a) Bristol Bank reports real estate in

Groton \$5,000.00
 Deposit 4,155.20

\$844.80 real estate bal., 1 per ct., \$8.45. Taken from Laconia Bank.

(b) Cochecho Bank reports real estate in

Farmington.... \$2,450.00, 1 per cent, \$24.50. Taken from Farmington Bank.
 Gilmanston. ... 1,500.00, 1 per cent, 15.00. Taken from Laconia Bank.
 New Durham.. 727.35, 1 per cent, 7.27. Taken from Farmington Bank.

\$4,677.35 \$46.77

(c) Gonic Bank reports real estate in

Alton..... \$835.00, 1 per cent, \$8.35. Taken from Norway Plains Bank.
 New Durham.. 1,800.00, 1 per cent, 18.00. Taken from Norway Plains Bank.
 Gilford 2,300.00, 1 per cent, 23.00. Taken from New Hampshire Bank.
 Laconia..... 8,212.38, 1 per cent, 82.12. Taken from Laconia Bank.

\$13,147.38 \$131.47

(d) Iona Bank reports real estate in

Gilford..... \$922.00, 1 per cent, \$9.22. Taken from Lake Village Bank.

(e) Milford Five Cents Bank reports real estate in

Gorham \$1,500.00, 1 per cent, \$15.00. Taken from Gorham Five Cents Bank.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the amount divided to the several cities and towns for railroad tax, savings-bank tax, and literary fund, for the year 1879.

TOWNS.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
Acworth.....	....	\$900.27	\$79.92
Albany.....	....	9.43	33.30
Alexandria.....	\$21.90	111.25	74.37
Allenstown.....	93.66	636.50	96.57
Alstead.....	....	1,029.14	85.84
Alton.....	633.76	1,169.22	128.39
Amherst.....	405.95	1,639.83	102.86
Andover.....	789.76	762.61	110.26
Antrim.....	3.42	1,157.45	75.11
Ashland.....	95.36	568.48	61.79
Atkinson.....	40.76	50.05	22.57
Auburn.....	36.31	518.79	53.28
Barnstead.....	9.35	755.91	105.45
Barrington.....	11.52	1,193.14	109.52
Bartlett.....	....	17.54	70.30
Bath.....	168.80	53.92	92.50
Bedford.....	112.57	1,419.50	97.68
Belmont.....	111.03	1,129.73	71.41
Bennington.....	24.78	255.97	31.82
Benton.....	38.52	4.16	29.60
Berlin.....	27.45	.07	76.22
Bethlehem.....	....	127.09	106.56
Boscawen.....	772.62	709.00	72.15
Bow.....	312.97	829.97	55.50
Bradford.....	301.02	406.04	78.44
Brentwood.....	42.84	217.52	68.08
Bridgewater.....	54.44	192.04	36.63
Bristol.....	386.19	938.31	93.24
Brookfield.....	....	167.73	39.96
Brookline.....	8.63	321.07	64.01
Campton.....	30.54	283.46	116.92
Canaan.....	778.84	364.75	133.57
Candia.....	96.13	1,313.76	112.11
Canterbury.....	128.73	603.87	86.95
Carroll.....	....	35.66	38.11
Center Harbor.....	4.96	282.74	42.55
Charlestown.....	1,071.65	2,105.89	138.38
Chatham.....	....	8.86	49.95
Chester.....	59.23	531.85	86.58
Chesterfield.....	1.25	484.05	96.94
Chichester.....	119.21	444.49	85.47
Claremont.....	481.00	5,259.15	276.02
Clarksville.....	....	....	32.56
Colebrook.....	....	5.22	149.85
Columbia.....	....	1.88	55.87
Concord.....	19,581.96	11,844.26	834.35
Conway.....	....	379.74	155.77
Cornish.....	223.05	561.54	99.90
Croydon.....	....	316.69	63.64
Dalton.....	....	7.59	66.60
Danbury.....	304.28	312.03	75.11
Danville.....	4.68	21.58	34.41
Deerfield.....	....	884.24	126.17
Deering.....	....	187.44	52.91
Derry.....	392.41	1,430.38	125.80
Dorchester.....	....	84.91	53.28
Dover.....	3,439.72	11,101.18	596.81
Dublin.....	....	1,272.49	33.30
Carried forward.....	\$31,221.25	\$57,421.43	\$6,043.21

TABULAR STATEMENT,— *Continued.*

Towns.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$31,221.25	\$57,421.43	\$6,043.21
Dummer	7.15	.42	46.25
Dunbarton	285.32	884.51	62.16
Durham	257.17	1,142.08	69.56
East Kingston	137.00	56.89	48.47
Easton .....	....	55.19	28.12
Eaton .....	....	50.03	69.93
Effingham .....	....	235.19	73.26
Ellsworth .....	....	2.05	19.24
Enfield	1,941.39	901.45	132.46
Epping	185.90	478.93	99.90
Epsom	24.46	533.40	93.24
Errol .....	....	....	11.10
Exeter	1,863.39	1,325.07	160.58
Farmington	429.48	2,066.54	237.91
Fitzwilliam	93.86	1,200.58	93.98
Francestown	71.04	834.18	75.48
Franconia .....	....	79.04	46.25
Franklin	2,015.89	3,134.95	233.10
Freedom .....	....	377.82	82.14
Fremont	32.22	101.63	45.14
Gilford	606.68	1,610.22	146.89
Gilnanton	56.50	521.23	125.80
Gilsum .....	....	951.60	45.51
Goffstown	248.33	1,895.40	123.58
Gorham	402.36	178.81	78.81
Goshen .....	....	262.42	59.57
Grafton	318.33	557.22	79.55
Grantham	37.99	277.95	72.52
Greenfield	43.56	521.87	56.61
Greenland	290.86	566.16	31.45
Greenville	21.00	557.94	85.47
Groton	9.97	62.69	44.40
Hampstead	98.69	453.10	61.05
Hampton	250.82	244.89	79.55
Hampton Falls	136.90	158.86	54.39
Hancock	81.20	782.55	50.69
Hanover	396.73	1,587.56	149.11
Harrisville .....	....	752.67	57.35
Hart's Location .....	....	26.36	5.55
Haverhill	446.23	206.22	189.81
Hebron .....	....	148.97	23.31
Henniker	172.27	1,482.37	100.27
Hill	247.34	278.67	50.32
Hillsborough	110.10	1,056.40	121.73
Hinsdale	26.27	777.75	140.60
Holderness	7.08	209.17	62.53
Hollis	154.97	848.58	89.91
Hooksett	542.13	890.74	85.47
Hopkinton	267.08	1,862.78	122.47
Hudson	271.80	911.90	71.41
Jackson .....	....	25.12	50.32
Jaffrey	12.16	2,365.54	94.72
Jefferson .....	....	36.25	86.21
Keene	2,639.34	8,880.41	416.25
Kensington	22.86	233.66	44.40
Kingston	108.70	124.69	76.22
Laconia	1,115.56	3,213.30	198.32
Lancaster	45.58	486.77	198.69
Landaff	29.72	234.33	48.47
Langdon .....	....	510.83	21.09
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$47,783.73	\$107,615.33	\$11,471.85

TABULAR STATEMENT, — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$47,783.73	\$107,615.33	\$11,471.85
Lebanon.....	2,605.30	3,006.55	232.73
Lee.....	166.03	546.85	61.05
Lempster.....	.....	322.98	49.58
Lincoln.....	.....	27.44	7.77
Lisbon.....	205.96	218.07	161.69
Litchfield.....	109.05	607.13	18.13
Littleton.....	261.79	1,337.06	223.85
Livermore.....	.....	1.10	.....
Londonderry.....	413.65	1,540.85	100.64
Loudon.....	126.97	714.05	109.89
Lyman.....	.....	49.23	65.86
Lyme.....	.....	641.11	88.80
Lyndeborough.....	28.45	96.93	86.95
Madbury.....	66.66	533.09	32.56
Madison.....	.....	267.08	54.39
Manchester.....	12,962.00	28,771.69	1,437.82
Marlborough.....	47.04	1,454.02	88.80
Marlow.....	1.56	1,152.27	49.21
Mason.....	31.21	237.31	52.17
Meredith.....	478.26	1,766.83	143.56
Merrimack.....	818.52	1,224.02	73.26
Middleton.....	.....	203.35	32.56
Milan.....	85.31	10.03	92.50
Milford.....	920.52	2,580.47	161.32
Milton.....	116.05	923.46	118.40
Mont Vernon.....	51.28	483.83	39.22
Monroe.....	.....	9.96	45.14
Moultonborough.....	.....	391.07	106.19
Nashua.....	5,622.75	10,042.73	657.86
Nelson.....	2.55	566.49	41.44
New Boston.....	55.94	1,855.67	79.92
Newbury.....	.....	520.27	58.83
Newcastle.....	13.32	547.13	43.29
New Durham.....	61.95	229.08	74.00
New Hampton.....	45.80	434.60	72.52
Newington.....	31.08	361.25	21.83
New Ipswich.....	.....	975.77	86.58
New London.....	134.11	438.48	72.15
Newmarket.....	254.34	892.56	151.70
Newport.....	869.32	2,398.44	189.44
Newton.....	93.62	65.12	60.68
Northfield.....	417.45	715.63	63.27
North Hampton.....	57.07	454.63	45.51
Northumberland.....	222.58	14.16	91.76
Northwood.....	28.80	687.18	91.39
Nottingham.....	13.08	239.84	96.94
Orange.....	29.08	11.95	28.12
Orford.....	5.95	163.43	98.79
Ossipee.....	17.46	427.67	151.70
Pelham.....	125.88	386.17	59.94
Pembroke.....	657.43	1,503.59	150.96
Peterborough.....	21.19	3,151.56	108.41
Piermont.....	.....	74.51	65.49
Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	42.55
Pittsfield.....	2.83	1,424.52	116.92
Plainfield.....	.....	965.78	117.66
Plaistow.....	133.11	27.52	54.76
Plymouth.....	1,276.57	554.60	123.58
Portsmouth.....	4,571.19	13,052.90	756.65
Randolph.....	.....	16.13	19.98
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$82,043.79	\$199,932.52	\$19,100.51

TABULAR STATEMENT, — *Concluded.*

Towns.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$82,043.79	\$199,932.52	\$19,100.51
Raymond.....	91.93	528.45	83.99
Richmond.....	.....	796.34	61.42
Rindge.....	6.89	1,097.85	67.34
Rochester.....	989.18	4,395.58	412.18
Rollinsford.....	445.81	1,988.41	119.14
Roxbury.....	.....	206.08	12.58
Rumney.....	302.02	227.57	78.07
Rye.....	84.05	1,825.20	84.36
Salem.....	412.54	185.53	119.14
Salisbury.....	40.80	456.95	62.16
Sanbornton.....	160.72	1,291.59	95.46
Sandown.....	2.94	92.67	31.82
Sandwich.....	14.16	643.76	128.02
Seabrook.....	158.22	65.65	126.17
Sharon.....	.....	107.23	16.65
Shelburne.....	145.79	10.14	19.24
Somersworth.....	537.53	2,925.12	276.02
South Hampton.....	1.08	9.58	25.16
South Newmarket.....	337.26	296.00	60.68
Springfield.....	1.70	167.80	72.89
Stark.....	87.84	25.28	65.49
Stewartstown.....	.....	.25	81.03
Stoddard.....	.....	377.62	50.69
Strafford.....	1.80	519.10	130.61
Stratford.....	271.52	51.42	84.73
Stratham.....	311.13	504.65	49.58
Sullivan.....	.....	572.89	30.71
Sunapee.....	.....	342.31	78.44
Surry.....	3.38	343.92	24.79
Sutton.....	35.09	431.55	89.91
Swanzy.....	62.11	1,801.37	133.94
Tamworth.....	.....	313.63	105.45
Temple.....	14.62	271.03	36.26
Thornton.....	.....	59.70	75.11
Tilton.....	421.13	985.56	68.08
Troy.....	71.16	899.40	77.70
Tuftonborough.....	.....	252.74	84.36
Unity.....	.....	694.71	60.68
Wakefield.....	7.92	653.63	111.74
Walpole.....	473.49	1,084.56	155.03
Warner.....	673.31	880.52	116.92
Warren.....	260.85	440.30	62.16
Washington.....	.....	433.04	58.09
Waterville.....	.....	.....	3.33
Weare.....	135.62	2,122.94	123.58
Webster.....	146.56	723.38	88.80
Wentworth.....	424.18	195.67	81.77
Westmoreland.....	90.84	1,905.58	89.54
Wentworth's Location.....	.....	.....	10.36
Whitefield.....	.....	125.73	105.82
Wilmot.....	66.29	233.63	58.46
Wilton.....	483.51	1,337.15	122.10
Winchester.....	60.43	1,526.99	214.23
Windham.....	310.41	314.27	52.17
Windsor.....	.....	12.18	4.07
Wolfeborough.....	7.85	1,433.23	162.80
Woodstock.....	.....	14.15	39.59
Totals.....	\$90,197.45	\$239,143.10	\$24,041.12

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the valuation of the different Telegraph Companies within the limits of the State, and the tax assessed on the same for the year 1879.

COMPANIES.	Valuation.	Tax assessed.	Tax paid.
American.....	\$5,156.00	\$51.56	\$51.56
Atlantic & Pacific.....	20,020.20	200.20	200.20
Boston & Maine Railroad.....	1,700.00	17.00	17.00
Chester & Derry.....	400.00	4.00	4.00
Colebrook & Stratford.....	350.00	3.50	3.50
Maine.....	4,275.00	42.75	42.75
Montreal.....	5,000.00	50.00	50.00
New Hampshire.....	540.00	5.40	5.40
Portsmouth, Great Falls, & Conway.....	1,300.00	13.00	13.00
Western Union.....	51,442.00	514.42	514.42
	\$90,183.20	\$901.83	\$901.83

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Showing the number of miles operated by the Express Companies within the limits of the State, gross receipts and tax assessed for the year 1879, taxes paid, and remaining unpaid.

COMPANIES.	Miles.	Tax per mile.	Gross receipts.	Tax assessed.	Tax paid.
Frye & Company.....	....	....	\$2,505.20	\$50.10	\$50.10
Goodwin & Company *.....	....	....	1,250.00	25.00	....
David Lawrence *.....	....	....	2,450.00	49.00	....
N. C. Smith.....	....	....	1,300.00	26.00	26.00
Daniel B. Smith.....	....	....	300.00	6.00	6.00
Brackett & Company *.....	....	....	437.50	8.75	....
Niles & Company.....	....	....	4,707.09	94.14	94.14
Perkins & Company.....	....	....	1,540.00	30.80	30.80
Hussey & Company *.....	....	....	1,364.00	27.28	....
O. W. Little.....	....	....	78.24	1.56	1.56
Morrill's.....	31	\$5.00	....	155.00	155.00
Hill & Company.....	23	5.00	....	115.00	115.00
U. S. & Canada *.....	500	10.00	....	5,000.00	....
Eastern *.....	160	10.00	....	1,600.00	....
American *.....	23	10.00	....	230.00	....
Canadian *.....	52	10.00	....	520.00	....
Jackson & Company *.....	26	10.00	....	260.00	....
Brooks & Davis *.....	9	10.00	....	90.00	....
			\$15,932.03	\$8,288.63	\$478.00

* This claim was placed in the hands of the attorney-general with the request that he take the necessary steps to collect the tax assessed, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 63 of the General Laws. The suits in these cases are pending at the date of this report, June 1, 1880.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BANK COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

In compliance with the provisions of the General Laws, your commissioners have visited and examined all the banks and savings institutions of the State, and herewith present their report for your consideration.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The number of savings banks doing business in this State at the time of examination was sixty-seven. Since the annual examination, one — the Derry Savings Bank — has been placed in the hands of an assignee, — John P. Newell, Esq. The Guaranty Savings Bank, at Manchester, went into operation about the commencement of the present year. The legislature, at its last session, chartered a guaranty savings bank, to be located at Nashua, under the name and title of “The New Hampshire Banking Company,” which will soon be put in operation.

The Salmon Falls Bank, the only discount bank in the State doing business under a State charter, is in a prosperous condition.

The tabular information and general statistics will be found in the latter part of this report, to which we invite particular attention. The increase of deposits during the year past has

been \$1,922,655.11, and with this increase of deposits the expense of managing the banks has slightly increased, though it is due to the savings-bank officials to say that this increase has largely arisen in consequence of the foreclosures upon real estate upon which loans had been made ; but, notwithstanding this increase, the banks have paid dividends at the rate given upon a subsequent page, have paid all taxes assessed against them, and have a surplus left of \$1,089,262.04, and a guaranty fund of \$781,213.16. The number of depositors has increased 1,655 during the past year, and the total liabilities have increased \$1,922,305.59. The number of accounts opened exceed those closed by 2,891. The tables will give much information as to the kinds of securities in which the deposits are invested. The deposits of no bank have been scaled during the year, and with the exception of two or three that are being gradually closed up, and as many more that need a good deal of attention to bring them again upon a sound basis, we are pleased to note the general prosperity of our savings banks, and the increased confidence in them. With a renewal of business comes an increase of deposits, and a general looking-forward to the old-time prosperity ; and yet it may be well to gather up the loose fragments, as we are pleased to notice so many of the banks are doing, and keep their securities well in hand, so that, whilst hoping the renewal of business may be permanent and lasting, they will be prepared for any counter change that may come upon them.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The annual examinations are made during the first quarter of the year, and we have found much to demand our attention besides making these examinations and preparing our annual report for the printer. The quarterly and semi-annual returns made to us by the banks require our attention from time to time, and we have examined and filed them for preservation with some care. We do not say that we think the method of the State in organizing the Board of Bank Commissioners, and its plan for their work, is remarkably practical, but taking that as it exists we have endeavored to make our work as effective as possible.

Early in the year we prepared a circular, which we sent by mail to all the savings banks, in which we called their attention to the fact that some changes would be made in the interrogatories proposed to them in our coming examinations, and in which we made suggestions with a view to system in management and soundness and thoroughness in all respects. In results we have not been altogether disappointed. We adopted several new questions, which have proved of value in showing clearly both the management and the capacities of the banks. The blanks we have used were also so far revised as very greatly to aid us in our work, though by no means lessening it. We have nothing to say as to following the same course as thoroughly in the future, but *if it is* followed we think we shall find a tone of vigor existing which will tell very favorably upon our savings-bank system in the State. We make no claims to having adopted a perfect plan, but we believe very substantial improvements have been made, and are equally ready to see future modifications made, if they are found to be required. We have been anxious to adopt systematic methods and to be thorough.

DIVIDENDS.

The several savings banks in this State paid dividends during the year 1879, as follows: Twenty-three paid five per cent; eleven paid four and one-half per cent; twenty paid four per cent; one paid three and three-fourths per cent; three paid two and one-half per cent; and four paid two per cent. Five paid no dividend. The attention paid to the matter of dividends by the officials of the savings banks, during the past two years, has been very gratifying, and has done much towards giving a renewed and an increasing confidence in savings banks as a safe receptacle for the moneys deposited with them. There are a few banks, however, which yet persist in paying a dividend they are not able to pay and keep upon a sound basis, and have divided their surplus so closely as to leave but little, if any, for any contingency that might arise. In two or three instances, not only the surplus has been divided, but the guaranty as well, and, not content with that, their accrued interest, *not collected*, has been drawn upon, thus making a bad showing at their

examination. Although each of these banks, if closed up, might be able to pay an even dollar, yet, if this practice is continued, there can be but one result, — a reduction of their deposits.

We hope this practice will be discontinued entirely, and each and every bank pay only such a dividend as it can safely pay *with the means collected and in hand to pay it with*. This is the only safety for the bank, and for the depositors as well, who, although anxious to receive as much as is possible for the use of their money, feel that the first and paramount duty of every savings-bank official should be to see that the principal is secure for them, regardless of the dividend to be paid upon it.

Increasing confidence in our savings banks, although very pleasing to the officials of these banks, brings with it an increased anxiety and care upon their part, for the moneys deposited with them, that they may be so invested as to be satisfactory to all concerned.

Agreeably to our recommendations of last year, a majority of our savings banks have altered their by-laws so as to provide that they shall declare and pay such annual dividends only, as the real standing and condition of the banks in the opinion of the trustees will warrant, which we regard as wise policy. The desire of the officials of most of our savings banks seems to be to dispose as rapidly as possible of all assets of doubtful value, and invest only in the safest securities, making the income to be derived therefrom a secondary consideration, which action must soon place all such banks upon a solid foundation where they will be prepared to meet any panic or disaster, which many were not able to do during the late financial troubles.

REAL ESTATE ACQUIRED BY FORECLOSURE.

The amount now invested or held by our savings banks in real estate acquired by foreclosure, has greatly increased during the past year, which will appear upon an examination of Table No. 2 in this report, in comparison with the same table in our report for 1879.

The officers of banks should be on the alert with the object in view to dispose of all such real estate as rapidly as is

consistent with good judgment and for the best interests of the banks, while it may be on the rise and before another period of business depression may occur (which we hope will be long deferred).

As a rule, it is not deemed good policy for savings banks to hold real estate on speculation. As soon as a bank can realize the amount of the cost of such real estate, and oftentimes before, it is best to dispose of the same, and thus avoid the trouble and expense of repairs, taxes, and insurance on buildings, which, in a great many instances, absorb all if not more than the income derived from such real estate.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing our labors for another year to a close, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to the treasurers, clerks, trustees, and other officials of our savings institutions, for their uniform courtesy to us in all of our intercourse with them, and for their zealous co-operation in all of our endeavors to faithfully discharge the official duties required of us by law ; and our most sincere wish and desire is, that our savings institutions may meet with that prosperity which they so richly deserve.

LEANDER W. COGSWELL,
JOHN G. KIMBALL,
AMOS J. BLAKE,

Bank Commissioners.

STATE BANK.

SALMON FALLS BANK, — ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1851. Charter expires 1891.

President. — GEORGE W. ROBERTS.

Directors. — G. W. Roberts, Joshua Converse, O. H. Lord, A. G. Haley, S. R. Griffen, Francis Plumer, O. S. Brown.

Cashier. — W. H. MORTON. Bond, \$20,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December, 1851. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of cashier, \$200.

Examination, February 9, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Capital stock.....	\$50,000.00
Bills unredeemed.....	1,130.00
Deposits.....	29,247.73
Dividend.....	465.00
Interest.....	15,621.74
	<hr/> \$96,464.47

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$31,300.00	\$31,300.00	\$31,300.00
Loans on personal security.....	16,873.83	16,873.83	16,873.83
Loans on collateral security.....	17,048.00	17,048.00	17,048.00
U. S. bonds.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,118.75
Bay City (Mich.) bonds.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,875.00
Bank stock, Exchange Bank, Denver, Col.	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
General expenses.....	87.51	87.51	87.51
Eliot National Bank.....	16,363.86	16,363.86	16,363.86
Real estate, bank building.....	1,854.25	1,854.25	1,854.25
Cash on hand.....	543.27	543.27	543.27
	<hr/> \$96,720.72	<hr/> \$96,470.72	<hr/> \$96,464.47

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent in 1879, March and September.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$538.02.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$382.26.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Loans and investments are made by the directors and cashier, who meet as often as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the stockholders once a year.

This bank receives $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 52.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$18,869.33.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$46,352.50.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$12,400.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$11,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$1,638.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$256.25.

Amount of call deposits net on interest in said bank, \$29,247.73.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,—ALTON.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — HENRY HURD.*Vice-President.* — SEWALL T. ROBERTS.

Trustees. — Henry Hurd, Amos L. Rollins, J. Jones, J. W. Currier, L. S. Nute, J. P. Clough, S. W. Joy, John Walker, A. H. Sawyer, S. T. Roberts, O. J. M. Gilman, S. C. Wentworth, C. F. Hatch, C. H. Hurd, M. Bennett, A. Varney, J. W. Ayers.

Treasurer. — AMOS L. ROLLINS. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 29, 1870. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$150.

Examination, March 2, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$52,100.27
Guaranty fund	370.00
	<hr/> \$52,470.27

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$31,177.67	\$31,177.67	\$31,177.67
Loans on personal security.....	8,506.45	8,506.45	8,506.45
Loans on collateral security.....	2,526.69	2,526.69	2,526.69
State bonds.....	6,608.00	5,900.00	5,900.00
Railroad bonds, N. Y. and N. E.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	2,189.33
Real estate purchased for the bank.....	525.00	525.00	525.00
Bank fixtures.....	470.55	470.55	470.55
Cash on hand.....	1,174.58	1,174.58	1,174.58
	<hr/> \$53,228.94	<hr/> \$52,280.94	<hr/> \$52,470.27

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879 on December 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared June, 1875, amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$213.27.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$512.31.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$14.68.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$850; as surety, \$150.

Loans and investments are made by five of the trustees, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 211.

Increase during the year, 17. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$3,071.57.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 28.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 11; being an increase of 17.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$7,250.20.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$4,178.63.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 142.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$42,210.81.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$5,900.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$2,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$759.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1852. Charter perpetual.

President. — MOODY CURRIER.*Trustees.* — S. D. Green, J. F. James, H. C. Merrill, Joseph E. Bennett, L. B. Clough, G. W. Riddle, N. W. Cumner, Henry Chandler.*Treasurer.* — MOODY CURRIER. Bond, \$150,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 27, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Hon. L. B. Clough for safe-keeping.*Clerk.* — J. E. Currier.

Annual compensation of treasurer, \$4,889.28. Annual compensation of clerk included in compensation of treasurer.

Examination, January 8, 9, and 10, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,735,770.35
Surplus	61,746.05
Guaranty fund.....	85,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,882,516.40

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$447,143.71	\$447,143.71	\$447,143.71
Loans on personal security.....	120,697.32	120,697.32	120,697.32
Loans on collateral security.....	113,991.56	113,991.56	113,991.56
U. S. bonds.....	142,800.00	142,800.00	140,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	343,960.00	325,500.00	319,450.00
Railroad bonds	215,350.00	241,000.00	225,450.00
Railroad stock.....	220,250.00	179,000.00	166,500.00
Bank stock.....	192,748.00	157,200.00	157,200.00
Manufacturing stock.....	114,600.00	77,800.00	77,800.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	25,500.00	25,500.00	25,500.00
Deposit in Amoskeag National Bank.....	57,265.47	57,265.47	57,265.47
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	34,300.00	30,311.69	30,311.69
Cash on hand.....	1,206.65	1,206.65	1,206.65
	<hr/> \$2,029,812.71	<hr/> \$1,916,616.40	<hr/> \$1,882,516.40

Paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July 1, 1873, amounting to \$25,500, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$6,323.54.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$15,985.51.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$198.97.

Amount of other taxes, \$897.32.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$20,186; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the committee of investment, who meet once a week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by trustees quarterly.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 5,133.

Increase during the year, 213. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$90,415.75.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 994.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 781.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$437,486.96.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$347,071.21.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 46.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 39.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$419,664.10.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$263,268.49.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$256,200.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$855,700.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$63,505.16.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$44,200.

The funds of the institution are as nearly as possible invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$109,208.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, registered, 81s, 5s.....	\$142,800.00	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Dayton, O., 8s.....	\$54,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
" Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	57,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
" Toledo, O., 8s.....	69,360.00	68,000.00	68,000.00
" Des Moines, Io., 10s.....	26,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
" Kansas, Mo., 7s.....	28,500.00	30,000.00	24,000.00
" Topeka, Kan., 8s.....	8,400.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
" Jackson, Mich., 8s.....	41,200.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Lancaster county, Neb., 10s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,450.00
Marion county, Ind., 8s.....	54,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Lima Union School District, O., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$343,960.00	\$325,500.00	\$319,450.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
New England Loan Company, 7s.....	\$25,500.00	\$25,500.00	\$25,500.00
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s.....	\$70,600.00	\$64,000.00	\$64,000.00
Iona & Lansing, 8s.....	10,600.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Michigan Central, 8s.....	55,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
European & North American, 6s.....	15,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00
Maine Central, 6s.....	23,750.00	25,000.00	21,575.00
Chicago & Iowa, 8s.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque, & Minn., 8s..	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Eastern in Massachusetts, 4½, &c.....	8,400.00	10,000.00	7,875.00
	\$215,350.00	\$241,000.00	\$225,450.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
894 shares Amoskeag Nat., Manchester....	\$111,750.00	\$89,400.00	\$89,400.00
100 shares Merchants' Nat., Toledo, O....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
138 shares Merchants' Nat., Boston.....	13,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
50 shares Merchants' Nat., Kansas City..	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
50 shares Second Nat., Boston.....	7,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
100 shares Tremont Nat., Boston.....	11,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
15 shares Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston..	1,680.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
25 shares Shawmut Nat., Boston.....	2,750.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
100 shares Atlantic Nat., Boston.....	14,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
7 shares National Exchange, Boston ...	966.00	700.00	700.00
2 shares Atlas Nat., Boston.....	220.00	200.00	200.00
15 shares City Nat., Boston.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
92 shares Central Nat., Boston.....	9,200.00	9,200.00	9,200.00
22 shares Nat. Bank of N. Amer., Boston..	2,332.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
	\$192,748.00	\$157,200.00	\$157,200.00
RAILROAD.			
550 shares Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy.	\$77,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00
100 shares Quincy Bridge.....	11,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
160 shares Eastern in New Hampshire.....	12,800.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
120 shares Concord & Portsmouth.....	14,400.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
510 shares Manchester & Lawrence.....	75,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00
200 shares Concord.....	16,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
250 shares Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque, & Minnesota.....	13,750.00	25,000.00	12,500.00
	\$220,250.00	\$179,000.00	\$165,500.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK,—
Continued.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
MANUFACTURING.			
28 shares Amory Manufacturing Co.....	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00
14 shares Amoskeag Manufacturing Co...	25,200.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
300 shares Manchester Mills.....	45,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
30 shares Stark Mills.....	39,600.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
10 shares Manchester Gas-Light Co.....	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$114,600.00	\$77,800.00	\$77,800.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

ASHLAND SAVINGS BANK, — ASHLAND.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President. — JEREMIAH M. CALLEY.

Trustees. — J. M. Calley, J. F. Keyes, F. Scribner, John C. Smith, Thomas J. Sanborn, Hiram Hodgdon, Thomas J. Pulsifer, Ambrose Scribner, F. L. Hughes, Levi Clough, B. E. Plaisted.

Treasurer. — FRANKLIN SCRIBNER. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 3, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600.

Clerk. — Ida G. Scribner.

Examination, February 5 and 6, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors, old.....	\$37,901.34
“ “ new.....	12,004.68
Surplus.....	2,110.58
Guaranty fund.....	1,705.56
Unappropriated balance under decree of reduction.	14,206.53
	<u>\$67,928.69</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$28,895.47	\$28,895.47	\$28,895.47
Loans on personal security.....	26,514.74	30,907.21	30,907.21
Loans on collateral security.....	3,763.02	3,763.02	3,763.02
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, Boston.....	1,056.19	1,056.19	1,056.19
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	1,829.27	1,829.27	1,829.27
Bank fixtures.....	769.41	769.41	769.41
Cash on hand.....	708.12	708.12	708.12
	<u>\$63,536.22</u>	<u>\$67,928.69</u>	<u>\$67,928.69</u>

Paid an annual dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879 on January 2.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1877, amounting to \$711.41, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$935.18.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$552.68.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$75.14.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$1,029.27.

Loans and investments are made by the finance committee, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the bank twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 305.

Decrease during the year, 131. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$21,946.37.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 43.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 174.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$15,203.36.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$37,144.83.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 108.

Total amount of loans in the state, all.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$7,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$8,630.47.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$12,463.08.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none. Books of record well kept.

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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ASHUELOT SAVINGS BANK, — WINCHESTER.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1895.

President. — EVERSON COOK.

Vice-President. — WILLARD HAMMOND.

Trustees. — Everson Cook, S. P. Randall, Ellery Albee, W. Snow, Obadiah Sprague, W. S. Barrows, H. B. Robbins, W. Hammond, A. H. Cook, William Rixford, C. W. Scott, E. Alexander, Stephen Faulkner.

Treasurer. — ELLERY ALBEE. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 6, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Clerk. — Arthur J. Barber.

Examination, January 30, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$175,600.00
Surplus.....	2,940.68
Guaranty fund.....	1,400.00
	<u>\$179,940.68</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$99,051.72	\$99,051.72	\$99,051.72
Loans on personal security	38,085.15	38,085.15	38,085.15
Loans on collateral security	16,955.95	16,955.95	16,955.95
U. S. bonds, 4s.....	6,180.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Balance on deposit in Winchester National Bank	13,410.54	13,410.54	13,410.54
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	6,162.32	6,162.32	6,162.32
Bank fixtures.....	275.00	275.00	275.00
	<u>\$180,120.68</u>	<u>\$179,940.68</u>	<u>\$179,940.68</u>

Paid semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879, January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July 1, 1877, amounting to \$5,500, or about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$460.54.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,616.35.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$20.53.

Amount of other taxes, \$24.50.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,900; as surety, \$2,480.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet as often as required.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 876.

Increase during the year, 88. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$29,986.55.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 128.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 40.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$56,232.81.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$26,246.26.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 10.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 296.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$129,760.14.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$30,495.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$6,000, U. S. bonds.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,400.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$180.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans are good.

BELKNAP SAVINGS BANK, — LACONIA.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — NAPOLEON B. GALE.*Trustees.* — Napoleon B. Gale, Joseph P. Pitman, Samuel W. Rollins, James H. Tilton, Samuel W. Sanders, Henry W. Peasley, George L. Mead, Edwin F. Burleigh, Stephen L. Taylor, Lewis S. Perley, Gorham Swain, Erastus P. Jewell.*Treasurer.* — BENJAMIN P. GALE. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 5, 1872. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with James H. Tilton for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$800.

Examination, January 14 and 15, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$369,492.17
Surplus	15,588.50
Guaranty fund.....	7,950.00
	\$393,030.67

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$148,246.76	\$151,246.76	\$151,246.76
Loans on personal security.....	53,752.97	54,558.47	54,558.47
Loans on collateral security.....	11,293.07	11,293.07	11,293.07
U. S. bonds.....	10,400.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	33,650.00	33,000.00	32,050.00
Railroad bonds.....	84,970.00	79,000.00	79,000.00
Bank stock	11,742.00	11,400.00	11,400.00
Balance on deposit in National Bank of Commerce, Boston.....	27,052.28	27,052.28	27,052.28
Real estate.....	9,008.52	9,008.52	9,008.52
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Bank fixtures.....	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Cash on hand.....	4,672.07	4,672.07	4,672.07
	\$397,587.07	\$394,031.17	\$393,030.67

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879 in March and September.

No extra dividend has been made since 1874.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,434.20.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,402.33.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$48.83.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by finance committee, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice every year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 906.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 141.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 121; being an increase of 20.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$69,141.20.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$48,336.82.

Increase of deposits during the year, \$20,804.38.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 5.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 207.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$164,624.33.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$52,475.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$23,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$109,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$3,805.50.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$6,383.93.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$8,362.00.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE BELKNAP SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4 per cent reg. consols	\$10,400.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,950.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
County of Hamilton, Ill., 7s	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,050.00
County of Moultrie, Ill., 10s.	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Township of Buda, Ill., 10s.	13,650.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Township of Essex, Ill., 10s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Township of Penn, Ill., 10s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$33,650.00	\$33,000.00	\$32,050.00
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, mort., 7s...	\$11,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
“ “ “ “ 6s...	612.00	600.00	600.00
“ “ “ “ S. F., 6s...	408.00	400.00	400.00
Detroit, Lansing, & Northern, 7s.	5,550.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Grand River Valley, 8s.	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, construc-			
tion, 8s.	16,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, L. G., 8s...	21,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, consolida-			
ted loan, 8s.	18,900.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
	\$84,970.00	\$79,000.00	\$79,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
114 shares Laconia National.	\$11,742.00	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK, — BRISTOL.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — SAMUEL K. MASON.*Vice-President.* — DAVID MASON.*Trustees.* — Samuel K. Mason, David Mason, William A. Berry, Albert Blake, Lewis W. Fling, L. W. Hammond, B. F. Holden, B. F. Perkins, M. W. White.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE M. CAVIS. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 8, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer not fixed. Examination, March 4, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$196,420.66
Surplus	2,154.93
Guaranty fund.....	4,000.00
	\$202,575.59

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$133,246.66	\$133,246.66	\$133,246.66
Loans on personal property.....	18,841.90	18,841.90	18,841.90
Loans on collateral security	6,160.87	6,160.87	6,160.87
County, city, town, and district bonds....	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Railroad bonds	6,480.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Balance on deposit in Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure and in process.....	11,887.50	12,423.26	12,423.26
Bank fixtures	375.00	375.00	.....
Cash on hand.....	402.90	402.90	402.90
	\$202,894.83	\$202,950.59	202,575.59

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ and 2 per cent in 1879, June 30 and December 31.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made in 1875, amounting to \$426.30, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,238.50.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,240.89.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$438.79.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$12,470; as surety, \$1,368.28.

Loans and investments are made by investing committee, who meet as occasion requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice each year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 719.

Increase during the year, 86. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$36,942.47.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 181.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 95.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$81,999.07.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$45,056.60.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 233.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$93,372.69.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$77,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$5,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$17,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,100.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none reported.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$420.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Decatur, Ill., 7s.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Sandusky, O., 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
New Sharon, Io., Independent School, 7s..	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Springfield, Ill., 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Michigan Central, 7s.....	\$1,080.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Concord & Claremont, guaranteed by Northern, 7s.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$6,480.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00

CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, — KEENE.

Incorporated 1833. Renewed 1853-1873. Charter expires 1893.

President. — GEORGE TILDEN.*Vice-Presidents.* — GEORGE A. WHELOCK, WILLIAM P. ABBOTT.*Trustees.* — John Henry Elliot, William Dinsmoor, Bolivar Lovell, William S. Briggs, Edward Farrar, Henry C. Piper, C. J. Amidon, R. H. Porter, Barrett Ripley, E. C. Thayer, F. C. Faulkner, J. G. Bellows, J. R. Beal, George H. Tilden, George W. Stearns.*Treasurer.* — OSCAR G. NIMS. Bond, \$150,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 16, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.*Clerk.* — Mrs. E. L. Kingsbury. Annual compensation of clerk, \$400.

Examination, March 25, 26, and 27, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$2,024,968.62
Surplus.....	3,415.11
	<hr/> \$2,028,383.73

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$964,795.85	\$966,164.85	\$966,164.85
Loans on personal security.....	187,450.87	196,540.01	196,540.01
Loans on collateral security.....	72,354.50	72,504.50	72,504.50
U. S. bonds.....	10,650.00	10,000.00	10,443.75
State bonds.....	35,094.00	33,700.00	33,700.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	340,442.00	328,120.00	321,321.90
Railroad bonds.....	110,500.00	100,600.00	100,488.33
Railroad stock.....	82,164.00	72,200.00	72,200.00
Bank stock.....	22,280.00	18,100.00	22,380.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	73,500.00	71,000.00	72,154.40
Balance on deposit in Cheshire and Ashu-			
et National Banks.....	15,110.73	15,110.73	15,110.73
Real estate.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	54,736.50
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	79,510.00	81,485.00	81,485.00
Cash on hand.....	9,153.76	9,153.76	9,153.76
	<hr/> \$2,058,005.71	<hr/> \$2,029,678.85	<hr/> \$2,028,383.73

Paid two semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879: January 1, 1880, 2 per cent.An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1874, amounting to about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$3,433.64.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$19,183.41.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$479.19.

Amount of other taxes, \$2,038.97.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$4,500.

Loans and investments are made by the board of investment, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 6,056.

Increase during the year, 165. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$10,669.32.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 694.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 529; being an increase of 165.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$334,155.57.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$323,486.25.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 52.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$915,238.93.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$319,970.43.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$22,880.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$604,808.38.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$37,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$10,608.14.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$41,941.62.

Books of record well kept. Character of loans generally good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s	\$10,650.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,443.75
STATE.			
Missouri, 6s	\$20,100.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00
Iowa, 7s	14,394.00	14,700.00	14,700.00
	\$35,094.00	\$33,700.00	\$33,700.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Clay county, Ill., 7s	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,600.00
O'Brien county, Io., 10s	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,497.50
Sangamon county, Ill., 8s	10,250.00	10,000.00	9,410.00
Cowley county, Kan., 10s	10,250.00	10,000.00	9,800.00
Shawnee county, Kan., 10s	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,500.00
Mason county, Ill., 10s	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Schuyler county, Ill., 6s	10,000.00	10,000.00	8,450.00
Washington county, Kan., 10s	12,075.00	11,500.00	11,635.00
Rice county, Kan., 10s	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Paulding county, O., 8s	6,360.00	6,000.00	6,345.00
Henry county, Io., 7s	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,625.00
Woodbury county, Io., 7½s	20,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Plymouth county, Io., 7½s	6,150.00	6,000.00	6,060.00
Dickinson county, Io., 8s	10,250.00	10,000.00	10,100.00
Sheldon county, Io., 8s	4,100.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
Polk county, Minn., 12s	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,300.00
Kansas school, Kan., 10s	500.00	500.00	500.00
Decatur city, Ill., 7s	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,900.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Sioux City, Io., 8s	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,991.00
Toledo city, O., 7 2-10s	11,000.00	10,000.00	9,800.00
Grand Rapids city, Mich., 8s	27,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Muskegon city, Mich., 8s	16,200.00	15,000.00	14,850.00
Pomeroy city, O., 8s	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Evansville city, Ind., 7s	10,500.00	10,000.00	8,750.00
Hyde Park city, Ill., 7s	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,498.06
East Saginaw city, Mich., 8s	14,175.00	13,500.00	13,432.50
Osage Mission township, Kan., 8s	9,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00
Keene city, N. H., 6s	500.00	500.00	500.00
Sioux City, Io., 7s	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston city, Mass., 6s	5,875.00	5,000.00	5,875.00
Lake township, Ill., 7s	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,450.00
Monticello township, Ill., 8s	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Richland township, Kan., 8s	3,380.00	3,380.00	3,120.84
Bolton township, Kan., 10s	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Grant township, Kan., 10s	4,725.00	4,500.00	4,725.00
Garfield township, Kan., 10s	7,077.00	6,740.00	7,077.00
Providence city, R. I., 5s	5,425.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$340,442.00	\$328,120.00	\$321,321.90
RAILROAD.			
Michigan Central, 8s	\$14,400.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Louisiana & Missouri River, 7s	10,800.00	10,000.00	9,225.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 7s	24,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 5s	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s	31,800.00	30,000.00	30,663.33
New York, Bay Ridge, & Jamaica, 7s	18,900.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Cheshire, 6s	600.00	600.00	600.00
	\$110,500.00	\$100,600.00	\$100,488.33
OTHER INVESTMENTS.			
Keene Gas-Light Co. bonds, 6s	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,654.40
New England Loan Co. bonds, 7s	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
New England Mortgage and Security Co. bonds, 7s	52,500.00	50,000.00	51,500.00
	\$73,500.00	\$71,000.00	\$72,154.40

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, — *Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
21 shares Keene National, Keene, N. H.	\$2,730.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,640.00
70 shares Ashuelot National, Keene, N. H.	8,750.00	7,000.00	8,509.00
90 shares Winchester, Winchester, N. H..	10,800.00	9,000.00	11,235.00
	\$22,280.00	\$18,100.00	\$23,380.00
RAILROAD.			
112 shares Fitchburg	\$13,884.00	\$11,200.00	\$11,200.00
200 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago	23,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
420 shares Morris & Essex (\$50 each)... .	22,680.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
400 shares Cleveland & Pittsburg (\$50 each).....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	\$82,164.00	\$72,200.00	\$72,200.00

CHINA SAVINGS BANK, — ALLENTOWN (VILLAGE OF SUNCOOK).

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — NATT HEAD.

Trustees. — Natt Head, William Haseltine, Philip Sargent, Jesse Gault, D. L. Jewell, Charles Williams, Eleazer Wilson, Moody K. Wilson, J. L. Hosmer.

Treasurer. — CHARLES F. HILBRETH. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 27, 1870. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the secretary of state for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$200.

Examination, January 10, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$55,254.93
Surplus.....	983.98
Guaranty fund.....	1,005.00
	<hr/>
	\$57,243.91

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$24,275.06	\$24,275.06	\$24,275.06
Loans on personal security.....	8,895.77	8,895.77	8,895.77
Loans on collateral security.....	643.51	643.51	643.51
County, city, town, and district bonds....	22,635.00	21,000.00	21,076.00
Interest on bonds.....	268.00	.....	.....
Bank fixtures.....	180.00	180.00	180.00
Cash on hand.....	1,573.57	1,573.57	1,573.57
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$58,470.91	\$56,567.91	\$57,243.91

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared October 1, 1876, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$242.27.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$474.91.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer with the approval of the committee, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the committee of investment twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 313.

Decrease during the year, 7. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$1,926.67.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 126.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 133.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$40,788.82.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$38,862.15.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 58.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$33,816.34.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$19,176.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$3,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$959.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE CHINA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Champaign county, Ill., 8s.....	\$540.00	\$500.00	\$527.50
Champaign county, Ill., 8s.....	540.00	500.00	527.50
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	1,045.00	1,000.00	1,065.50
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	547.50	500.00	537.50
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	547.50	500.00	537.50
Washington, Ind., 8s.....	1,075.00	1,000.00	1,040.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	1,140.00	1,000.00	1,105.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	1,140.00	1,000.00	1,105.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	1,140.00	1,000.00	1,105.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	950.00	1,000.00	875.00
Dayton, O., 6s.....	1,035.00	1,000.00	1,035.00
Dayton, O., 6s.....	1,035.00	1,000.00	1,035.00
Marshalltown, Io., 8s.....	560.00	500.00	540.50
Marshalltown, Io., 8s.....	560.00	500.00	540.50
Marshalltown, Io., 8s.....	560.00	500.00	542.50
Marshalltown, Io., 8s.....	560.00	500.00	542.50
Toledo, O., 6s.....	1,020.00	1,000.00	1,015.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.....	1,010.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.....	1,010.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.....	1,010.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Danville, Ind., 6s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Danville, Ind., 6s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Danville, Ind., 6s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Danville, Ind., 6s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
New England Mortgage, 7s....	540.00	500.00	500.00
Pembroke, N. H., 6s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
	\$22,635.00	\$21,000.00	\$21,676.00

CITY SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1863. Charter expires 1883.

President. — E. P. EMERSON.*Trustees.* — E. P. Emerson, J. G. Blunt, J. A. Spalding, C. H. Burns, S. D. Greeley, Edward Hardy, Luther A. Roby, F. D. Laton, J. M. Swallow, E. P. Brown.*Treasurer.* — E. P. BROWN. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 1, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.*Clerk.* — E. P. Emerson. Annual compensation of clerk paid by the treasurer.

Examination, March 8, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$143,010.01
Surplus.....	2,924.71
Guaranty fund.....	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$146,934.72

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$42,580.50	\$42,580.50	\$42,580.50
Loans on personal security.....	13,458.50	13,458.50	13,458.50
Loans on collateral security.....	20,389.29	20,389.29	20,389.29
County, city, town, and district bonds....	6,550.00	5,900.00	6,388.00
Railroad bonds.....	18,100.00	100,700.00	7,763.42
Railroad stock.....	22,609.00	22,100.00	17,447.00
Bank stock.....	22,880.00	21,700.00	23,124.00
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, Nashua.....	8,224.63	8,224.63	8,224.63
Interest account charged on books*.....	4,076.82	4,076.82	4,076.82
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Cash on hand.....	982.56	982.56	982.56
	<hr/> \$162,351.30	<hr/> \$242,672.30	<hr/> \$146,934.72

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879 on October 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,200.77.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,354.94.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$1.67.

Amount of other taxes, \$39.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$21,150; as surety, \$500.

Loans and investments are made by the investment committee, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,397.

Decrease during the year, 133. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$7,096.75.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 75.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 208; being a decrease of 133.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$50,833.59.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$43,736.84.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 30.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$61,698.29.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$14,810.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$46,959.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$7,763.42.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$8,500.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,200.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$15,416.58.

Books of record well kept.

* This is an item entered upon the books at the time a partial dividend was made to depositors of the amount previously reduced, and has never been charged out. It cannot now, however, be regarded as a valid and definite asset of the bank.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY (NASHUA) SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Nashua bonds, 6s	\$6,550.00	\$5,900.00	\$6,388.00
RAILROAD.			
Nashua, Acton, & Boston bonds.....	\$14,650.00	\$97,700.00	\$4,885.00
Union Pacific sinking fund bonds.....	3,450.00	3,000.00	2,878.42
	\$18,100.00	\$100,700.00	\$7,763.42
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
32 shares Indian Head National Bank...	\$3,680.00	\$2,560.00	\$3,290.00
192 shares First National Bank, Nashua..	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,834.00
	\$22,880.00	\$21,760.00	\$23,124.00
RAILROAD.			
23 shares Nashua & Lowell Railroad Co..	\$2,645.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,355.00
50 shares Boston, Concord, & Montreal Railroad Co.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
122 shares Wilton Railroad Co.....	13,664.00	12,200.00	9,167.00
26 shares Peterborough Railroad Co.....	1,300.00	2,600.00	1,925.00
	\$22,609.00	\$22,100.00	\$17,447.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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COCHECO SAVINGS BANK, — DOVER.

Incorporated 1872. Charter expires 1892.

President. — GEORGE W. TASH.

Vice-President. — THOMAS BENNETT.

Trustees. — George W. Tash, Thomas Bennett, L. S. Rand, F. Freeman, J. C. Hutchins, Ralph Hough, E. C. Kinnear, M. S. Hanscom, M. Killoren, Harry Hough, J. E. Lothrop, C. W. Wiggin, H. Haley, C. W. Thurston, O. J. Lewis.

Treasurer. — HARRY HOUGH. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 1, 1877. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with J. H. Lothrop for safe-keeping Annual compensation of treasurer, \$900.

Examination, February 11, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$156,852.96
Surplus.....	512.89
Guaranty fund.....	3,758.22
	<hr/> \$161,124.07

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$91,584.82	\$91,584.82	\$91,584.82
Loans on personal security.....	10,775.00	10,775.00	10,775.00
Loans on collateral security.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	11,200.00	10,000.00	10,815.00
Railroad bonds.....	6,000.00	5,000.00	4,918.75
Bank stock.....	23,105.00	23,100.00	23,875.48
Balance on deposit in Cochecho Nat. Bank..	2,652.67	2,652.67	2,652.67
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	12,302.35	12,302.35	12,302.35
	<hr/> \$161,819.84	<hr/> \$159,614.84	<hr/> \$161,124.07

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, on July and December 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every two years; the last one was declared January 5, 1877, amounting to 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,135.68.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,365.65.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$67.

Amount of other taxes, \$215.59.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$8,800; as surety, \$2,650.

Loans and investments are made by committee of investment, who meet when necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,015.

Increase during the year, 23 Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$8,233.18.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 120.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 97; being an increase of 23.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$53,492.23.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$45,259.05.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 4.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 37.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$94,259.82.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$12,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$23,875.48.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$15,733.75.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$8,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$2,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$28,919.30.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$695 77.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE COCHECO SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Chicago water loan.....	\$11,200.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,815.00
RAILROAD.			
Boston & Maine.....	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,918.75
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
226 shares Cocheco National Bank, Dover.	\$22,600.00	\$22,600.00	\$23,372.15
5 shares Farmington National Bank, Farmington.....	505.00	500.00	503.33
	\$23,105.00	\$23,100.00	\$23,875.48

CONNECTICUT RIVER SAVINGS BANK, — CHARLESTOWN.

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

President. — SAMUEL WEBBER.

Vice-President. — RICHARD ROBERTSON.

Trustees. — Samuel Walker, Franklin W. Putnam, Eben H. Tidd, Benjamin Labaree, Richard Robertson, Herbert B. Viall, Nathaniel G. Brooks, Samuel L. Fletcher, Robert Ellwell, Brooks Kimball, L. H. Royce, Samuel Webber, J. W. Taylor, Charles C. Kimball, William H. Labaree, George Olcott, George S. Bond, Joseph G. Briggs.

Treasurer. — GEORGE OLCOTT. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 17, 1870. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,200.

Clerk. — Charles C. Kimball.

Examination, February 24, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$362,512.10
Surplus.....	1,448.52
Guaranty fund.....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$369,960.62

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$202,335.45	\$202,335.45	\$202,335.45
Loans on personal security.....	33,646.50	33,646.50	33,646.50
Loans on collateral security.....	23,149.61	23,149.61	23,149.61
County, city, town, and district bonds....	63,975.00	58,300.00	61,300.00
Bank stock.....	24,890.00	23,300.00	24,770.00
Cash on deposit in Connecticut River National Bank.....	22,169.06	22,169.06	22,169.06
Interest due.....	631.95		
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	2,590.00	2,590.00	2,590.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$373,387.57	\$365,490.62	\$369,960.62

Paid two semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879, on May and November 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,360.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,312.05.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$36.15.

Amount of other taxes, \$21.18.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$184.22; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of five trustees who meet when occasion requires

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a special committee of five trustees three times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,050.

Increase during the year, 37. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$17,585.98.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 132.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 95.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$71,220.99.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$53,635.01.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 11.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 85.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$137,918.36.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$121,213.20.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$87,360.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$18,000, to a national bank.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,795.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loans are good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SAV-
INGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Chicago, Ill., 7s	\$11,200.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,700.00
Charlestown, N. H., 5s.	315.00	300.00	300.00
Portland, Me., 6s	6,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Hartford, Conn., 6s	11,200.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
St. Louis, Mo., 6s	10,700.00	10,000.00	10,500.00
Cincinnati, O., 7s	12,430.00	11,000.00	12,050.00
Cleveland, O., 6s	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Rockingham, Vt., 6s	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Springfield, Vt., 5s	4,080.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Charlestown, N. H., 5s	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$63,975.00	\$58,300.00	\$61,300.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Connecticut River Nat. Bank, Charles- town, N. H., 53 shares	\$6,800.00	\$5,300.00	\$6,770.00
Otoe County Nat. Bank, Nebraska City, Neb., certificate of deposit	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
	\$24,800.00	\$23,300.00	\$24,770.00

CONWAY SAVINGS BANK, — CONWAY.

Incorporated 1869. Charter perpetual.

President. — HIRAM C. ABBOTT.

Vice-President. — SUMNER C. HILL.

Trustees. — Hiram C. Abbott, R. B. Thorn, L. H. Eastman, C. W. Wilder, S. Hayes, Matthew Hale, G. W. M. Pitman, J. J. Burke, William Mason, S. Haselton, Stephen M. Davis, C. Robertson, S. C. Hill, N. R. Mason, B. F. Clark.

Treasurer. — SAMUEL B. SHACKFORD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 7, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, January 15, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$57,000.92
Guaranty fund.....	350.03
	<hr/> \$57,350.95

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$23,173.44	\$23,173.44	\$23,173.44
Loans on personal security.....	19,369.08	19,369.08	19,369.08
Loans on collateral security.....	3,667.10	3,667.10	3,667.10
Real estate acquired by foreclosure.....	8,600.00	7,903.69	7,903.69
Cash on hand.....	3,237.64	3,237.64	3,237.64
	<hr/> \$58,047.26	<hr/> \$57,350.95	<hr/> \$57,350.95

Paid semi-annual dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879 in January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every two years; the last one was declared January 1, 1877.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,068.30.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$570.51.

Amount of other taxes, \$200.46.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,549.13; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of investment, who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 253.

Decrease during the year, 5. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$5,726.33.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 44.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 49; being a decrease of 5.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$9,930.69.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$15,657.02.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 95.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$44,646.93.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$1,713.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$2,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, —HANOVER.

Incorporated 1860. Charter perpetual.

President. — N. S. HUNTINGTON.*Vice-President.* — S. W. COBB.*Trustees.* — H. Hitchcock, J. S. Adams, J. L. Bridgman, Charles Benton, J. W. Clafin, M. Pike, M. H. Barstow, S. W. Cobb, N. S. Huntington, H. H. Holt, F. Chase, E. R. Rugles, C. P. Chase.*Treasurer.* — CHARLES P. CHASE. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 25, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Fred. Chase, Esq., treasurer of Dartmouth College, for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,300.

Examination, March 2 and 3, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$412,463.45
Surplus.....	25,450.32
Guaranty fund.....	7,220.00
	<hr/> \$445,133.77

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$130,280.00	\$131,030.00	\$131,030.00
Loans on personal security.....	6,050.00	6,050.00	6,050.00
Loans on collateral security.....	3,712.50	4,462.50	4,462.50
U. S. bonds.....	8,440.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds. ...	121,677.21	115,496.71	110,791.71
Railroad bonds.....	138,769.00	133,900.00	117,162.26
Railroad stock.....	7,800.00	7,800.00	7,987.50
Bank stock.....	18,000.00	14,400.00	14,400.00
Cash on deposit in Dartmouth National Bank.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Real estate.....	12,618.93	12,618.93	12,618.93
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
Cash on hand.....	10,930.87	10,930.87	10,930.87
	<hr/> \$479,978.51	<hr/> \$466,389.01	<hr/> \$445,133.77

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, January 1 and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared January 1, 1876, amounting to about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,757.77.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,095.21.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$143.11.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$15,712.50; as surety, \$300.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet when necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,157.

Increase during the year, 177. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$91,925.60.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 293.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 116.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$137,534.68.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$45,609.08.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 22.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$58,787.50.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$82,755.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$16,900.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$241,441.47.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$20,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,500.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$36,344.74.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans are very good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 1881, coupon, 6s	\$8,440.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Iowa town warrants, Io., 8s and 10s.....	\$5,396.71	\$5,396.71	\$5,396.71
City of Davenport, Io., 7s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Davenport, Io., 6s.....	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Douglas county, Neb., 1897, 8s	7,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Lincoln county, Neb., 10s	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Shawnee county, Kan., 1899, 7s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,240.00
Gilpin county, Col., 1893, 8s.....	8,640.00	8,000.00	6,065.00
Polk county, Neb., 1899, 10s.....	8,640.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Arapahoe county, Col., 8s.....	17,280.50	16,150.00	15,470.00
Sauk Rapids, Minn., 1898, 10s.....	1,620.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Minnesota school bonds, Minn., 8s and 10s	24,770.50	23,150.00	23,150.00
Minnesota school bonds, Dakota, 10s.....	4,012.50	3,750.00	3,750.00
Minnesota school bonds, Io., 10s.....	642.00	600.00	600.00
Butler county, Neb., 1897, 10s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	4,900.00
Omaha city, Neb., 1889, 10s.....	1,045.00	950.00	950.00
Pueblo city, Col., water, 1891, 8s.....	4,250.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Hyde Park village, Ill., water, 1893, 7s...	5,250.00	5,000.00	.....
Hyde Park village, Ill., improvement,			
1895, 7s	5,250.00	5,000.00	9,625.00
Erie city, Pa., improvement, 1894, 7s	6,420.00	6,000.00	5,645.00
	\$121,677.21	\$115,496.71	\$110,791.71
RAILROAD.			
Atchison, Topeka, & Sante Fe, 7s.....	\$13,800.00	\$12,000.00	\$8,800.00
Atchison, Topeka, & Sante Fe, land			
grants, 7s.....	7,345.00	6,500.00	4,750.00
Atchison, Topeka, & Sante Fe, notes, 7s..	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,450.00
Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, 1905, 7s.....	6,600.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern,	8,100.00	9,000.00	8,265.00
1906, 5s, and 35 shares stock.....	2,030.00	3,500.00	.....
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, white, 8s..	4,400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Tobo & Neosho, 1903, 7s.....	15,400.00	14,000.00	13,130.00
Indianapolis, Decatur, & Springfield, 1st,			
1906, 7s	13,390.00	13,000.00	12,316.00
Indianapolis & Madison, 1881, 7s	3,570.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 1892, 7s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pacific Railroad real estate, 1892, 8s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Jersey Central, 1903, 7s	10,700.00	10,000.00	9,900.00
St. Paul & Sioux City, 6s.....	16,640.00	16,000.00	16,151.26
22 shares preferred stock.....	1,738.00	2,200.00	.....
22 shares common stock	946.00	2,200.00	.....
Pacific Railroad of Missouri, 2d mort., 7s.	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Denver, South Park, & Pacific, 1st mort.,			
S. F., 1905, 7s.....	6,360.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Boonville Bridge Railroad Co., 7s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Denver & Rio Grande, 1900, 7s	5,200.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$138,769.00	\$133,900.00	\$117,162.26
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
144 shares Dartmouth National.....	\$18,000.00	\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00
RAILROAD.			
25 shares Northern.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
10 shares Boston & Lowell.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,337.50
Arkansas Town Co	300.00	300.00	150.00
	\$7,800.00	\$7,800.00	\$7,987.50

Bank Commissioners' Report.

DERRY SAVINGS BANK, — DERRY.*

Incorporated 1870. Charter expires 1890.

President. — JOHN W. NOYES.*Trustees.* — John W. Noyes, Harvey P. Hood, Joseph Montgomery, George Moore, H. R. Underhill, J. Savory, G. C. Currier.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE C. CURRIER. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 8, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$100.

Examination, February 2, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$12,155.42
Surplus	1,755.47
Guaranty fund.....	1,045.00
	<hr/> \$14,955.89

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$557.46	\$557.46	\$557.46
Loans on personal security.....	1,830.16	1,830.16	1,830.16
Loans on collateral security.....	790.00	1,372.03	1,372.03
U. S. bonds.....	208.00	200.00	200.00
Bank stock, 18 shares Derry Nat. Bank...	1,890.00	1,800.00	2,159.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....		8,800.00	8,800.00
Cash on hand	37.24	37.24	37.24
		<hr/> \$14,596.89	<hr/> \$14,955.89

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879 on new accounts.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1875.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$314.53

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$208.70.

Loans and investments are made by committee of trustees, who meet monthly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 189.

Increase during the year, 1. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$9,916.19.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 7.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 6: being an increase of 1.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$796.59.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$10,712.78.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 3.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$1,598.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$2,161.65.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,159.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$200.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$932.16.

* Since the annual examination, this bank has been placed in the hands of an assignee.

DOVER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — DOVER.

Incorporated 1856. Charter expires 1896.

President. — CHARLES M. MURPHY.*Vice-Presidents.* — E. V. BREWSTER, C. H. SAWYER.*Trustees.* — Charles M. Murphy, Eli V. Brewster, Charles H. Sawyer, Oliver Wyatt, George W. Benn, W. A. Morrill, E. H. Whitehouse, W. H. Vickery, Moses D. Page, Calvin Hale, A. H. Young.*Treasurer.* — CALVIN HALE. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 27, 1870. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600.*Clerk.* — Isaac F. Abbott. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, February 11, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$115,497.77
Surplus	710.59
Guaranty fund.....	3,300.00
Surplus belonging to reduced accounts.....	1,443.08
	<hr/> \$120,951.44

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$29,466.40	\$29,466.40	\$29,466.40
Loans on personal security.....	11,501.05	11,501.05	11,501.05
Loans on collateral security.....	2,185.80	2,185.80	2,185.80
County, city, town, and district bonds....	5,500.00	5,000.00	4,928.00
Railroad bonds	66,260.00	64,000.00	56,584.56
Bank stock	12,100.00	11,000.00	12,567.00
Balance on deposit in Dover Nat. Bank...	1,718.63	1,718.63	1,718.63
Real estate held by foreclosure	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<hr/> \$130,731.88	<hr/> \$126,871.88	<hr/> \$120,951.44

Paid semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in 1879 in April and October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1861, amounting to 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$988.45.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,148.86.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$42.42.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,600; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by committee of trustees, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are partially published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,133.

Decrease during the year, 43. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$3,425.16.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 35.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 78; being a decrease of 43.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$19,868.43.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$23,293.59.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 35.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$42,633.25.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$520.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$12,567.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$61,512.56.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$7,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$632.25.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$9,780.44.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE DOVER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS
BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Boulder county, Col., 8s.	\$5,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,928.00
RAILROAD.			
Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada, equipment, 8s.	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00
Union Pacific sinking fund, 8s.	18,000.00	15,000.00	13,906.30
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s.	9,990.00	9,000.00	8,622.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph, & Council Bluffs, 7s.	8,800.00	8,000.00	6,818.00
Florence, Eldorado, & Walnut Valley, 7s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	4,393.75
Michigan Central, 7s.	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,263.75
St. Louis and San Francisco (gold), 6s.	9,300.00	10,000.00	7,585.76
Little Rock and Fort Smith, 7s.	5,300.00	5,000.00	4,895.00
Wisconsin Valley Railroad Co., 7s.	2,120.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
	\$66,260.00	\$64,000.00	\$56,584.56
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
110 shares Dover National.	\$12,100.00	\$11,000.00	\$12,567.00

EPPING SAVINGS BANK, — EPPING.

Incorporated 1873. Charter expires 1893.

President. — JOSEPH C. BURLEY.*Vice-President.* — JOSIAH H. STEARNS.*Trustees.* — James L. Rundlett, Benjamin F. Prescott, William R. Bunker, David Stickney, John H. Pike, James H. Bartlett, Alfred T. Rundlett, Benjamin W. Hoyt, Dudley L. Harvey, Hosea B. Burnham, John Leddy, Joseph N. Cilley.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE S. RUNDLETT. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 18, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$50.

Examination, February 2, 12, and 13, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$27,134.54
Surplus.....	274.43
Guaranty fund.....	316.00
	<hr/> \$37,724.97

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$21,831.64	\$21,831.64	\$21,831.64
Loans on personal security.....	7,157.47	7,157.47	7,157.47
U. S. bonds, 4 per cent.....	1,590.00	1,590.00	1,526.25
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Bank fixtures.....	384.08	384.08	384.08
Cash on hand.....	5,025.53	5,025.53	5,025.53
	<hr/> \$37,788.72	<hr/> \$37,698.72	<hr/> \$37,724.97

Paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1877, amounting to \$63.77, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$117.16.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$267.93.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$949.25.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 182.

Increase during the year, 25. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$9,720.75.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 42.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 17; being an increase of 25.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$14,189.33.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$4,468.58.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 83.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$21,898.22.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$9,382.50.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,526.25, U. S. bonds.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$3,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$2,370.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$63.75.

Books of record fairly kept. General character of loan, apparently good.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, — FARMINGTON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — JOHN F. CLOUTMAN.*Vice-President.* — JOHN H. BARKER.*Trustees.* — J. F. Cloutman, J. H. Barker, Alonzo Nute, Hiram Barker, G. W. Eastman, C. W. Wingate, J. B. Edgerly, W. W. Hayes, Thomas F. Cooke, Levi Pearl, J. G. Johnson, Daniel Pearl, D. F. Parker, J. R. Hayes, H. B. Edgerly.*Treasurer.* — THOMAS F. COOKE. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 1, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$700.

Examination, March 3, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$255,377.31
Surplus	136.38
Guaranty fund	4,500.00
Special deposits	15,640.43
Due Farmington National Bank	742.81
	<hr/> \$276,396.93

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$157,221.98	\$157,221.98	\$157,221.98
Loans on personal security	57,444.64	57,444.64	57,444.64
Loans on collateral security	24,050.00	24,050.00	24,050.00
Bank stock	35,175.00	33,500.00	33,500.00
Real estate purchased for the bank	4,600.00	4,180.31	4,180.31
	<hr/> \$278,491.62	<hr/> \$276,396.93	<hr/> \$276,396.93

Paid annual dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879 on January 1, 1880.An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared 1875, amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$944.14.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,352.80.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$49.98.

Amount of other taxes, \$208.91.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$28,503.38; as surety, \$4,787.65.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet once a week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are generally published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 765.

Increase during the year, 37. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$14,642.25.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 117.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 80; being an increase of 37.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$58,620.40.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$43,978.15.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 8.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 166.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$145,863.08.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$92,863.54.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$33,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$16,800.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,400.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,675.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS OF THE FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
335 shares Farmington National.....	\$35,175.00	\$33,500.00	\$33,500.00

FITZWILLIAM SAVINGS BANK, — FITZWILLIAM.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

President. — MILTON CHAPLIN.*Vice-Presidents.* — JOSIAH E. CARTER, REUBEN L. ANGIER.*Trustees.* — Silas Cummings, Charles W. Whitney, James B. Robbins, John M. Parker, Samuel Kendall, Chancey Davis, Wright Whitcomb, John Forristall, Aaron R. Gleason, K. D. Webster, E. N. Bowen, Melvin Wilson, Charles Byam.*Treasurer.* — STEPHEN BATCHELLER. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400. Examination, March 23, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$79,185.04
Surplus	935.59
Guaranty fund.....	600.00
	<hr/> \$80,720.63

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$47,129.00	\$47,129.00	\$47,129.00
Loans on personal security.....	10,379.13	10,379.13	10,379.13
Loans on collateral security.....	425.00	425.00	425.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	4,540.00	4,000.00	4,280.00
Railroad bonds	8,520.00	8,000.00	7,944.17
Railroad stock.....	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,295.00
Bank stock	5,175.00	3,900.00	5,176.00
Balance on deposit in Ashuelot National Bank, Keene	481.86	481.86	481.86
Bank fixtures.....	105.13	105.13	105.13
Cash on hand.....	2,505.34	2,505.34	2,505.34
	<hr/> \$81,760.46	<hr/> \$78,925.46	<hr/> \$80,720.63

Paid two semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent in 1879, January and July.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$291.54.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$708.07.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,183; as surety, \$150.

Loans and investments are made by the financial committee, who meet when business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 312.

Increase during the year, 21. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$9,629.68.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 47.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 33.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$20,386.51.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$10,756.83.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 126.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$56,213.30.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$21,415.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$11,030.17.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$8,664.83.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$2,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,039.83.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE FITZWILLIAM SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	\$2,240.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,110.00
City of Cincinnati, O., 7s	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,170.00
	\$4,540.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,280.00
RAILROAD.			
Cheshire, 1896, 6s	\$5,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,934.17
Boston & Albany, 1892, 7s	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,055.00
Boston & Maine, 1894, 7s.....	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,035.00
Nashua & Rochester, 1894, 6s.....	850.00	1,000.00	920.00
	\$8,520.00	\$8,000.00	\$7,944.17
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
8 shares Keene National.....	\$1,000.00	\$800.00	\$1,000.00
20 shares Ashuelot National.....	3,250.00	2,600.00	3,251.00
5 shares First National, Boston.....	925.00	500.00	925.00
	\$5,175.00	\$3,900.00	\$5,176.00
RAILROAD.			
20 shares Fitchburg	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,295.00

FRANCESTOWN SAVINGS BANK, — FRANCESTOWN.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — HIRAM PATCH.*Trustees.* — Hiram Patch, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel B. Hodge, Robert Bradford, Thomas B. Bradford, Charles A. Vose, James T. Bixby, Thomas E. Bixby, Augustus H. Bixby.*Treasurer.* — SAMUEL D. DOWNES. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 23, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, January 8, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$61,954.95
Surplus.....	15,426.68
Guaranty fund.....	1,657.86
	<hr/> \$79,039.49

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$30,811.21	\$30,811.21	\$30,811.21
Loans on personal security.....	8,184.64	8,184.64	8,184.64
Loans on collateral security.....	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	11,300.00	11,658.00	11,658.00
Railroad bonds.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank stock.....	13,496.16	12,966.00	13,996.16
Miscellaneous investments.....	425.03	425.03	425.03
Balance on deposit in Traders' National Bank, Boston.....	2,785.97	2,785.97	2,785.97
Real estate purchased for the bank.....	1,606.00	1,606.00	1,606.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cash on hand.....	2,972.48	2,972.48	2,972.48
	<hr/> \$78,181.49	<hr/> \$78,009.33	<hr/> \$79,039.49

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on January 1, 1879.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1874.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$547.48.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$627.74.

Amount of other taxes, \$34.94.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$830; as surety, \$20.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Daily balances deposited with Traders' National Bank, Boston, which makes the collections of the bank in consideration of such deposits.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 514.

Increase during the year, 12. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$5,438.96.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 46.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 34; being an increase of 12.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$15,698.57.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$10,259.61.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 70.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$35,395.85.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$5,100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$13,729.50.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$16,924.66.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$2,800.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE FRANCESTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Butler county, Kan., 10s.	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00
Cowley county, Kan., 10s.	58.00	58.00	58.00
Monroe county, Ill., 8s.	2,642.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
City of Des Moines, Io., 7s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Osceola township, Ill., 10s.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Brimfield township, Ill., 10s.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Peterborough township, N. H., 5s.	300.00	300.00	300.00
	\$11,300.00	\$11,658.00	\$11,658.00
RAILROAD.			
Iowa Falls & Sioux City, 7s.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Savings Bank books.	\$425.03	\$425.03	\$425.03
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
119 shares First National, Francetown...	\$13,429.50	\$11,900.00	\$13,429.50
13½ shares 11th Ward National, Boston, 20 per cent paid.	66.66	1,066.00	566.66
	\$13,496.16	\$12,966.00	\$13,996.16

Bank Commissioners' Report.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, — FRANKLIN FALLS.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — GEORGE W. NESMITH.*Trustees.* — George W. Nesmith, Daniel Barnard, Stephen Kenrick, John H. Rowell, David Gilchrist, Warren F. Daniell, A. W. Sulloway, John Taylor, Walter Aiken, Milton Gerrish, H. A. Weymouth.*Treasurer.* — ALEXIS PROCTOR. Bond, \$55,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, October 12, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,400.

Examination, March 3 and 4, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$328,372.90
Surplus.....	7,224.79
Guaranty fund.....	10,201.29
Premiums.....	4,108.75
	<hr/> \$349,907.73

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$70,312.20	\$70,312.20	\$70,312.20
Loans on personal security.....	151,636.95	151,636.95	151,636.95
Loans on collateral security.....	22,759.26	35,759.26	35,759.26
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	16,250.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Railroad bonds.....	33,750.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Bank stock.....	15,290.00	14,600.00	14,600.00
Bal. on deposit in First National Bank, Boston.....	20,590.47	20,590.47	20,590.47
Expense account.....		424.68	424.68
Bank fixtures.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Cash on hand.....	10,084.17	10,084.17	10,084.17
	<hr/> \$342,173.05	<hr/> \$349,907.73	<hr/> \$349,907.73

Paid dividend at rate of $\frac{4}{1}$ per cent for eight months and 4 per cent for four months in 1879, on October 1, 1879.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1874, amounting to \$3,932.08, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,518.94.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,047.09.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$162.46.

Amount of other taxes, \$112, not in expense account.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$9,060.77; as surety, \$28,919.85.

Loans and investments are made by A. W. Sulloway, I. N. Blodgett, and Milton Gerrish, who meet every Saturday forenoon.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice each year, April and October. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,021.

Increase during the year, 17. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$20,232.52.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 460.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 443.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$381,412.67.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$361,180.15.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 18.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 236.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$267,708.41.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$14,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$35,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$31,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$125.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$13,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$20,000.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$5,690.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, generally good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Jersey City, Imp., 7s.....	\$11,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
City of Newark, St. Imp., (class B) 7s....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$16,250.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Kalamazoo & South Haven, 1889, registered, 8s.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	5,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 1891, registered, 8s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 1893, registered, 7s.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Concord & Claremont, 1894, 7s.....	11,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$33,750.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
40 shares Hillsborough National Bank, Hillsborough.....	\$4,600.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
6 shares Citizens' National Bank, Tilton..	600.00	600.00	600.00
100 shares Franklin National Bank, Franklin.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$15,200.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

GONIC FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — GONIC.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

President. — CHARLES A. FOSS.*Vice-Presidents.* — M. S. HANSCOM, J. F. BERRY.*Trustees.* — C. A. Foss, M. S. Hanscom, J. F. Berry, John Legro, C. S. Whitehouse, S. F. Hurd, D. Varney, S. C. Meader, D. Place, A. W. Mason, Charles Place.*Treasurer.* — JOHN LEGRO. Bond, \$20,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 14, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$200.

Examination, February 12, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$26,209.67
Surplus.....	1,700.34
Guaranty fund.....	374.00
	<hr/> \$28,284.01

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$4,757.00	\$4,757.00	\$4,757.00
Loans on personal security.....	3,676.71	3,676.71	3,676.71
Loans on collateral security.....	1,841.00	1,841.00	1,841.00
Bank stock, 149 shares Gonic Nat'l Bank.	1,508.00	3,725.00	1,508.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	13,176.38	13,176.38	13,176.38
Bank fixtures.....	400.00	600.00	600.00
Cash on hand.....	2,724.92	2,724.92	2,724.92
	<hr/> \$28,084.01	<hr/> \$30,501.01	<hr/> \$28,284.01

Paid no dividend in 1879.*

An extra dividend was declared January, 1876, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expenses of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$550.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$189.53.

Amount of other taxes, \$229.91.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, \$125.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet monthly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 114.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, none.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$875.70.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 12.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$10,274.71.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$900.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,508.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$2,200.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$125.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$775.90.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$6,800.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

* The trustees have voted to close up the bank and divide its assets pro rata amongst its depositors.

GORHAM FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — GORHAM.

Incorporated 1872. Charter expires 1892.

President. — WARREN NOYES.*Trustees.* — Warren Noyes, J. P. Evans, T. A. Adams, Augustus Evans, A. S. Twitchell, Stephen Gordon, T. E. Fisk.*Treasurer.* — R. F. INGALLS. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 17, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$200.

Examination, February 24, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$26,994.15
Surplus	232.86
Guaranty fund.....	316.69
	<hr/> \$27,543.70

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$12,674.05	\$12,674.05	\$12,674.05
Loans on personal security	7,814.47	7,814.47	7,814.47
Loans on collateral security	4,511.20	4,511.20	4,511.20
Balance on deposit in Casco Nat'l Bank	34.25	34.25	34.25
Cash on hand and cash items.....	2,509.73	2,509.73	2,509.73
	<hr/> \$27,543.70	<hr/> \$27,543.70	<hr/> \$27,543.70

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, respectively, in 1879, on April 1 and October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1878, amounting to \$396.30, or about 1 per cent per annum, covering the time since 1872.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$251.50.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$239.39.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$467.95; as surety, \$302.50.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee and treasurer, who meet as often as required by treasurer.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 266.

Increase during the year, 18. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$2,363.35.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 49.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 31; being an increase of 18.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$14,584.39.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$12,221.04.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 69.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$24,795.29.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$204.43.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$3,539.69.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan appears well.

GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1879. Charter perpetual.

President. — JOHN M. PARKER.*Trustees.* — James A. Weston, N. P. Hunt, David A. Parker, H. K. Slayton, Alonzo Elliott, John P. Moore, Patrick A. Devine, John Kennard, Bushrod W. Hill.*Treasurer.* — JAMES A. WESTON. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, November 14, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer not fixed.*Clerks.* — D. W. Lane, E. H. Carpenter. Annual compensation of clerks not fixed.

Examination, April 3, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Permanent guaranty fund	\$25,000.00
Due depositors	67,026.29
Surplus	84.24
	<hr/> \$92,110.53

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$28,350.00	\$28,350.00	\$28,350.00
Loans on personal security	17,338.60	17,338.60	17,338.60
Loans on collateral security	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
County, city, town, and district bonds	2,080.00	2,000.00	2,030.00
Railroad bonds	5,100.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank stock	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Balance on deposit in City National Bank, Manchester	28,706.83	28,706.83	28,706.83
Cash on hand	3,985.10	3,985.10	3,985.10
	<hr/> \$92,260.53	<hr/> \$91,580.53	<hr/> \$92,110.53

No dividend.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, none charged.

Amount of state tax paid last year, none.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by executive committee and treasurer, who meet as often as necessary.

No examination of the books and securities of the institution yet made.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 23.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 23.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, none.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$7,890.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$15.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 2.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$18,775.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$28,113.60.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,030.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$6,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. This is not required by the charter.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$680.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
County of Merrimack, 1880, 6s	\$1,030.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,030.00
City of Des Moines, Io., bridge, 1872, 10s	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$2,080.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,030.00
RAILROAD.			
Terre Haute & Southeastern, 1909, 7s.	\$5,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
City National, Manchester, 50 shares.	\$5,500.00	\$5,000.00	5,500.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

HINSDALE SAVINGS BANK, — HINSDALE.

Incorporated 1874. Charter perpetual.

President. — CHARLES J. AMIDON.

Vice-President. — EDWARD STEEBINS.

Trustees. — George Robertson, Nelson Richardson, George W. Holland, Chandler S. Fay, George Wellman, H. F. Horton, D. W. Stearns, W. S. Barrows, A. E. Davis, O. H. Higgins, Charles R. Sargent, George S. Wilder.

Treasurer. — GEORGE WELLMAN. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 20, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$200.

Examination, January 29, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$84,004.51
Surplus.....	176.19
Guaranty fund.....	715.73
	<hr/> \$84,896.43

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$25,462.83	\$25,462.83	\$25,462.83
Loans on personal security.....	11,845.56	11,845.56	11,845.56
Loans on collateral security.....	1,665.00	1,665.00	1,665.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	40,225.00	38,000.00	39,722.64
Bank stock.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Windham Co., Vt., Savings Bank book...	759.95	712.10	712.10
Interest paid on bonds purchased.....	* 95.56	95.56	95.56
Bank fixtures.....	638.37	638.37	638.37
Cash on hand.....	3,754.37	3,754.37	3,754.37
	<hr/> \$85,446.64	<hr/> \$83,173.79	<hr/> \$84,896.43

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, on January 1 and July 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$366.86.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$668.29.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$2.00.

Amount of other taxes, \$10.21.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,650; as surety, \$400.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of investment who meet as often as required.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 337.

Increase during the year, 76. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$23,751.46.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 108.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 32.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$39,473.66.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$15,722.20.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 105.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$38,973.39.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$38,000, in bonds.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$40,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$503.36.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loans are good.

NOTE. — The securities of this bank are deposited in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, Boston.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE HINSDALE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Minneapolis, Minn., 7s.....	\$2,240.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,100.00
Cleveland, O., 6s.....	4,080.00	4,000.00	4,070.00
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	1,040.00	1,000.00	1,027.50
Des Moines, Io., 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10.....	1,140.00	1,000.00	1,080.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,350.00
Peoria county, Ill., 7s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,010.14
Douglas county, Neb., 8s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,180.00
Toledo, O., 8s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,320.00
Lincoln, Ill., 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,150.00
Bay City, Mich., 8s.....	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
Lyons county, Io., 8s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Dickinson county, Neb., 8s.....	5,225.00	5,000.00	5,125.00
	\$40,225.00	\$38,000.00	\$39,722.64
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
First National, Brattleborough, Vt.	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

IONA SAVINGS BANK, — TILTON.

Incorporated 1870. Charter perpetual.

President. — ADDISON B. WYATT.*Trustees.* — A. B. Wyatt, E. Davis, B. F. Cofran, G. Piper, S. W. Davis, R. T. Noyes, A. S. Ballantyne, J. F. Taylor, M. Gerrish.*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM T. CASS. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 22, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$650.

Examination, March 12, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$209,736.17
Surplus.....	3,923.72
Guaranty fund.....	2,400.00
	<hr/> \$216,059.89

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$78,750.40	\$78,750.40	\$78,750.40
Loans on personal security.....	70,466.54	71,966.54	71,966.54
Loans on collateral security.....	22,273.00	22,273.00	22,273.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	21,525.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Railroad bonds.....	12,430.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Balance on deposit in Citizens' National Bank, Boston.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	1,922.00	1,922.00	1,922.00
Cash on hand.....	2,147.95	2,147.95	2,147.95
	<hr/> \$215,514.89	<hr/> \$216,059.89	<hr/> \$216,059.89

Paid an annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879, on November 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared May, 1874, amounting to \$1,877.05, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$714.80.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,785.27.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,800; as surety, \$4,500.

Loans and investments are made by order of the trustees, who meet monthly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee chosen for that purpose, twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 626.

Increase during the year, 74. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$19,496.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 157.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 83.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$71,031.24.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$51,535.24.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 98.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$171,789.94.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$1,200.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$11,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$22,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,500.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$4,060.86.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, not quite satisfactory, but believed by the treasurer to be secure.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE IONA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Erie, Penn., 7s.....	\$1,050.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Janesville, O., 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Toledo, O., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 7 3-10.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Dubuque, Io., 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Sandusky, O., 7s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 7s.....	2,015.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Elizabeth, N. J., 7s.....	2,250.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$21,525.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 7s.....	\$12,430.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00

KEARSARGE SAVINGS BANK, — WARNER.

Incorporated 1873. Charter expires 1893.

President. — N. G. ORDWAY.*Vice-President.* — GEORGE SAVORY.*Trustees.* — N. G. Ordway, George Savory, Ira Harvey, T. Flanders, L. N. Chase, G. L. Ordway, John Aiken, A. C. Carroll, D. S. Bean, B. F. Heath.*Treasurer.* — GILMAN C. GEORGE. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 21, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with vice-president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, March 8, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$6,819.20
Surplus	1,374.59
Guaranty fund.....	924.06
Reduction by decree of court.....	19,682.67
	<u>\$28,800.52</u>

	Market Value.*	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....		\$13,290.48	\$13,290.48
Loans on personal security.....		600.00	600.00
Loans on collateral security.....		226.64	226.64
Balance on deposit in Kearsarge National Bank, Warner.....		10,437.40	10,437.40
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....		2,946.00	2,946.00
Bank fixtures.....		1,300.00	1,300.00
		<u>\$28,800.52</u>	<u>\$28,800.52</u>

Paid no dividend in 1879.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$475.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$220.35.

Loans and investments are made by committee of trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 313.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$17,534.40.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$17,534.40.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 3.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$667.12.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$13,450.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,000.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

* The transactions of this bank and its securities have been, and still are, so informal and uncertain, that it has been impossible to make an intelligent market value of its assets.

KEENE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — KEENE.

Incorporated 1868. Charter perpetual.

President. — CALEB T. BUFFUM.*Vice-Presidents.* — EDWARD JOSLIN, ELLIAH BOYDEN.*Trustees.* — Frank A. Perry, George W. Ball, John Humphrey, Henry O. Coolidge, Clark F. Rowell, Don H. Woodward, O. G. Dort, Nahum O. Hayward, John Q. Jones, John B. Fiske, O. Sprague, Elbridge Clarke, F. E. Keyes, Hiram Blake, C. N. Chandler.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD. Bond, \$60,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 22, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,250.

Examination, March 23 and 24, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors..... \$955,628.23

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$535,588.20	\$535,588.20	\$535,588.20
Loans on personal security.....	55,108.39	55,608.39	55,608.39
Loans on collateral security.....	6,880.76	7,880.76	7,880.76
State bonds.....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	137,500.00	131,700.00	132,437.00
Railroad bonds.....	12,081.25	12,500.00	11,118.75
Railroad stock.....	62,400.00	55,000.00	52,960.25
Bank stock.....	51,883.00	43,000.00	50,474.00
Balance on deposit in Keene Nat'l Banks.	10,050.98	10,050.98	10,050.98
Expense account.....		527.70	527.70
Cash in hands of loan agents.....	23,150.00	23,150.00	23,150.00
Interest account on books.....		11,738.78	11,738.78
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	52,800.00	44,304.92	44,304.92
Cash on hand.....	4,788.50	4,788.50	4,788.50
	\$967,981.08	\$950,838.23	\$955,628.23

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879: January, 1880, 2 per cent.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1876, amounting to \$8,131.95, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,546.70.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$8,482.08.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$37.42.

Amount of other taxes, \$1,296.86.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,650: as surety, \$1,050.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet once a week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 4,176.

Increase during the year, 71. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$88,562.71, exclusive of two dividends of \$38,123.28.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 588.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 517; being an increase of 71.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$239,590.96.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$151,028.25.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 27.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 316.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$329,622.35.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$269,455.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$58,358.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$202,066.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$500.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$4,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$17,624.25.

Books of record neatly kept. Character of loans, generally good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE KEENE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$15,750.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10s.....	\$18,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,522.00
Leavenworth, Kan., 5s.....	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00
Lincoln, Ill., 7s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,750.00
Keene, N. H., 5s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Nebraska City, Neb., 7s.....	15,600.00	15,600.00	15,600.00
Leavenworth county, Kan., 6s.....	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
White county, Ill., 8s.....	6,300.00	6,000.00	5,465.00
Woodbury county, Io., 7½s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Plymouth county, Io., 7½s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Dickinson county, Io., 8s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Lyon county, Io., 8s.....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,600.00
Union county, Dakota, 10s.....	10,600.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Ottawa township, Ill., 10s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,750.00
Creston school-district, Io., 6s.....	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
	\$137,500.00	\$131,700.00	\$132,437.00
RAILROAD.			
Eastern, Mass., 4½s.....	\$9,450.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,487.50
Cheshire, N. H., 6s.....	2,631.25	2,500.00	2,631.25
	\$12,081.25	\$12,500.00	\$11,118.75
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Keene National, 39 shares.....	\$5,070.00	\$3,900.00	\$4,187.50
Ashuelot National, 100 shares.....	12,500.00	10,000.00	12,446.25
Citizens' National, 100 shares.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
Winchester National, 79 shares.....	9,875.00	7,900.00	9,593.00
Blackstone National, 38 shares.....	4,180.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
National Bank of Commerce, 20 shares...	2,400.00	2,000.00	1,981.25
National Bank of the Republic, 54 shares	6,858.00	5,400.00	6,966.00
	\$51,883.00	\$43,000.00	\$50,474.00
RAILROAD.			
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago, 150 shares.....	\$17,700.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,231.25
Chicago & Alton, preferred, 100 shares...	12,100.00	10,000.00	10,229.00
Chicago & Alton, common, 100 shares...	10,800.00	10,000.00	8,381.25
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 200 shares.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	9,493.75
Chicago & Northwestern, 100 shares.....	10,800.00	10,000.00	9,625.00
	\$62,400.00	\$55,000.00	\$52,960.25

LACONIA SAVINGS BANK, — LACONIA.

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

President. — ALBERT G. FOLSOM.

Trustees. — Daniel A. Tilton, James S. Hoit, Ellery A. Hibbard, Ebenezer Stevens, Almon C. Leavitt, Frank W. Reeves, Samuel B. Smith, Noah L. True.

Treasurer. — WOODBURY L. MELCHER. Bond, \$60,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 1, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,200. Examination, January 16 and 17, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$536,242.81
Surplus	15,735.90
Guaranty fund	12,000.04
	<hr/> \$563,978.75

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$297,729.00	\$297,729.00	\$297,729.00
Loans on personal security	17,720.50	17,720.50	17,720.50
Loans on collateral security	11,331.01	11,331.01	11,331.01
U. S. bonds	51,950.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds ..	80,660.00	86,000.00	78,712.00
Railroad bonds	48,900.00	54,200.00	51,733.75
Railroad stock	4,670.00	5,700.00	5,200.00
Bank stock	22,730.00	20,100.00	20,100.00
Balance on deposit in Boston Nat'l Bank.	6,802.27	6,802.27	6,802.27
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	16,300.00	16,300.00	16,300.00
Cash on hand	8,350.22	8,350.22	8,350.22
	<hr/> \$567,143.00	<hr/> \$574,233.00	<hr/> \$563,978.75

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, on January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared July, 1874, amounting to \$17,549.80, or about 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,531.57.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$5,019.43.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$238.87.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$8,450; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of three trustees, who meet at call of treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of three trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2½ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks in excess of \$5,000.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,732.

Decrease during the year, 18. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$1,470.27.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 190.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 208.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$85,590.13.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$84,119.86.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 22.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 61.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$268,530.61.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$58,250.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$40,980.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$153,008.25.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$58,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$15,469, on which may be a margin of loss.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$38,845.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$3,351.75.

Books of record well kept. Character of loan, generally good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LACONIA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, \$5,000, 6s, 81s, reg., \$10,000, 5s, 81s, \$35,000, 4s, funded loan, 1907..	\$51,950.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Newport, Ky., 7-30s.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,997.50
Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	3,360.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 8s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Houston, Tex.....	2,500.00	10,000.00	5,927.00
Kansas, Mo., 8s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Beardstown, Ill., 8s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,375.00
Ottumwa, Io.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Portsmouth, O., 7s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
Cleveland, O., 5s.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Dayton, O., 6s.....	6,300.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Northwestern Gas-Light & Coke Co.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
City of Pueblo, Col.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	2,550.00
Town of Lake, 10s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
County of Dawson, Neb.....	2,850.00	3,000.00	2,850.00
Lancaster, Neb.....	5,230.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Osage, Kan.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,250.00
Miami, Kan.....	3,900.00	3,000.00	2,587.50
Bent, Cal.....	4,200.00	4,000.00	3,825.00
Province of Quebec, 5s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$80,660.00	\$86,000.00	\$78,712.00
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 6s.....	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$980.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 7s.....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern, 5s.....	800.00	800.00	660.00
Vermont Central, 1st mortgage.....	750.00	5,000.00	4,331.25
Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada.....	1,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Framingham & Lowell.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Mansfield & Framingham.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,850.00
Boston, Clinton, & Fitchburg.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	950.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy.....	5,900.00	5,000.00	4,725.00
Terre Haute & Southeastern.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Eastern.....	2,550.00	3,000.00	2,737.50
	\$48,900.00	\$54,200.00	\$51,733.75
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
15 shares National State Capital.....	\$2,025.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
45 " Citizens' National, Tilton.....	5,175.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
90 " Laconia National.....	9,270.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
20 " Merchants' National, Boston...	2,800.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
15 " National Bank of Commerce...	1,800.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
10 " Shawmut National.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
6 " Boston National.....	600.00	600.00	600.00
	\$22,730.00	\$20,100.00	\$20,100.00
RAILROAD.			
50 shares Eastern, New Hampshire.....	\$4,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
7 shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern.....	420.00	700.00	200.00
	\$4,670.00	\$5,700.00	\$5,200.00

LAKE VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK. — LAKE VILLAGE.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

President. — OLIVER GOSS.*Vice-President.* — MOSES SARGENT.*Trustees.* — Oliver Goss, Moses R. Elkins, Samuel C. Clark, Stephen B. Cole, John J. Morrill, George L. Sleeper, Winborn A. Sanborn, Thomas Ham, Moses Sargent, John J. Sanborn, John S. Crain, Joseph L. Odell, Moses Sargent, Jun.*Treasurer.* — THOMAS HAM. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 1, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited in Cole Manufacturing Company's safe for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, March 10 and 11, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$127,782.31
Surplus.....	4,590.49
Guaranty fund.....	3,700.00
	<u>\$136,072.80</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$52,740.39	\$52,740.39	\$52,740.39
Loans on personal security.....	15,422.40	15,818.40	15,818.40
Loans on collateral security.....	7,726.40	7,926.40	7,926.40
State bonds.....	115.00	100.00	100.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	36,203.00	35,100.00	34,024.78
Railroad bonds.....	4,214.00	3,800.00	3,765.00
Bank stock.....	8,475.00	8,200.00	8,630.00
Manufacturing stock.....	2,000.00	6,000.00	.....
Balance on deposit in Laconia Nat. Bank..	1,593.75	1,593.75	1,593.75
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	6,171.00	6,171.00	6,171.00
Bank fixtures.....	400.00	400.00	400.00
Cash on hand.....	4,903.08	4,903.08	4,903.08
	<u>\$139,964.02</u>	<u>\$142,753.02</u>	<u>\$136,072.80</u>

Paid an annual dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879 on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1874, amounting to \$2,274.09, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,637.54, covering salary for five years.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,047.95.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$147.82.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$300; as surety, \$300.

Loans and investments are made by committee of investment, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of examination in January and July each year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 508.

Increase during the year, 9. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$7,593.79.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 87.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 78; being an increase of 9.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$24,883.90.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$32,477.69.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 138.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$67,385.19.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$9,100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$13,065.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$34,354.78.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$496.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$100.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$19,024.43.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,487.82.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, fair.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LAKE VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$115.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Pueblo county, Col., school, 8s.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,860.01
Muskegon, Mich., 8s.....	6,600.00	6,000.00	5,947.50
Litchfield, Ill., 10s.....	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Muscatine, Io., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,245.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,844.00
Quincy, Ill., debt refunding, 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,990.00
South Bend, Ind., 8s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Kansas, Mo., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,072.44
Kansas, Mo., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,880.00
Kansas, Mo., 10s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Manchester, N. H., water, 6s.....	103.00	100.00	100.00
Wade, Ill., 8s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,085.83
	\$36,203.00	\$35,100.00	\$34,024.78
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 6s.....	\$824.00	\$800.00	\$720.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 7s.....	3,390.00	3,000.00	3,045.00
	\$4,214.00	\$3,800.00	\$3,765.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Laconia National, 55 shares.....	\$5,775.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,750.00
Lake National, 27 shares.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,880.00
	\$8,475.00	\$8,200.00	\$8,630.00
MANUFACTURING.			
60 shares Cole Manufacturing Co.....	\$2,000.00	\$6,000.00	.....

LEBANON SAVINGS BANK, — LEBANON.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — WILLIAM S. ELA.

Vice-Presidents. — SOLON A. PECK, SAMUEL WOOD, 2D.

Trustees. — William S. Ela, Aaron H. Cragin, Lewis C. Pattee, Daniel B. Emerson, George Blodgett, Samuel Wood, 2d, Bradley True, Solon A. Peck, William Duncan, Charles M. Hildreth, Nathan B. Stearns, David W. Marston, Charles A. Dole, Martin V. Furnmort, Edward A. Kendrick.

Treasurer. — EDWARD A. KENDRICK. Bond, \$55,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, sundry dates. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president of the bank for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.

Clerks. — Cornelia L. Foster, Mary E. Hall. Annual compensation of clerks paid by the treasurer.

Examination, February 26, 27, and 28, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$484,367.37
Surplus.....	4,588.09
Guaranty fund.....	2,877.60
	<hr/> \$491,833.06

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$300,786.96	\$300,786.96	\$300,786.96
Loans on personal security.....	3,264.85	3,264.85	3,264.85
Loans on collateral security	10,642.45	10,642.45	10,642.45
County, city, town, and district bonds....	61,056.00	56,800.00	56,319.00
Railroad bonds.....	3,680.00	4,000.00	3,720.00
Bank stock.....	30,700.00	28,000.00	30,832.00
Miscellaneous investments, N. E. Loan Co.	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,800.00
Cash on deposit in Shawmut National Bank, Boston.....	5,276.71	5,276.71	5,276.71
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	65,977.24	65,977.24	65,977.24
Bank fixtures, safe.....	1,791.09	1,791.09	1,791.09
Cash on hand	2,422.76	2,422.76	2,422.76
	<hr/> \$496,098.06	<hr/> \$489,462.06	<hr/> \$491,833.06

Paid an annual dividend of 2 per cent in 1879, January 1.

Extra dividend declared July 1, 1876.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,063.89.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$5,855.21.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$129.89.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$6,950; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, consisting of five trustees, who meet when occasion demands.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the auditors, January, April, July, and October in each year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,684.

Decrease during the year, 180. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$131,054.27.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 184.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 364; being a decrease of 180.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$80,490.19.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$211,544.46.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 7.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 45.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$251,858.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$164,507.26.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$84,151.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$17,520.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,800.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$4,265.

Books of record well kept. Character of loans, generally good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LEBANON SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Town of Lebanon, 6s.....	\$3,255.00	\$3,100.00	\$3,100.00
Union School District, Lebanon, 6s.....	1,785.00	1,700.00	1,611.50
Town of Newport, 6s.....	12,960.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Manchester, 6s.....	38,976.00	36,000.00	35,597.50
City of Portsmouth, 6s.....	1,080.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$61,056.00	\$56,800.00	\$56,319.00
RAILROAD.			
Eastern Railroad, Mass., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	\$3,680.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,720.00
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT.			
New England Loan Co., 7s.....	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	\$10,800.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
National Bank of Lebanon, 280 shares....	\$30,700.00	\$28,000.00	\$30,832.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK, — LITTLETON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — GEORGE A. BINGHAM.

Vice-President. — CYRUS EASTMAN.

Trustees. — George A. Bingham, Cyrus Eastman, John Farr, Henry L. Tilton, George B. Reddington, E. B. Parker, N. C. Farr, Otis G. Hale, O. C. Hatch, H. H. Southworth.

Treasurer. — O. C. HATCH. Bond, \$45,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, November 22, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with John Farr for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,800.

Clerks. — O. B. Copeland, F. E. Goodall. Annual compensation of clerks paid by treasurer.

Examination, February 26, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$277,894.86
Surplus	4,600.00
Guaranty fund	1,249.99
	<hr/> \$283,744.85

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$62,093.27	\$62,093.27	\$62,093.27
Loans on personal security.....	111,760.14	111,760.14	111,760.14
Loans on collateral security.....	33,533.57	33,533.57	33,533.57
U. S. bonds.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	25,525.00	26,500.00	25,585.00
Bank stock	28,760.00	25,900.00	25,900.00
Miscellaneous investments, Mt. Washing- ton Hotel bonds	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Balance on deposit in Maverick National Bank, Boston.....	11,833.91	11,833.91	11,833.91
Cash deposited in Littleton Nat'l Bank...	3,038.96	3,038.96	3,038.96
	<hr/> \$286,944.85	<hr/> \$284,659.85	<hr/> \$283,744.85

Paid semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in 1879, on January and July each.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January, 1876, amounting to \$3,273.60 for two years, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,560.98.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,502.23.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$35.52.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$29,529.72; as surety, \$39,707.62.

Loans and investments are made by George A. Bingham, H. L. Tilton, and O. C. Hatch, who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the auditors of the bank, January 1 and July 1. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in Boston.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,084.

Increase during the year, 93. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$41,930.70.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 285.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 192.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$94,970.12.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$53,039.42.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 3.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 83.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$173,758.45.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$33,628.53.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$30,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$30,985.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$16,044.45.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$4,791.27.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$3,200.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4½s, registered.....	\$5,400.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
County of Alexander, Ill., 8s	\$800.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,760.00
City of East Saginaw, Mich., 7s	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Lincoln, Neb., 10s	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Kansas, Mo., 8s	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Dubuque, Io., 6s	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
Muscatine, Io., 6s	1,800.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
Indianapolis, Ind., 6s	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cleveland, O., 5s	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Piqua, O., 6s	3,075.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Town of Groton, Vt., 6s	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Grant, Ill., 10s	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Lake, Ill., 10s	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Pueblo school-district, 10s	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,425.00
	\$25,525.00	\$26,500.00	\$25,585.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Mt. Washington Hotel Co., 1893, 8s	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
30 shares Second National, Nashua.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
35 shares Citizens' National, Tilton	4,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
15 shares Laconia National, Laconia	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
50 shares Lake National, Wolfeborough..	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
14 shares Mechanics & Traders' National, Portsmouth	1,540.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
111 shares Littleton National, Littleton ..	13,320.00	11,100.00	11,100.00
4 shares National, Newbury, Wells River, Vt.....	400.00	400.00	400.00
	\$28,760.00	\$25,900.00	\$25,900.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS BANK, — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President. — JONATHAN E. SARGENT.

Vice-President. — CALVIN HOWE.

Trustees. — J. E. Sargent, L. D. Stevens, James S. Norris, Calvin Howe, L. Downing, Jr., W. H. Allison, J. H. Albin, John F. Jones, J. P. Pitman, W. Harriman, S. Curtis, F. Moseley, H. A. Dodge, H. J. Crippen, J. H. Barron, G. A. Fernald, G. E. Todd.

Treasurer. — GEORGE A. FERNALD. Bond, \$60,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 29, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,100.

Clerk. — Fred. N. Ladd. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, January 27 and 28, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$739,011.59
Surplus.....	19,819.46
Guaranty fund.....	11,166.36
	<hr/> \$769,997.41

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$219,227.20	\$219,227.20	\$219,227.20
Loans on personal security.....	80,795.81	80,795.81	80,795.81
Loans on collateral security.....	147,234.60	147,234.60	147,234.60
U. S. bonds.....	31,500.00	30,000.00	30,763.52
County, city, town, and district bonds....	175,796.25	170,500.00	167,671.25
Railroad bonds.....	16,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Railroad stock.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	8,725.00
Bank stock.....	23,300.00	17,300.00	22,084.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Balance on deposit in Revere National Bank, Boston.....	43,630.49	43,630.49	43,630.49
Rent account.....	110.48	110.48	110.48
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	12,230.03	12,230.03	12,230.03
Expense account.....	1,278.31	1,278.31	1,278.31
Cash on hand.....	17,746.72	17,746.72	17,746.72
	<hr/> \$782,849.89	<hr/> \$768,553.64	<hr/> \$769,997.41

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every two years; the last one was declared July 1, 1877, amounting to \$9,502.25, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,484.04.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$6,138.87.

Amount of other taxes, \$391.73.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,000; as surety, \$3,100.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,932.

Increase during the year, 196. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$90,870.21.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 478.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 282; being an increase of 196.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$275,330.82.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$184,460.61.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 38.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 75.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$287,960.81.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$199,296.80.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$37,084.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$207,159.77.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$25,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$12,852.48.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s.	\$20,800.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,513.52
U. S. bonds, 4½s.	10,700.00	10,000.00	10,250.00
	\$31,500.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,763.52
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Bellevue, O., 8s.	\$5,450.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Barton county, Kan., 10s.	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,880.00
Bedford city, Ind., 6s.	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,820.00
Centreville, Ind., 6s.	6,000.00	3,000.00	2,955.00
Cleveland, O., 6s.	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,212.50
Cleveland, O., 7s.	2,037.50	2,000.00	2,037.50
Cleveland, O., 7s.	1,010.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cuyahoga county, O., 7s.	5,268.75	5,000.00	5,268.75
Columbus, O., 6s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Champaign county, Ill., 8s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Dubuque, Io., 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,450.00
Dubuque, Io., 6s.	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,175.00
East St. Louis, Ill., 10s.	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,125.00
Fort Wayne, Ind., 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,800.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s.	5,800.00	5,000.00	4,975.00
Greencastle, Ind., 8s.	4,080.00	4,000.00	4,070.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 8s.	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Jackson county, Kan., 7s.	2,700.00	3,000.00	2,100.00
Kaukaee, Ill., 8s.	6,300.00	6,000.00	6,180.00
Keokuk, Io., 7s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,900.00
Lincoln, Ill., 7s.	4,900.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Leavenworth county, Kan., 10s.	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,875.00
Marion county, Ind., 6s.	5,050.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
Morgan county, Ind., 4s.	4,040.00	4,000.00	3,980.00
Montpelier, Ind., 8s.	3,030.00	3,000.00	3,030.00
Muncie, Ind., 6s.	10,100.00	10,000.00	10,050.00
Mitchell, Ind., 7s.	7,575.00	7,500.00	7,575.00
Monis county, Kan., 7s.	2,700.00	3,000.00	2,100.00
Peoria county, Ill., 7s.	4,040.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,700.00
Richland, Ind., 8s.	4,120.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
Sterling, Ill., 7s.	5,100.00	5,000.00	4,900.00
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.	5,500.00	5,000.00	4,837.50
St. Paul, Minn., 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,387.50
Toledo, O., 8s.	3,120.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Wooster, O., 8s.	2,625.00	2,500.00	2,557.50
Raymond, Kan., 10s.	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
	\$175,796.25	\$170,500.00	\$167,671.25
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 1893, 7s.	\$16,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
150 shares National State Capital, Concord, N. H.	\$21,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$20,175.00
23 shares Lake National, Wolfeborough. .	2,300.00	2,300.00	1,909.00
	\$23,300.00	\$17,300.00	\$22,084.00
RAILROAD.			
100 shares Middlesex Central.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,725.00

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1846. Charter perpetual.

President. — WILLIAM P. NEWELL.

Trustees. — Daniel Clark, Phineas Adams, David A. Bunton, Benjamin F. Martin, Charles Wells, Charles E. Balch, Charles F. Warren, Nathan Parker.

Treasurer. — NATHAN PARKER. Bond, \$175,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 12, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited in the vault of the Manchester National Bank for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$3,500.

Clerks. — Walter M. Parker, E. H. Paine, W. B. Stearns. Annual compensation of clerks, \$2,200.

Examination, January 6 and 7, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$3,168,117.84
Surplus.....	96,569.65
Guaranty fund.....	75,000.00
	<hr/> \$3,339,687.79

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$387,928.34	\$387,928.34	\$387,928.34
Loans on personal security.....	1,286,411.85	1,286,411.85	1,286,411.85
Loans on collateral security.....	591,053.41	591,053.41	591,053.41
U. S. bonds.....	140,400.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
State bonds.....	28,000.00	25,000.00	24,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	307,210.00	287,000.00	282,140.00
Railroad bonds.....	513,100.00	493,000.00	486,287.50
Railroad stock.....	53,863.00	46,400.00	46,400.00
Bank stock.....	94,797.00	85,780.00	84,418.25
Manufacturing stock.....	7,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
Cash on deposit in Manchester National Bank.....	11,048.44	11,048.44	11,048.44
	<hr/> \$3,420,812.04	<hr/> \$3,353,622.04	<hr/> \$3,339,687.79

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July, 1873, amounting to about \$41,000, or about 1 per cent per annum for the two previous years.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$6,095.92.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$29,907.55.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending July 3, 1879, \$27.87.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer, principally with the advice of the committee who meet usually once a week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees quarterly. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 7,338.

Increase during the year, 449. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$183,161.51.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 1,522.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 1,073.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$914,619.32.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$731,457.81.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, about 90.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, about 30.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$887,797.93.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$1,377,595.67.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$320,513.25.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$607,732.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$150,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$75,824.25.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s, 4½s, 5s. 6s	\$140,400.00	\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s, due 1892.....	\$28,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$24,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Cincinnati, O.....	\$66,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
St. Paul, Minn.....	21,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	22,880.00	22,000.00	18,640.00
Manchester, N. H.....	29,700.00	27,000.00	27,000.00
Terre Haute, Ind.....	20,800.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	15,600.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Chicago, Ill.....	53,500.00	50,000.00	48,500.00
Cleveland, O.....	26,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Toledo, O.....	37,900.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Hillsborough county, N. H., 6s.....	3,180.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 6s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$307,210.00	\$287,000.00	\$282,140.00
RAILROAD.			
Michigan Central, 8s	\$110,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 7s.....	23,200.00	20,000.00	19,000.00
Morris & Essex, 7s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Metropolitan, 7s.....	27,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 7s.....	27,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 6s.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	24,287.50
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, 8s.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Concord & Claremont, 7s.....	95,400.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Boston & Lowell, 6s.....	31,800.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Northern in N. H., 6s.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Portland & Kennebec, 6s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	18,000.00
Rutland, 5s.....	10,800.00	18,000.00	15,000.00
Old Colony, 6s.....	31,800.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Highland Horse, 6s.....	10,600.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$513,100.00	\$493,000.00	\$486,287.50
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
16 shares Indian Head National.....	\$1,600.00	\$1,280.00	\$1,280.00
80 shares National Bank of Commerce...	8,800.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
50 shares Traders' National.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
20 shares Metropolitan National.....	2,040.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
35 shares Amoskeag National.....	4,375.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
15 shares Columbian National.....	2,100.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
55 shares Howard National.....	5,940.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
118 shares City National, Manchester. ...	11,800.00	11,800.00	10,433.25
26 shares Souhegan National.....	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,600.00
75 shares Merchants' National.....	10,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
53 shares Boston National.....	5,830.00	5,300.00	5,300.00
80 shares National Bank of N. America..	8,640.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
60 shares Tremont National.....	6,960.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
178 shares Derry National.....	18,512.00	17,800.00	17,800.00
	\$94,797.00	\$85,780.00	\$84,418.25

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MANCHESTER SAVINGS
BANK, — *Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
139 shares Concord & Portsmouth.....	\$15,468.00	\$13,900.00	\$13,900.00
120 shares Manchester & Lawrence.....	16,320.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
100 shares Suncook Valley.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
105 shares Boston & Maine.....	12,075.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
	\$53,863.00	\$46,400.00	\$46,400.00
MANUFACTURING.			
50 shares Manchester Mills.....	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

MASON VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, — GREENVILLE.

Incorporated 1870. Charter expires 1890.

President. — SAMUEL HAINES.

Vice-President. — M. C. DODGE.

Trustees. — Franklin Merriam, Henry A. Davis, John R. Lynch, George W. Sargent, S. Henry Bacon, Edward G. Heald, John Kenney, Milton H. Hardy, Samuel McGown, Charles E. Hall, Samuel E. Adams, George F. Merriam, A. Scripture, Isaiah Wheeler, Eli Foster.

Treasurer. — M. H. HARDY. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 20, 1877. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited in the president's safe for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$150.

Clerk. — Charles F. Marshall.

Examination, January 22 and 23, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$56,800.92
Surplus	2,642.76
Guaranty fund.....	1,085.58
Special reserve.....	400.00
	<hr/> \$60,929.26

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$12,235.00	\$12,235.00	\$12,235.00
Loans on personal security.....	3,856.80	3,856.80	3,856.80
Loans on collateral security.....	5,779.00	5,779.00	5,779.00
Country, city, town, and district bonds.....	14,490.00	14,800.00	14,611.50
Railroad bonds	22,860.00	20,000.00	16,340.56
Bank stock	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cash on hand.....	4,106.40	4,106.40	4,106.40
	<hr/> \$67,427.20	<hr/> \$64,777.20	<hr/> \$60,929.26

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, on January 17 and July 21.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January, 1875, about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$248.47.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$455.26.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$5.28.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by finance committee and treasurer, who meet as often as the money accrues in any quantity.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by finance committee in January and July. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 264.

Increase during the year, 39. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$10,950.87.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 64.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 25.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$17,324.89.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$6,374.02.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 39.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$21,870.80.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$4,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$30,952.06.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$6,498.94.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MASON VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
District No. 12, Osage county, Kan., 10s..	\$640.00	\$800.00	\$784.0
City of Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	5,700.00	6,000.00	5,610.00
City of Dubuque, Io., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,075.00
District of Columbia, 7s....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,142.50
	\$14,490.00	\$14,800.00	\$14,611.50
RAILROAD.			
Union Pacific, L. G., 7s.....	\$12,375.00	\$11,000.00	} \$16,340.56
Union Pacific, S. F., 8s.....	10,485.00	9,000.00	
	\$22,860.00	\$20,000.00	\$16,340.56
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
30 shares Second National, Nashua.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 shares New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co...	\$1,400.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1876. Charter perpetual.

President. — ARETAS BLOOD.*Trustees.* — Aretas Blood, N. S. Bean, John Hoyt, F. P. Carpenter, George W. Dodge, Henry E. Burnham, Josiah Carpenter.*Treasurer.* — JOSIAH CARPENTER. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 1, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, not fixed.*Clerks.* — Charles E. Bisco, George E. Holbrook. Annual compensation of clerks, not fixed.

Examination, January 7, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$74,617.18
Surplus.....	2,409.36
Guaranty fund.....	300.00
	<hr/> \$77,326.54

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate....	\$31,845.00	\$31,845.00	\$31,845.00
Loans on personal security.....	17,996.00	17,996.00	17,996.00
Loans on collateral security.....	14,327.00	14,327.00	14,327.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	1,020.00	1,000.00	1,002.00
Bank stock.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	5,860.00	4,300.00	5,912.50
Balance on deposit in Second National Bank, Manchester.....	1,235.84	1,235.84	1,235.84
Expenses.....			8.20
	<hr/> \$77,283.84	<hr/> \$75,703.84	<hr/> \$77,326.54

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879, on October 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$253.20.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$449.06.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$449.06.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer with advice of finance committee, who meet as needed.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution was made by Henry E. Burnham July 30, and by G. W. Dodge and H. E. Burnham, January 1. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives interest on its deposits in other banks according to the value of money.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 242.

Increase during the year, 95. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$29,453.40.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 101.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 36.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$50,448.57.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$20,995.17.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 16.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$51,468.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$12,700.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$5,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$6,914.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,905.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,
MANCHESTER.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Newport, Ky., 73-10.....	\$1,020.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,002.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
30 shares Second Nat. Bank, Manchester..	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
20 shares City Nat. Bank, Manchester....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Boston Gas-light Co., 7 shares.....	\$4,900.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,952.50
Lawrence Gas-light Co., 8 shares.....	960.00	800.00	960.00
	\$5,860.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,912.50

Bank Commissioners' Report.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — Office vacant.*Trustees.* — H. F. Courser, E. B. Hammond, H. W. Gilman, J. W. White, C. B. Richardson, S. G. Dearborn, J. H. Reed, J. D. Chandler, C. Holman, K. Webster, D. Marshall, M. R. Buxton.*Treasurer.* — C. V. DEARBORN. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 31, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the ex-president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, he takes none now.*Clerk.* — P. A. Hammond. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, February 19, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$82,143.63
Surplus	2,913.02
Guaranty fund.....	2,000.00
	<hr/> \$87,056.65

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$65,164.17	\$65,164.17	\$65,164.17
Loans on personal security.....	3,162.04	3,162.04	3,162.04
Loans on collateral security.....	3,925.00	3,925.00	3,925.00
Railroad stock	770.00	700.00	700.00
Bank stock	11,250.00	10,200.00	11,250.00
Balance on deposit in Second National Bank, Nashua.....	2,626.09	2,626.09	2,626.09
Cash on hand.....	229.35	229.35	229.35
	<hr/> \$87,126.65	<hr/> \$86,006.65	<hr/> \$87,056.65

Paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on July 1.

An extra dividend was declared in 1873.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$885.18.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,047.40.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$27.34.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,500; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet first Monday of each month.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 343.

Decrease during the year, 647. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$13,816.49.*

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 110.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 757; being a decrease of 647.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$47,665.39.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$61,481.88.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 51.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$58,250.83.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$14,000.38.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$11,950.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$6,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$8,600.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none.

Books of record well kept.

* The old deposit account was placed in the hands of an assignee.

SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS OF THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
60 shares Second National, Nashua.	\$5,700.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
42 shares Great Falls National, Great Falls	5,250.00	4,200.00	5,250.00
	\$10,950.00	\$10,200.00	\$11,250.00
RAILROAD.			
7 shares Wilton.....	\$784.00	\$700.00	\$700.00

MEREDITH VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, — MEREDITH VILLAGE.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — JOSEPH W. LANG.*Trustees.* — Geo. G. Hoyt, S. W. Rollins, J. W. Beede, J. W. Lang, Joseph Ela, G. M. Burleigh, William H. H. Mason, C. P. H. Clair, R. S. Kennison.*Treasurer.* — SENECA A. LADD. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 6, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the trustees for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600.

Examination, February 4 and 5, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$158,832.09
Surplus	5,266.53
Guaranty fund	5,006.00
	<hr/> \$169,104.62

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$111,307.59	\$111,307.59	\$111,307.59
Loans on personal security	12,219.34	12,219.34	12,219.34
Loans on collateral security	1,351.25	1,351.25	1,351.25
County, city, town, and district bonds	23,780.00	23,000.00	21,941.66
Railroad bonds	6,130.00	8,000.00	5,590.00
Manufacturing stock	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Bal. on deposit in First National Bank, Boston	10,906.89	10,906.89	10,906.88
Cash on hand and in hands of individuals	4,387.89	4,387.89	4,387.89
	<hr/> \$171,082.96	<hr/> \$172,572.96	<hr/> \$169,104.62

Paid semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each in 1879, on January 1 and July 1.An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January, 1877, amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$759.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,496.84.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$1,400.

Loans and investments are approved by finance committee, who meet as often as is deemed necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees January and July. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 619.

Increase during the year, 37. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$7,447.19.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 96.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 59.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$32,246.47.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$24,799.28.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, about 59.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$38,528.18.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$84,355.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$27,531.66.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, probably some loss on \$4,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, some \$1,000 or more.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MEREDITH VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s.....	\$2,400.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s.	5,400.00	5,000.00	4,700.00
Newark, N. J., 7s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 7s.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	1,850.00
Lake, Ill., 7s ..	4,280.00	4,000.00	3,491.66
Danville, Ill., 10s.....	4,160.00	4,000.00	3,940.00
Dawson county, Neb., 10s.....	3,000.00	4,000.00	3,960.00
	\$23,780.00	\$23,000.00	\$21,941.66
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 8s.....	\$4,280.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,090.00
Vermont Central, 7s.....	300.00	2,000.00	200.00
Vermont Central, 7s.....	400.00	1,000.00	300.00
Philadelphia & Reading, 7s.....	1,150.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$6,130.00	\$8,000.00	\$5,590.00
STOCKS.			
MANUFACTURING.			
Meredith Mechanics' Association.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00

MERRIMACK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,—CONCORD.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

President. — LYMAN D. STEVENS.*Vice-President.* — WILLIAM M. CHASE.*Trustees.* — L. D. Stevens, W. M. Chase, John Kimball, John M. Hill, W. Odlin, G. A. Cummings, M. T. Willard, E. W. Woodward, Henry McFarland, G. W. Crockett, Daniel Holden, Isaac Hill, L. A. Smith, L. H. Carroll.*Treasurer.* — JOHN KIMBALL. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 6, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,200.*Clerk.* — Frank P. Andrews. Annual compensation of clerk, \$800, paid by the treasurer. Examination, January 29 and 30, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$366,186.49
Surplus.....	12,105.07
Guaranty fund.....	7,228.03
	<u>\$385,519.59</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$74,675.00	\$74,675.00	\$74,675.00
Loans on personal security.....	13,333.14	13,333.14	13,333.14
Loans on collateral security.....	27,945.00	27,945.00	27,945.00
U. S. bonds.....	4,160.00	4,000.00	4,021.61
County, city, town, and district bonds....	110,425.00	104,500.00	103,704.98
Railroad bonds.....	106,410.00	95,500.00	95,945.00
Railroad stock.....	27,085.00	27,500.00	27,540.00
Bank stock.....	4,715.00	3,600.00	4,810.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	17,230.00	13,400.00	15,400.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,409.44	1,409.44	1,409.44
Cash on hand.....	16,735.42	16,735.42	16,735.42
	<u>\$404,123.00</u>	<u>\$382,598.00</u>	<u>\$385,519.59</u>

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on October 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$966.62.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,845.01.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$5.77.

Amount of other taxes, \$87.84.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$6,010; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by investing committee, who meet every Tuesday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,173.

Increase during the year, 210. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$83,240.81.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 352.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 142; being an increase of 210.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$142,580.94.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$59,340.13.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 6.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 81.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$72,473.14.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$43,480.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$8,210.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$243,189.98.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,200.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$4,263.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$18,603.41.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MERRIMACK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s, consols, 1907.....	\$4,160.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,021.61
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	\$9,540.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,310.07
Marshalltown, Io., 8s.....	16,800.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Des Moines, Io., 7s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	4,825.00
Douglas county, Neb., bridge, 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,250.00
Paris, Ind., 10s.....	4,530.00	4,500.00	4,700.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., water, 8s.....	11,600.00	10,000.00	10,100.00
Cincinnati, city, 7s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Monticello, Ind., town, 7s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	4,940.00
Jasper county, Ill., 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,400.00
Warsaw, Ill., 6s.....	4,500.00	5,000.00	4,362.50
Dunleith, Ill., 8s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	4,925.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s.....	11,200.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Brookville, Kan., long, 10s.....	530.00	500.00	528.61
Erie, Kan., bridge, 10s.....	525.00	500.00	512.65
Vermillion county, Ill., school, 10s.....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Kokomo, Ill., 8s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Minneapolis, 7s.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	2,183.28
East St. Louis, 10s.....	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,067.87
	\$110,425.00	\$104,500.00	\$103,704.98
RAILROAD.			
Ottawa, Oswego, & Fox River, Ill., 7s....	\$11,200.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,600.00
Burlington & Missouri, 7s.....	17,100.00	15,000.00	14,200.00
Dixon, Peoria, & Hannibal, 8s.....	6,050.00	5,500.00	5,350.00
Union Pacific, sinking fund, 7s.....	29,000.00	25,000.00	25,562.50
Central Pacific, gold, 6s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	4,910.83
Atchison, Topeka, & Sante Fe, F. M., 7s..	1,150.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
Illinois Grand Trunk, 8s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque, & Minnesota, 7s.....	2,060.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Quincy & Warsaw, Ill., 8s.....	8,000.00	7,000.00	7,221.67
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s.....	10,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Union Pacific, C. T., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$106,410.00	\$95,500.00	\$95,945.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
6 shares National State Capital.....	\$840.00	\$600.00	\$800.00
20 shares Amoskeag National.....	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,760.00
5 shares First National, Concord.....	775.00	500.00	650.00
5 shares New Hampshire National, Portsmouth.....	600.00	500.00	600.00
	\$4,715.00	\$3,600.00	\$4,810.00
RAILROAD.			
100 shares Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy.	\$14,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,325.00
55 shares Chicago & Alton.....	5,885.00	5,500.00	6,325.00
70 shares Clinton, Dubuque, & Minnesota.	4,200.00	7,000.00	6,380.00
50 shares Fort Wayne & Jackson.....	2,500.00	5,000.00	4,510.00
	\$27,085.00	\$27,500.00	\$27,540.00
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENTS.			
100 shares Quincy Railroad Bridge Co....	\$14,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$12,000.00
34 shares Concord Board of Trade build'g.	3,230.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
	\$17,230.00	\$13,400.00	\$15,400.00

MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1858. Charter expires 1898.

President. — WATERMAN SMITH.*Vice-Presidents.* — F. B. EATON, JOSEPH B. CLARK.*Trustees.* — Waterman Smith, F. B. Eaton, Frederick Smyth, Natt Head, John B. Clarke, John L. Kelly, James M. Varnum, Thomas Wheat, Stephen Palmer, C. F. Morrill, D. Cross, M. V. B. Edgerly, C. H. Bartlett, Joseph F. Kennard, Freeman Higgins, Henry Sanderson, William Crain.*Treasurer.* — FREDERICK SMYTH. Bond, \$100,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 21, 1869. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$4,000.*Clerks.* — Charles F. Morrill, John Porter. Annual compensation of clerks paid by treasurer.

Examination, March 12 and 13, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,199,563.68
Surplus.....	37,012.55
Guaranty fund.....	40,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,276,576.23

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$146,497.70	\$146,497.70	\$146,497.70
Loans on personal security.....	69,442.00	69,442.00	69,442.00
Loans on collateral security.....	117,582.00	117,582.00	117,582.00
U. S. bonds.....	48,077.75	45,400.00	45,400.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	510,060.00	476,000.00	446,927.50
Railroad bonds.....	287,410.00	276,500.00	276,500.00
Railroad stock.....	26,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Bank stock.....	107,150.00	87,000.00	104,044.88
Manufacturing stock.....	4,100.00	2,400.00	2,345.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Cash on deposit in First National Bank....	35,837.15	35,837.15	35,837.15
	<hr/> \$1,359,156.00	<hr/> \$1,288,658.85	<hr/> \$1,276,576.23

Paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1874, amounting to \$22,761.62, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$4,400.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$10,492.12.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$137.11.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$7,355; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer and board of investment, who meet when there is any money to loan.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by F. B. Eaton,

January 29, April 30, July 28, and October 30. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 3,453.

Increase during the year, 194. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$113,106.57.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 557.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 363.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$331,589.26.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$218,482.69.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 43.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 20.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$254,146.52.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$130,859.87.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$224,889.88.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$632,327.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$30,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$16,150.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$82,580.37.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, registered, 1881, 6s.	\$14,453.50	\$13,700.00	\$13,700.00
U. S. bonds, coupon, 1907, 4s.	5,999.25	5,700.00	5,700.00
U. S. bonds, registered, 1907, 4s.	27,625.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
	\$48,077.75	\$45,400.00	\$45,400.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Manchester, N. H., 6s.	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.	143,000.00	130,000.00	127,562.50
St. Louis, Mo., 6s.	109,180.00	103,000.00	89,008.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.	47,300.00	43,000.00	42,400.00
Indianapolis, Ind., 6s.	38,850.00	37,000.00	31,487.00
Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s.	38,110.00	37,000.00	36,760.00
Petersburg, Va., 8s.	110,000.00	100,000.00	95,000.00
Nebraska City, Neb., 10s.	3,500.00	7,000.00	6,475.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 7s.	18,020.00	17,000.00	16,235.00
	\$510,060.00	\$476,000.00	\$446,927.50
RAILROAD.			
Kalamazoo & South Haven, 8s, guaranteed by Michigan Central.	\$77,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s, guar- anteed by Michigan Central.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, 6s.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 6s and 7s. .	95,160.00	91,500.00	91,500.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, 6s.	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
	\$287,410.00	\$276,500.00	\$276,500.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
New England Loan Co.'s bonds, 7s.	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
753 shares First National.	\$94,125.00	\$75,300.00	\$90,687.38
80 shares City National.	8,400.00	8,000.00	7,807.50
37 shares Amoskeag National.	4,625.00	3,700.00	5,550.00
	\$107,150.00	\$87,000.00	\$104,044.88
RAILROAD.			
100 shares Concord & Portsmouth.	\$11,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
150 shares Suncook Valley.	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	\$26,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
MANUFACTURING.			
2 shares Amoskeag.	\$3,600.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,945.00
4 shares Amory.	500.00	400.00	400.00
	\$4,100.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,345.00

MILFORD FIVE CENTS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, — MILFORD.

Incorporated 1859. Charter expires 1899.

President. — DEXTER S. BURNHAM.*Vice-Presidents.* — W. M. KNOWLTON, H. S. GILSON.*Trustees.* — D. S. Burnham, William Ramsdell, W. M. Knowlton, H. S. Gilson, C. S. Averill, John Marvell, John E. Bruce, R. R. Howison, J. A. Powers, W. Lovejoy, E. S. Batchelder, S. B. Emerson, R. M. Wallace.*Treasurer.* — CLINTON S. AVERILL. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 19, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$800.

Examination, February 19, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$340,880.21
Surplus.....	4,143.52
Guaranty fund.....	15,000.00
Balance.....	11,774.75
	\$371,798.48

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$150,359.74	\$150,359.74	\$150,359.74
Loans on collateral security.....	470.00	470.00	470.00
U. S. bonds.....	21,450.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	135,561.25	145,450.00	145,450.00
Railroad bonds.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Railroad stock.....	2,940.00	5,600.00	5,600.00
Bank stock.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	11,142.24	11,918.24	11,918.24
Balance on deposit in Souhegan Nat'l Bank	11,677.31	11,677.31	11,677.31
Real estate acquired by foreclosure.....	13,100.00	13,100.00	13,100.00
Bank fixtures.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Cash on hand.....	923.19	923.19	923.19
	\$360,023.73	\$371,798.48	\$371,798.48

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, February and August.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1869, amounting to 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,248.36.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,913.47.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$38.89.

Amount of other taxes, \$177.01.

Loans and investments are made by board of investment, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the auditing committee twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,549.

Increase during the year, 71. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$40,122.41.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 175.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 104; being an increase of 71.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$91,670.37.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$51,557.96.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 83.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$76,234.74.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$74,945.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$35,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$147,450.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$8,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MILFORD FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, funded loan, 1891, $\frac{4}{2}$ s.	\$21,450.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Montgomery county, Ill., registered, 6s ..	\$4,950.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
City of Chester, Ill., registered, 7s	5,950.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
City of Oskaloosa, Io., 10s.	10,250.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Moultrie county, Ill., registered, 10s.	17,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
City of Keokuk, Io., 6s.	2,550.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Town of Milford, 6s.	25,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
City of Goshen, Ind., 8s.	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Town of Astoria, Ill., registered, 10s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Quincy, Ill., registered, 6s.	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
City of Evansville, Ind., 7s.	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
City of Dubuque, Io., 6s.	2,670.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
County of Lee, Io., 6s.	4,450.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Davenport, Io., 6s.	800.00	800.00	800.00
Long Island City, 7s	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
County of Adams, Ill., registered, 6s	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
City of Warsaw, Ill., registered, 6s	160.00	200.00	200.00
Province of Quebec, 5s	5,037.50	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Muscatine, Io., 6s	11,112.50	12,700.00	12,700.00
County of Macoupin, Ill., 6s	11,931.25	13,250.00	13,250.00
	\$135,561.25	\$145,450.00	\$145,450.00
RAILROAD.			
North Missouri, 7s	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
100 shares Souhegan	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
RAILROAD.			
6 shares Peterborough.	\$240.00	\$600.00	\$600.00
30 shares Ogdensburgh & L. C., preferred ..	2,100.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
20 shares Ogdensburgh & L. C., common.	600.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$2,940.00	\$5,600.00	\$5,600.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK, — EAST JAFFREY.

Incorporated 1869. Charter perpetual.

President. — OSCAR H. BRADLEY.*Vice-Presidents.* — BENJAMIN PIERCE, ZEBULON CONVERSE.*Trustees.* — Oscar H. Bradley, Benjamin Pierce, James S. Lacy, Zebulon Converse, Franklin H. Cutter, George A. Underwood, Benjamin L. Baldwin, Charles Cutter, John B. Shedd, Charles H. Powers, Joseph T. Bigelow, John Fox, Dexter Derby.*Treasurer.* — PETER UPTON. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 16, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$450.*Clerk.* — Hiram D. Upton. Annual compensation of clerk paid by treasurer.

Examination, March 15 and 16, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$297,583.88
Surplus	2,984.27
Guaranty fund.....	3,991.77
	<hr/> \$304,559.92

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$132,579.00	\$132,579.00	\$132,579.00
Loans on personal security	22,815.00	22,815.00	22,815.00
Loans on collateral security.....	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
County, city, town, and district bonds *..	\$9,012.50	86,600.00	85,316.25
Railroad bonds *.....	35,905.00	35,000.00	35,331.25
Bank stock	13,242.62	10,200.00	13,242.62
Balance on deposit in Monadnock National Bank	2,883.56	2,883.56	2,883.56
Expense account	42.24	42.24	42.24
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bank fixtures, safe with time lock.....	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
	<hr/> \$308,829.92	<hr/> \$302,469.80	<hr/> \$304,559.92

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, June 30 and December 31.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made July 1, 1874, amounting to \$1,855.98, or about 1 per cent per annum for the preceding five years.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$841.79.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,434.22.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$0.98.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,700; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet as often as required.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 637.

Increase during the year, 102. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$54,627.38.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 150.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 48; being an increase of 102.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$84,077.95.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$29,450.57.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 5.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 100.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$138,746.62.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$148,065.26.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$29,792.62.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$93,650.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$4,270.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

* Deposited in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, Boston.

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$935.00
Erie, Pa., 7s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,840.00
Lawrence, Mass., 6s.....	2,060.00	2,000.00	1,892.50
South Bend, Ind., 8s.....	1,560.00	1,500.00	1,560.00
Charlestown, Mass., 6s.....	1,040.00	1,000.00	931.25
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	2,080.00	2,000.00	1,875.00
Indianapolis, Ind., 8s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	2,910.00
Washington, Ind., 8s.....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
Havana, Ill., 10s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	975.00
Rindge, N. H., 6s.....	600.00	600.00	600.00
Jacksonville, Ill., 6s.....	1,537.50	1,500.00	1,537.50
Borough of Renovo, Pa., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Clinton Water-Works Co., Io., 7s.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 8s.....	1,010.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,780.00
Huntington, Ind., 10s.....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
Manchester, N. H., 6s.....	1,050.00	1,000.00	950.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	2,080.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	2,070.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
Brazil, Ind., 9s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Union county, Io., 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,940.00
Litchfield, Ill., 10s.....	980.00	1,000.00	980.00
Attica, Ind., 8s.....	1,960.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
Kokomo, Ind., 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	3,790.00	3,500.00	3,430.00
Muskegon, Mich., 8s.....	3,790.00	3,500.00	3,520.00
Rock Island, Ill., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,062.50
Pomeroy, O., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Richmond, Ind., 8s.....	1,080.00	1,000.00	990.00
Dubuque, Io., 8s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,670.00
Saginaw, Mich., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,937.50
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	1,040.00	1,000.00	990.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,950.00
Middletown, O., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,990.00
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	2,080.00	2,000.00	1,935.00
Dunleith, Ill., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,950.00
Kansas City, 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Portland, Ind., 8s.....	1,960.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
St. Albans, Vt., 6s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	875.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	1,090.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Marietta, O., 8s.....	1,020.00	1,000.00	995.00
Toledo, O., 8s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,090.00
Colfax, Ind., 8s.....	975.00	1,000.00	975.00
Bay City, Mich., 8s.....	1,040.00	1,000.00	970.00
Gerry, N. Y., 7s.....	1,020.00	1,000.00	950.00
Charlotte, N. Y., 7s.....	1,020.00	1,000.00	950.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,300.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	2,140.00	2,000.00	2,140.00
	\$89,012.50	\$86,600.00	\$85,316.25
RAILROAD.			
Cheshire, 6s.....	\$13,905.00	\$13,500.00	\$13,500.00
Boston, Barre, & Gardner, 5s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fitchburg, 6s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,243.75
Boston, Concord, & Montreal, 6s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,087.50
Monadnock, 6s.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
	\$35,905.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,331.25

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Continued.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
Cheshire National, Keene.....	\$1,626.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,626.00
Monadnock National, East Jaffrey.	8,262.62	6,400.00	8,262.62
First National, Peterborough.....	384.00	300.00	384.00
Keene National, Keene.....	2,970.00	2,300.00	2,970.00
	<u>\$13,242.62</u>	<u>\$10,200.00</u>	<u>\$13,242.62</u>

NASHUA SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1854. Charter perpetual.

President. — WILLIAM W. BAILEY.

Trustees. — W. W. Bailey, Edward Spalding, Virgil C. Gilman, A. G. Reed, Perley Dodge, C. H. Campbell, G. A. Shattuck, J. L. Pierce, G. W. Greene.

Treasurer. — VIRGIL C. GILMAN. Bond, \$100,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 30, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Edward Spalding for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$4,000.

Clerk. — George F. Andrews.

Examination, February 18 and 20, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,493,451.47
Surplus.....	51,214.57
Guaranty fund.....	35,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,579,666.04

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$412,502.89	\$412,502.89	\$412,502.89
Loans on personal security.....	40,450.00	40,450.00	40,450.00
Loans on collateral security.....	4,910.00	4,910.00	4,910.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	258,800.00	245,900.00	245,900.00
Railroad bonds.....	296,200.00	292,500.00	292,500.00
Railroad stock.....	206,450.00	209,200.00	209,200.00
Bank stock.....	217,100.00	183,000.00	183,000.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	165,000.00	138,009.00	138,000.00
Balance on deposit in Indian Head Bank..	48,725.00	48,725.00	48,725.00
Cash on hand.....	4,478.15	4,478.15	4,478.15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,654,616.04	\$1,579,666.04	\$1,579,666.04

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1874, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$4,798.45.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$13,446.69.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$211.79.

Amount of other taxes, \$165.38.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$6,500; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of investment, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Daily cash balances deposited with Indian Head National Bank, which makes all the collections for the bank in consideration of such deposit.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 3,561.

Increase during the year, 464. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$206,962.28.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 823.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 359; being an increase of 464.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$438,428.10.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$231,465.82.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 49.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 82.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$241,737.89.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$216,025.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$57,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,068,600.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$30,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$3,000 to \$4,000.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$74,950.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NASHUA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Hyde Park, Ill., 7s.....	\$31,500.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Montgomery county, Io., 7s.....	17,850.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Council Bluffs, Io., 8s.....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Logansport, Ind., 8s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Sandusky, O., 7s.....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Portsmouth, O., 7s.....	8,400.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Peoria, Ill., 6s.....	10,200.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Burlington, Io., 8s.....	10,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 8s.....	21,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s.....	33,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Muskegon, Mich., 8s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Muscataine, Io., 6s.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Saginaw, Mich., 8s.....	3,240.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Utica, Ill., 9s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Alton, Ill., 10s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jacksonville, Ill., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ind. School District, Bush Creek, Io., 7s..	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Ind. School District, Custon, Io., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Kingman county, Kan., 6s.....	3,960.00	4,400.00	4,400.00
Chester City, Ill., 7s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
West Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$258,800.00	\$245,900.00	\$245,900.00
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s.....	\$52,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00
Chicago & Iowa, 8s.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 7s.....	47,200.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Burlington & Southwestern, 8s.....	12,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Omaha & Southwestern, 8s.....	29,250.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cincinnati & Indiana, 7s.....	18,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Morris & Essex, 7s.....	26,250.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Holley, Wayne, & Monroe, 8s.....	9,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Middlesex Horse, 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nashua & Lowell, 6s.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Columbus & Toledo, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Detroit & Eel River, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Scioto Valley, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Minneapolis & Duluth.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$296,200.00	\$292,500.00	\$292,500.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
National Bank of Commerce, N. Y.....	\$40,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Fourth National, N. Y.....	16,250.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Merchants' National, N. Y.....	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
National Bank of the Republic, N. Y.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
National Bank of the State of New York..	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
St. Nicholas National, N. Y.....	10,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
First National, Boston.....	18,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Eliot National, Boston.....	10,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston National, Boston.....	10,750.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
North America National, Boston.....	10,750.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Republic National, Boston.....	9,150.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Railroad National, Lowell.....	11,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
First National, Nashua.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Merchants' National, Kansas City.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
	\$217,100.00	\$183,000.00	\$183,000.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NASHUA SAVINGS BANK,—
Continued.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore.	\$41,400.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western.....	17,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago & Alton.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Eel River.....	33,150.00	44,200.00	44,200.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy.....	27,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Morris & Essex.....	20,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Vermont & Massachusetts.....	29,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Connecticut River.....	7,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Detroit & Hillsdale.....	6,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	\$206,450.00	\$209,200.00	\$209,200.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Quincy Railroad Bridge Co.....	\$52,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
Pennichuck Water-Works.....	60,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00
New England M. Security Co., bonds.....	26,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Pullman Palace Car Co., bonds.....	26,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
	\$165,000.00	\$138,000.00	\$138,000.00

Bank Commissioners' Report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK, — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1830. Charter perpetual.

President. — SAMUEL S. KIMBALL.

Trustees. — S. S. Kimball, J. B. Walker, F. A. Fisk, Enoch Gerrish, John Abbott, S. Dana, J. H. Stewart, S. Eastman, M. H. Bradley, S. Seavey, John H. George, P. B. Cogswell, M. R. Holt, J. P. Bancroft, G. H. Marston, Oliver Pillsbury, E. L. Knowlton, W. G. Carter.

Treasurer. — WILLIAM P. FISKE. Bond, \$90,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 26, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of the treasurer, \$1,600.

Clerk. — William R. Walker. Annual compensation of clerk, \$1,200.

Examination, January 28 and 29, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$1,400,741.13
Surplus	11,389.98
Guaranty fund	70,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,482,131.11

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$85,474.56	\$85,474.56	\$85,474.56
Loans on personal security	68,827.25	68,827.25	68,827.25
Loans on collateral security	58,268.00	58,268.00	58,268.00
U. S. bonds	42,481.25	40,000.00	40,000.00
State bonds	83,000.00	76,000.00	76,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds	563,069.53	528,735.82	528,735.82
Railroad bonds	457,800.00	429,500.00	429,500.00
Railroad stock	127,410.00	112,400.00	106,400.00
Bank stock	5,205.00	4,100.00	4,100.00
Manufacturing stock	17,150.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Miscellaneous investments	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, Boston	43,856.01	43,856.01	43,856.01
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	1,638.00	1,638.00	1,638.00
Cash on hand	16,331.47	16,331.47	16,331.47
	<hr/> \$1,580,511.07	<hr/> \$1,487,993.11	<hr/> \$1,482,131.11

Paid an annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879, on January 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared July, 1875, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$3,800.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$13,202.51.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$336.17.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$4,400; as surety, \$8,575.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees quarterly. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 4,202.

Increase during the year, 38. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$11,971.18.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 581.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 543; being an increase of 38.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$234,340.96.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$274,057.12.*

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 51.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 86.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$176,997.78.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$47,901.28.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$219,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$977,335.82.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$23,200.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$9,101.28.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$98,379.96.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loans, good.

* Including dividend.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 81s, 6s	\$5,747.50	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00
4s. consols, consolidated	5,212.50	5,000.00	5,000.00
5s, 81s, consolidated	4,646.25	4,500.00	4,500.00
4½s.	26,875.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
	\$42,481.25	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.	\$61,000.00	\$56,000.00	\$56,000.00
Maine, 6s.	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	\$83,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Concord, N. H., 6s	\$76,500.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Manchester, N. H., 6s.	43,050.00	41,000.00	41,000.00
Nashua, N. H., 6s	24,115.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Hartford, Conn., 6s.	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.	55,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Chicago, Ill., short bonds, 6s and 7s.	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Cleveland, O., 6s and 7s.	71,300.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7s and 7 3-10s.	53,544.53	50,435.82	50,435.82
Detroit, Mich., 7s.	35,400.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Toledo, O., 6s, 7s, and 8s	17,850.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Marietta, O., 8s.	12,960.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
St. Louis, Mo., 6s.	67,750.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s.	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Bath, Me., 6s.	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 6s.	16,800.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Cook county, Ill., 7s.	21,800.00	21,800.00	21,800.00
	\$563,069.53	\$528,735.82	\$528,735.82
RAILROAD.			
Dixon, Peoria, & Hannibal, 8s.	\$22,400.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Old Colony, 6s, registered	16,200.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Burlington & Missouri, 7s, land grants ..	57,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Michigan Central, 8s	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Illinois Grand Trunk, 8s.	16,800.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s.	23,920.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Michigan Air Line, 8s.	10,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ottawa, Oswego, & Fox River Valley, 8s. ..	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, 8s.	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, 6s.	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 7s	60,950.00	53,000.00	53,000.00
Boston & Lowell, 7s.	11,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston & Lowell, 6s	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Grand River Valley, 8s.	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Portland & Kennebec, 6s.	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Kalamazoo & South Haven, 8s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Concord & Claremont, 7s.	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago & Iowa, 8s	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque, & Minnesota, 7s.	10,710.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque, & Minnesota, 7s.	14,420.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, 6s ..	30,450.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Boston, Clinton, & Fitchburg, 6s.	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, 6s.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$457,800.00	\$429,500.00	\$429,500.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS
BANK, — *Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
Merchants' National, Boston, 19 shares...	\$2,565.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00
First National, Manchester, 22 shares.....	2,640.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
	\$5,205.00	\$4,100.00	\$4,100.00
RAILROAD.			
Northern, 50 shares	\$4,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Old Colony, 100 shares.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore, 500 shares	33,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Michigan Central, 200 shares.....	18,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Eastern in New Hampshire, 100 shares...	8,500.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Boston & Lowell, 20 shares	8,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 304 shares	42,560.00	30,400.00	30,400.00
Chicago, Clinton, D., & M., 20 shares....	1,100.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
	\$127,410.00	\$112,400.00	\$106,400.00
MANUFACTURING.			
Amoskeag, Manchester, 2 shares.....	\$3,650.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Osborne Mills, Fall River, 60 shares	6,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Sagamore Manufacturing Co., Fall River, 38 shares	5,700.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
Quequechan Mills, Fall River, 12 shares.	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
	\$17,150.00	\$13,000.00	\$13,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Portland Water Loan Co., bonds, Gs.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

NEW IPSWICH SAVINGS BANK, — NEW IPSWICH.

Incorporated 1849. Charter perpetual.

President. — WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

Trustees. — James Chandler, William W. Johnson, George Whiting, William A. Preston, Henry O. Preston, Hosea Eaton, F. W. Preston, E. F. Fox, George W. Wheeler, 2d.

Treasurer. — F. W. PRESTON. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 13, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, January 20 and 21, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$68,721.48
Surplus	3,782.57
Guaranty fund	1,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$74,304.05

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$36,949.66	\$36,949.66	\$36,949.66
Loans on personal security	4,410.34	4,410.34	4,410.34
Loans on collateral security	6,907.77	6,907.77	6,907.77
U. S. bonds	10,450.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Balance on deposit in Townsend National Bank	405.02	405.02	405.02
Real estate	1,525.00	1,525.00	1,525.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	13,493.44	13,493.44	13,493.44
Cash on hand	612.82	612.82	612.82
Accrued interest	425.00	.....	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$75,179.05	\$74,304.05	\$74,304.05

Paid no dividend in 1879.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1864.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$898.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$818.79.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$278.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by standing committee, who meet as required.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by standing committee twice a year. Reports are not published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 264.

Decrease during the year, 73. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$18,932.76.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 5.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 78.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$2,552.26.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$21,485.02.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 50.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$58,918.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$1,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$10,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,986.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none so reported.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$150.

Books of record, very deficient as to accounts.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE NEW IPSWICH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 1881, 6s	\$10,450.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

NEWMARKET SAVINGS BANK, — NEWMARKET.

Incorporated 1832. Charter perpetual.

President. — NAPOLEON B. TREADWELL.

Trustees. — Napoleon B. Treadwell, Aaron L. Mellows, Benjamin F. Haley, John F. Chapman, Benjamin Mathes, Jr., A. Dean Wiggins, Timothy M. Joy, Lewis F. Hanson, Samuel A. Haley.

Treasurer. — SAMUEL A. HALEY. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 1, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, February 12, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$63,885.12
Surplus.....	604.01
Guaranty fund.....	135.50
	<hr/> \$64,624.63

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$51,304.36	\$52,304.36	\$52,304.36
Loans on personal security.....	2,458.99	2,958.99	2,958.99
Loans on collateral security.....	275.32	275.32	275.32
Balance on deposit in Newmarket National Bank.....	972.88	972.88	972.88
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,300.00
Expense account.....	813.08	813.08	813.08
	<hr/> \$63,124.63	<hr/> \$64,624.63	<hr/> \$64,624.63

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent each in 1879, June 23 and December 20.

No extra dividend has been declared since 1874.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$320.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$633.04.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$8.46.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the president and treasurer, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 331.

Increase during the year, 2. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$2,647.88.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 46.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 44; being an increase of 2.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$12,363.35.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$9,715.47.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 9.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$45,958.67.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$9,670.31.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$42,904.36.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$500.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$10,500.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loans, fair.

NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK, — NEWPORT.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — HENRY G. CARLETON.*Vice-President.* — WORTHEN HALL.*Trustees.* — Dexter Richards, Albert S. Wait, Worthen Hall, Henry G. Carleton, Nathan Harvey, Francis Boardman, John P. Knowlton, William Duntun, Edmund Wheeler, Eleazer C. Converse, Hiram A. Averill, Edmund Burke.*Treasurer.* — F. W. LEWIS. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, sundry dates. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Dexter Richards for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.*Clerk.* — Fred W. Richards. Annual compensation of clerk paid by treasurer.

Examination, February 25 and 26, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$332,296.78
Surplus	3,353.63
Guaranty fund	8,500.00
	\$344,135.46

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$152,600.32	\$152,600.32	\$152,600.32
Loans on personal security	26,158.75	26,158.75	26,158.75
Loans on collateral security	18,353.18	18,353.18	18,353.18
State bonds	5,928.00	5,200.00	5,097.00
County, city, town, and district bonds	45,185.00	42,000.00	41,845.00
Railroad bonds	7,955.00	12,500.00	9,003.75
Railroad stock	51,640.00	49,200.00	48,618.00
Bank stock	21,076.00	17,300.00	20,413.33
Miscellaneous investments, N. E. Loan Co.	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Cash on deposit in First National Bank, Newport	12,646.13	12,646.13	12,646.13
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,700.00	1,900.00	1,900.00
	\$350,747.38	\$345,358.38	\$344,135.46

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ and 2 per cent in 1879, in April and September.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1873, amounting to about 1.65 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,621.95.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,182.38.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$23.76.

Amount of other taxes, \$19.14.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by a loaning committee, who meet at call of treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the auditors in

April and September each year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,302.

Increase during the year, 54. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$21,905.63.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 155.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 101; being an increase of 54.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$73,095.01.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$51,189.38.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 124.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$123,112.48.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$75,900.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$46,185.33.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$86,321.75.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,800.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, about \$1,500.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none except what is secured by mortgage.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$6,786.92.

Books of record well kept. Character of loans, generally good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$5,928.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,097.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Chicago city, Ill., 7s.....	\$6,420.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,845.00
Rock Island city, Ill., 10s.....	5,450.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Moline city, Ill., 10s.....	5,775.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Town of Newport, N. H., 6s.....	27,540.00	25,500.00	25,500.00
	\$45,185.00	\$42,000.00	\$41,845.00
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Vermont Central.....	300.00	3,000.00	2,463.75
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern..	3,600.00	4,000.00	} 4,540.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern, 35 shares stock.....	1,995.00	3,500.00	
	\$7,955.00	\$12,500.00	\$9,003.75
OTHER INVESTMENTS.			
New England Loan Co.....	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
50 shares Otoe National, Nebraska City..	\$5,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,250.00
100 shares First National, Newport.....	13,000.00	10,000.00	12,863.33
23 shares National Hide and Leather....	2,576.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
	\$21,076.00	\$17,300.00	\$20,413.33
RAILROAD.			
100 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.....	\$11,600.00	\$10,000.00	\$7,673.25
220 shares Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	12,320.00	11,000.00	10,115.00
100 shares Chicago and Alton.....	10,700.00	10,000.00	11,700.00
110 shares Philadelphia & Reading.....	3,740.00	5,500.00	5,425.25
40 shares Norwich and Worcester.....	5,200.00	4,000.00	4,318.00
25 shares Northern.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,725.00
62 shares Michigan Central.....	5,580.00	6,200.00	6,661.50
	\$51,640.00	\$49,200.00	\$48,618.00

NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK, — ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1851. Charter perpetual.

President. — JOHN McDUFFEE.*Trustees.* — John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Nathaniel Burnham, Dominicus Hanson, Isaac W. Lougee, James Farrington, James H. Edgerly.*Treasurer.* — FRANKLIN McDUFFEE. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 4, 1869. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer and clerk, \$1,250.*Clerk.* — V. H. Johnson.

Examination, February 7, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$390,166.24
Surplus	87,702.22
Guaranty fund.....	9,688.00
	<u>\$487,556.46</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$27,542.64	\$27,542.64	\$27,542.64
Loans on personal security.....	142,389.57	142,389.57	142,389.57
Loans on collateral security.....	18,872.60	18,872.60	18,872.60
U. S. bonds.....	32,137.50	30,000.00	30,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	100,084.20	89,334.40	89,334.40
Railroad bonds.....	84,876.00	83,500.00	83,500.00
Bank stock.....	9,475.00	8,400.00	8,400.00
Balance on deposit in Rochester National Bank.....	12,525.70	12,525.70	12,525.70
Real estate purchased for the bank.....	5,401.31	5,401.31	5,401.31
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....	69,590.24	69,590.24	69,590.24
	<u>\$502,894.76</u>	<u>\$487,556.46</u>	<u>\$487,556.46</u>

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, in May and November.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared January 1, 1874, amounting to \$11,527.68, or about 1½ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,440.35.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,909.82.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$7.02.

Amount of other taxes, \$34.70.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,030.

Decrease during the year, 95. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$10,028.67.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, none.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 95; being a decrease of 95.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$4,712.22.*

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$14,740.89.†

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 12.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 76.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$98,383.97.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$80,215.79.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$91,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$89,334.40.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$32,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$100.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$15,328.30.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

* Deposits refused by vote of trustees.

† Dividend not included.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4½s.....	\$32,137.50	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	\$9,814.75	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00
Toledo, O., 7s.....	334.40	334.40	334.40
Cleveland, O., 7s.....	21,610.55	20,000.00	20,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10s.....	11,900.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	17,512.50	15,000.00	15,000.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 6s, gold.....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Cook county, Ill., 7s, gold.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cook county, Ill., 7s, gold.....	16,912.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$100,084.20	\$89,334.40	\$89,334.40
RAILROAD.			
Boston & Maine, coupon, 7s.....	\$36,211.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Boston & Maine, registered, 7s.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Eastern, coupon.....		53,500.00	53,500.00
	\$84,876.00	\$83,500.00	\$83,500.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
5 shares Great Falls National.....	\$575.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
20 shares Strafford National.....	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
59 shares Rochester National.....	5,900.00	5,900.00	5,900.00
	\$9,475.00	\$8,400.00	\$8,400.00

OSSIPPEE VALLEY TEN CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — FREEDOM.

Incorporated 1868. Charter perpetual.

President. — JOSIAH THURSTON.*Vice-President.* — RENSALEAR TOWLE.*Trustees.* — ELIAS TOWLE, John Demeritt, John Parsons, J. L. Demeritt, Elias J. Towle, Stephen J. Keneson, Jacob Manson, Lovel Towle, Alonzo Pease.*Treasurer.* — ELIAS TOWLE. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 24, 1868. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, January 14, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$76,481.09
Surplus.....	2,875.16
Guaranty fund.....	3,000.00
	<hr/> \$82,356.25

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$16,841.23	\$16,841.23	\$16,841.23
Loans on personal security	58,450.75	58,450.75	58,450.75
Loans on collateral security.....	1,383.00	1,383.00	1,383.00
County, city, town, district, and Conway town bonds.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Bank stock, 13 shares Lake National.....	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Bank fixtures.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cash on hand	1,881.27	1,881.27	1,881.27
	<hr/> \$82,356.25	<hr/> \$82,356.25	<hr/> \$82,356.25

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ and 1½ per cent in 1879, in April and October.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every two years; the last one was declared April, 1876, amounting to \$1,140.01, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$384.20.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$774.40.

Amount of other taxes, \$45.23.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,000; as surety, \$1,618.39.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer with the advice and consent of trustees, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 297.

Decrease during the year, 8. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$2,042.97.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 29.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 37; being a decrease of 8.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$9,311.25.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$11,353.22.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 112.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$40,179.63.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$36,295.33.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$188.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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PENACOOK SAVINGS BANK, — FISHERVILLE.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

President. — ISAAC K. GAGE.

Vice-President. — JOHN F. BROWN.

Trustees. — Nehemiah Butler, Isaac K. Gage, John F. Brown, C. H. Amsden, C. G. Foote, T. O. Wilson, J. S. Coburn, John Sawyer, W. H. Allen, John C. Linehan, Moses H. Bean, D. Putnam, N. S. Gale, C. M. Rolfe, S. H. Sanders.

Treasurer. — SAMUEL F. BROWN. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 9, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600.

Examination, March 10, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors *	\$109,327.98
Surplus	11,417.21
Guaranty fund	4,253.00
Premium account	4,148.45
Reduction by decree of court, December 3, 1878.	85,722.99
	<hr/> \$214,869.63

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$47,188.35	\$47,188.35	\$47,188.35
Loans on personal security	86,749.33	86,749.33	86,749.33
Loans on collateral security	11,732.34	11,732.34	11,732.34
County, city, town, and district bonds	32,730.00	36,200.00	36,200.00
Railroad bonds	5,550.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Railroad stock	3,570.00	5,100.00	5,100.00
Manufacturing stock	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, Boston	223.74	223.74	223.74
Balance on deposit with G. W. Ballou & Co., Boston	6,898.69	6,898.69	6,898.69
Real estate purchased for the bank	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Bank fixtures	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Cash on hand	377.18	377.18	377.18
	<hr/> \$208,419.63	<hr/> \$214,869.63	<hr/> \$214,869.63

Paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every two years; the last one was declared 1877, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,797.56.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,615.71.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$18,442; as surety, \$375.

Loans and investments are made by committee of trustees, who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2½ and 4 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,405.

Increase during the year, 40. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$83,490.88.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 47.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 7; being an increase of 40.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$18,473.27.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$101,964.15.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 111.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$107,304.02.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$58,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$10,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$48,300.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,000.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

* This sum includes \$1,478.85 belonging to new account.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PENACOOK SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Dawson county, Neb., court-house, 10s...	\$3,750.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
City of Litchfield, Ill., water, 10s	3,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Pueblo, Col., water, 8s	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Franklin county, Neb., school-district, 10s	1,425.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
City of Lawrence, Kan., funding, 6s	2,430.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Pueblo county, Col., school-district, 10s..	4,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jasper county, Ill., funding, 7s	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Wade, Ill., funding, 8s	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Union county, Io., funding, 7s	5,125.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$32,730.00	\$36,200.00	\$36,200.00
RAILROAD.			
Brunswick & Chillicothe, 6s	\$1,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Toledo, Delphos, & Burlington, 6s	3,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$5,550.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
STOCKS.			
RAILROAD.			
Chicago & West Michigan	\$3,570.00	\$5,100.00	\$5,100.00
MANUFACTURING.			
Contoocook Manufacturing & Mechanics' Co.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1873. Charter perpetual.

President. — PERSON C. CHENEY.

Trustees. — P. C. Cheney, E. M. Topliff, A. W. Quint, H. M. Putney, M. Currier, C. H. Bartlett, A. P. Olzendam, Edson Hill, G. W. Riddle, G. B. Chandler.

Treasurer. — GEO. B. CHANDLER. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 15, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.

Clerk. — Edward M. Brooks.

Examination, January 9, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Permanent guaranty fund.....	\$50,000.00
Due depositors.....	461,534.18
Surplus.....	34,525.14
Dividends unpaid.....	460.00
	<hr/> \$546,519.32

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$408,053.16	\$408,053.16	\$408,053.16
Loans on personal security.....	43,717.88	43,717.88	43,717.88
Loans on collateral security.....	11,570.00	11,570.00	11,570.00
U. S. bonds.....	46,350.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Balance on deposit in Amoskeag National Bank.....	29,828.29	29,828.29	29,828.29
Cash on hand.....	8,349.99	8,349.99	8,349.99
	<hr/> \$547,869.32	<hr/> \$546,519.32	<hr/> \$546,519.32

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1879, on April 1, to the general depositors.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,250.01.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$4,701.02.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$15.97.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none ; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer and executive committee, who meet as often as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees quarterly. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks, but receives rent in consideration of deposit.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 848.

Increase during the year, 41. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$47,643.10.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 147.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 106.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$139,388.17.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$91,745.07.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 4.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 8.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$16,300.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$447,021.04.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$45,000, U. S. bonds.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,350.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 1881, 5s, registered.....	\$20,600.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
U. S. bonds, 4s, consols.....	25,750.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
	\$46,350.00	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00

PETERBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK, — PETERBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1847. Charter perpetual.

President. — JAMES SCOTT.*Trustees.* — James Scott, Whitecomb French, D. B. Cutter, Norton Hunt, Frederick Livingston, A. A. Farnsworth, Thomas Little, C. H. Brooks, Isaac Hadley, W. D. Chase, W. G. Livingston, George W. Farrar, M. L. Morrison.*Treasurer.* — M. L. MORRISON. Bond, \$75,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 13, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.*Clerk.* — Mrs. James M. Cummings. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, March 17 and 18, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$556,057.96
Guaranty fund.....	17,240.24
	<hr/> \$573,298.20

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$222,144.27	\$222,144.27	\$222,144.27
Loans on personal security.....	57,107.94	57,107.94	57,107.94
Loans on collateral security.....	4,881.70	4,881.70	4,881.70
U. S. bonds.....	3,412.00	3,200.00	3,200.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	183,603.00	175,400.00	162,611.50
Railroad stock.....	1,500.00	7,500.00	7,594.00
Bank stock.....	56,578.00	48,400.00	54,716.00
Miscellaneous investm'ts, insurance stock	4,749.55	2,250.00	4,749.55
Balance on deposit in First National Bank,			
Peterborough.....	4,034.02	4,034.02	4,034.02
Real estate.....	17,888.62	17,888.62	17,888.62
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	17,346.99	17,346.99	17,346.99
Bank fixtures.....	1,767.69	1,767.69	1,767.69
Cash on hand.....	10,767.36	10,767.36	10,767.36
Deficit to balance account.....			4,488.56
	<hr/> \$585,781.14	<hr/> \$572,688.59	<hr/> \$573,298.20

Paid two semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent in 1879, January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1874.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,539.16.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$5,133.51.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$168.40.

Amount of other taxes, \$479.46.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$1,000.

Loans and investments are made by the committee of investment, who meet on Monday of each week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees four times a year, and twice by auditors. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,764.

Increase during the year, 30. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$19,797.60.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 186.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 156; being an increase of 30.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$66,649.39.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$86,446.99.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 17.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 207.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$209,711.05.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$111,457.74.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$84,018.50.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$148,852.55.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$15,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$3,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$16,971.50.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PETERBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s.....	\$3,412.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Town of Peterborough	\$21,600.00	\$20,600.00	\$20,600.00
Hillsborough county	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,502.50
City of St. Louis	25,560.00	24,000.00	20,660.00
“ Detroit.....	6,600.00	6,000.00	5,940.00
“ Detroit.....	15,820.00	14,000.00	13,860.00
“ Detroit.....	17,175.00	15,000.00	14,925.00
Town of Osceola	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,760.00
City of Peoria.....	16,800.00	16,000.00	13,600.00
Town of Havana	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,980.00
“ Bloomington.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
“ Browning.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
“ Roseville.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,000.00
“ Bellflower.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	26,250.00
City of Lansing.....	2,750.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Eaton county.....	8,888.00	8,800.00	7,304.00
City of Elizabeth.....	750.00	1,000.00	930.00
Newport, Ky.....	6,060.00	6,000.00	5,940.00
	\$183,603.00	\$175,400.00	\$162,611.50
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
25 shares Souhegan National.....	\$2,625.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,550.00
55 shares Peterborough National.....	7,700.00	5,500.00	7,285.00
214 shares Frankestown National.....	23,540.00	21,400.00	23,327.00
67 shares Monadnock National.....	8,643.00	6,700.00	8,714.00
118 shares Hillsborough National.....	13,570.00	11,800.00	12,290.00
5 shares Citizens' National.....	500.00	500.00	550.00
	\$56,578.00	\$48,400.00	\$54,716.00
RAILROAD.			
75 shares Vermont & Canada	\$1,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,594.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
45 shares Niagara Fire Insurance stock .	\$4,749.55	\$2,250.00	\$4,749.55

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PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK, — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1877. Charter perpetual.

President. — ICHABOD GOODWIN.

Trustees. — Ichabod Goodwin, E. P. Kimball, William L. Dwight, John C. Broughton, Robert C. Pierce, J. W. F. Hobbs, E. C. Spinney, E. R. Philbrick, J. A. Walker, J. H. Hutchinson, A. F. Howard.

Treasurer. — ROBERT C. PIERCE. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 2, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the First National Bank for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer not fixed.

Examination, February 5, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$126,147.84
Surplus.....	861.05
	<hr/> \$127,008.89

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$29,125.67	\$29,125.67	\$29,125.67
Loans on personal security.....	9,200.00	9,200.50	9,200.00
Loans on collateral security.....	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,300.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	62,936.51	61,043.34	61,140.45
Railroad bonds.....	11,191.25	10,000.00	11,191.25
Bank stock.....	7,255.00	6,400.00	6,724.00
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, Portsmouth.....	1,637.69	1,637.69	1,637.69
Cash on hand.....	689.83	689.83	689.83
	<hr/> \$129,335.95	<hr/> \$125,396.53	<hr/> \$127,008.89

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, in January and July.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$146.27.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$622.87.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,800; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the investment committee, who meet when deemed necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 436.

Increase during the year, 209. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$74,073.57.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 241.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 32: being an increase of 209.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$87,737.70.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$13,664.13.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 2.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$22,700.67.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$22,925.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$75,743.34.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,327.06.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

NOTE. — This bank during the past year charged down the premium on its stocks and bonds to the amount of about \$800, which of course has reduced the amount of surplus, as the account is balanced by the "value on the books."

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Licking county, . . , 7 3-10s.....	\$5,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Hamilton county, Ind., 7s.....	2,625.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Hamilton county, Ind., 8s.....	1,015.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 7s.....	2,063.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 6s.....	2,065.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Jackson City, 7s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Hardin county, O., 6s.....	8,080.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Auglaize county, O., 7s.....	2,424.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Marion county, Ind., 6s.....	3,240.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	4,790.34	4,743.34	4,743.34
Fayette county, O., 7s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Champaign Co., O., 7s.....	1,260.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Burlington Water Co., Io., 6s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Nashua, N. H., 6s.....	210.00	200.00	200.00
Jersey City Water Loan, 7s.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Greene county, Ind., 6s.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	5,047.50
Greene county, Ind., 10s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,060.44
Henry, Ill., 7s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Jackson county, Ind., 6s.....	504.17	500.00	504.17
Cook county, Ill., 7s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Hancock county, Ill., 6s.....	500.00	500.00	485.00
	\$62,936.51	\$61,043.34	\$61,140.45
RAILROAD.			
Chicago & Southwestern, 7s.....	\$5,562.50	\$5,000.00	\$5,562.50
Kansas City, Topeka, & Western, 7s.....	5,628.75	5,000.00	5,628.75
	\$11,191.25	\$10,000.00	\$11,191.25
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
15 shares Pacific National, Boston.....	\$3,270.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
19 shares Casco National, Portland.....	2,660.00	1,900.00	2,456.00
5 shares New Hampshire National, Ports- mouth.....	525.00	500.00	500.00
4 shares First National, Portsmouth.....	580.00	400.00	554.00
2 shares Mechanics and Traders', Ports- mouth.....	220.00	200.00	214.00
	\$7,255.00	\$6,400.00	\$6,724.00

PITTSFIELD SAVINGS BANK, — PITTSFIELD.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1895.

President. — HON. R. L. FRENCH.

Trustees. — R. L. French, John Berry, John L. French, Sylvester H. French, Peter J. Hook, Jeremiah Clough, W. G. French, Lowell Brown, John J. Jenness, S. G. Kelley, E. L. Carr, B. G. Parsons, B. F. Kaime, T. H. Thorndike, H. A. Tuttle, W. H. Berry.

Treasurer. — W. H. BERRY. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 12, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the secretary of state for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.

Examination, March 16, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$143,151.29
Surplus.....	1,320.51
Guaranty fund.....	1,950.00
	<u>\$146,421.80</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate....	\$47,305.38	\$47,305.38	\$47,305.38
Loans on personal security.....	48,776.03	48,776.03	48,776.03
Loans on collateral security.....	41,608.00	41,608.00	41,608.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	800.00	800.00	800.00
Railroad stock.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Bank stock.....	825.00	800.00	800.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	85.00	90.00	85.00
Real estate.....	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Real estate acquired.....	400.00	400.00	400.00
Cash on hand.....	1,347.39	1,347.39	1,347.39
	<u>\$146,446.80</u>	<u>\$146,426.80</u>	<u>\$146,421.80</u>

Paid an annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879, on September 12.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared September 12, 1874, amounting to \$2,577.89, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,200.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,273.04.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$49.84.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$4,789; as surety, \$13,219.18.

Loans and investments are made largely by president and treasurer, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution was made April 1, by John L. French and R. L. French, and September 12, by P. J. Hook, D. K. Foster, and R. L. French. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent annual interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 720.

Decrease during the year, 35. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$858.45.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 99.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 107.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$45,225.48.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$46,083.93.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 178.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$124,917.68.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$12,800.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$27,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none except on demand notes.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$25.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PITTSFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Dover, N. H., P. & D. Railroad aid, due 1893, 6s.....	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Manchester, N. H., S. V. Railroad aid, due August, 1883, 6s.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Extra coupons discounted.....	85.00	90.00	85.00
	\$885.00	\$890.00	\$885.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
5 shares City National, Manchester.....	\$525.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
3 shares First National, Gonic.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
	\$825.00	\$800.00	\$800.00
RAILROAD.			
5 shares Suncook Valley.....	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00

PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1823. Charter perpetual.

President. — WILLIAM SIMES.

Trustees. — John Stavers, L. D. Spaulding, Samuel Adams, George L. Treadwell, M. Buford, William H. Rollins, J. H. Thatcher, Charles H. Mendum, John Knowlton, H. M. Clark, Charles Robinson, John Sise, B. F. Webster, Thomas E. Call, Daniel Marcy, John Leighton.

Treasurer. — JOSEPH H. FOSTER. Bond, \$150,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 21, 1877. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president of bank for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,500.

Clerk. — A. Coburn Hoyt. Annual compensation of clerk, \$1,500.

Examination, February 3 and 4, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$2,340,377.43
Surplus.....	17,709.89
Guaranty fund.....	43,990.26
Reserved for taxes.....	8,000.00
	<hr/> \$2,410,077.58

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$488,459.78	\$500,984.38	\$500,984.38
Loans on personal security.....	60,739.12	60,739.12	60,739.12
Loans on collateral security.....	56,687.72	56,687.72	56,687.72
U. S. bonds.....	214,062.04	201,200.00	204,013.73
State bonds.....	171,261.50	151,900.00	152,650.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	1,180,275.00	1,236,886.00	1,156,488.00
Railroad bonds.....	9,450.00	10,500.00	5,460.00
Railroad stock.....	17,500.00	49,600.00	14,880.00
Bank stock.....	26,110.00	22,400.00	25,883.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	16,155.32	21,155.32	14,155.32
Balance on deposit in National Mechanics and Traders' Bank.....	69,852.21	69,852.21	69,852.21
Interest accrued on bonds.....	21,450.00		
Real estate.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	135,963.22	135,963.22	135,963.22
Cash on hand.....	5,320.88	5,320.88	5,320.88
	<hr/> \$2,480,286.79	<hr/> \$2,530,188.85	<hr/> \$2,410,077.58

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, January 3 and July 3.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared July, 1877, amounting to \$22,667.79, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$6,150.24.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$21,596.22.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$1,875.46.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$4,000; as surety, \$4,000.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet weekly or oftener.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 7,019.

Increase during the year, 347. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$64,581.92.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 606.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 259.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$308,662.56.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$244,080.64.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 71.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 122.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$279,032.31.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$337,378.91.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$128,496.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,390,115.73.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$25,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$290.97.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$12,524.60.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$70,209.21.

Books of record well kept.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s, coupon.....	\$214,062.04	\$6,700.00	\$204,013.73
4s, registered.....		95,500.00	
4½s, coupon.....		7,450.00	
4½s, registered.....		80,000.00	
5s, coupon.....		10,000.00	
U. S. certificates, 4s.....		1,550.00	
	\$214,062.04	\$201,200.00	\$204,013.73
STATE.			
Ohio, 6s.....	\$31,620.00	\$31,000.00	\$31,000.00
New Hampshire, 6s.....	113,641.50	95,900.00	95,900.00
District of Columbia, 5s.....	26,000.00	25,000.00	25,750.00
	\$171,261.50	\$151,900.00	\$152,650.00
COUNTY.			
Hancock, Ill., 6s.....	\$13,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$12,350.00
Fayette, Ky., 6s.....	38,000.00	38,000.00	38,000.00
Cook, Ill., 7s.....	33,187.50	29,500.00	29,500.00
Bourbon, Ky., 6s.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Macon, Mo., 8s.....	15,000.00	30,000.00	14,880.00
Lewis, Mo., 8s.....	4,000.00	4,500.00	4,050.00
Huntington, Md., 7s.....	10,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Vernon, Mo., 6s.....	5,955.00	5,000.00	6,910.00
Parke, Ind., 6s.....	12,300.00	12,000.00	12,387.50
Adair, Mo., 10s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Benton, Mo., 10s.....	7,500.00	20,000.00	10,200.00
St. Louis, Mo., 7s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,391.39
Jefferson, Neb., 10s.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,350.00
Cass, Mo., 10s.....	7,500.00	20,000.00	9,900.00
Mercer, Ill., 6s.....	3,150.00	3,150.00	3,024.00
Wood, O., 7s.....	10,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Adams, Ill., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
Morgan, Ill., 7s.....	10,250.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Lee, Io., 6s.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	15,560.16
Hamilton, Ind., 8s.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Henry, Io., 7s.....	5,125.00	5,000.00	4,975.00
Keokuk, Io., 8s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$252,457.50	\$286,650.00	\$250,428.05
CITY.			
Brazil, Ind., 9s.....	\$10,300.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Warsaw, Ind., 7s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	4,975.00
Warsaw, Ill., 6s.....	12,210.00	13,200.00	10,752.00
Detroit, Mich., 7s.....	38,350.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Keokuk, Io., 8s.....	8,400.00	8,000.00	8,263.33
Madison, Wis., 7s.....	22,050.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s.....	24,720.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Springfield, Ill., 7s and 8s.....	36,575.00	38,500.00	38,766.95
Portsmouth, N. H., 5s and 6s.....	16,600.00	15,100.00	15,100.00
Sedalia, Mo., 5s.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,200.00
Nebraska City, Neb., 7s.....	14,580.00	16,200.00	16,200.00

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SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,

Continued.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Macon, Mo., 10s.....	\$5,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Ottawa, Kan., 7s.....	15,500.00	15,500.00	13,950.00
Kansas City, Mo., 10s.....	21,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Jacksonville, Ill., 6s.....	20,600.00	20,000.00	20,400.00
Litchfield, Ill., 10s.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
Logansport, Ind., 10s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Galena, Ill., 6s.....	4,750.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Terre Haute, Ind., 6s.....	20,600.00	20,000.00	20,300.00
Attica, Ind., 10s.....	5,062.50	5,000.00	5,000.00
West Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Erie, Penn., 7s.....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Lock Haven, Penn., 6s and 8s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	4,850.00
Carthage, Mo., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,050.00
Des Moines, Io., 7s.....	14,700.00	14,000.00	13,860.00
Anderson, Ind., 6s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
East St. Louis, Ill., 10s.....	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 8s.....	10,350.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Dubuque, Io., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,675.00
Muscatine, Io., 6s.....	16,830.00	17,000.00	14,950.00
Iowa City, Io., 8s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Burlington, Io., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00
Cincinnati, O., 6s, 7s, and 7 3-10s.....	51,750.00	45,000.00	46,200.00
Ironton, O., 8s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cleveland, O., 6s.....	6,060.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	\$772,745.00	\$795,150.00	\$751,545.33
TOWN AND DISTRICT.			
Gosport, N. H., 6s.....	\$4,668.00	\$4,668.00	\$4,668.00
Bloomington, Ill., 7s.....	29,900.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Sanganon, Ill., 6s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Morrisonville, Ill., 7s.....	7,350.00	7,000.00	7,307.22
Champaign, Ill., 8s.....	12,050.00	11,580.00	11,845.00
Hamburg, Io., 6s.....	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,584.58
Canton, Mo., 10s.....	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,080.00
Monticello, Ill., 7s.....	5,125.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Farmers, Ill., 7s.....	10,250.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
St. Charles, Ill., 10s.....	8,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Louisville, Ill., 10s.....	7,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Memence, Ill., 10s.....	6,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Ganeer, Ill., 10s.....	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Yellow Head, Ill., 10s.....	9,000.00	18,000.00	12,000.00
Vermont, Ill., 7s.....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Lamar, Mo., 10s.....	8,500.00	8,500.00	7,650.00
Douglass, Ill., 10s.....	18,360.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Teutopolis, Ill., 10s.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Bear Creek, Ill., 10s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Aroma, Ill., 10s.....	14,250.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Keithsburg, Ill., 10s.....	5,025.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Concord, Ill., 10s.....	5,000.00	20,000.00	6,000.00
Clinton, Mo., 10s.....	10,300.00	12,000.00	10,800.00
Ottawa, Ill., 10s.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	2,600.00
Hinsdale, Ill., 6s.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Petersburg, Ind., 10s.....	10,925.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Lacon, Mo., 10s.....	4,000.00	8,000.00	3,840.00
Danville, Ill., 7s.....	12,240.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Marysville, Kan., 10s.....	6,300.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
Union City, Ind., 10s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cicero, Ill., 10s.....	4,620.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,400.00
Middleport, O., 8s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Evanston, Ill., 7s.....	7,950.00	7,500.00	7,367.71
Defiance, O., 8s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Newcastle, N. H., 6s.....	7,368.00	7,368.00	7,368.00
Bedford, Ind., 6s.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	12,782.16
	\$342,531.00	\$376,736.00	\$340,342.67

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK,
Concluded.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Athol Water-Works, Mass., 6s.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$14,625.00
Tiffin Water-Works, O., 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
City of Niles Water-Works, Mich., 7s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Owego Water-Works, N. Y., 6s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$64,625.00
RAILROAD.			
Eastern, Mass., 4½s.....	\$9,450.00	\$10,500.00	\$5,460.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
123 shares Rockingham National.....	\$15,000.00	\$12,300.00	\$14,778.00
101 shares Nat'l Mechanics and Traders'..	11,110.00	10,100.00	11,105.00
	\$26,110.00	\$22,400.00	\$25,883.00
RAILROAD.			
488 shares White Water.....	\$17,500.00	\$48,800.00	\$14,880.00
White Water, scrip, 6s.....		800.00	
	\$17,500.00	\$49,600.00	\$14,880.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
200 shares East Cambridge Land Co.....	\$15,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$13,000.00
3 History books.....	1,155.32	1,155.32	1,155.32
	\$16,155.32	\$21,155.32	\$14,155.32

PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND GUARANTY COMPANY, — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

President. — JEREMIAH F. HALL.*Vice-President.* — FRANK JONES.*Directors.* — Jeremiah F. Hall, Frank Jones, William H. Hackett, Ezra H. Winchester, Daniel Marcy, John Sise, Thomas H. Odion, Edwin A. Robertson, William D. Fernald, Thomas J. Parsons.*Treasurer.* — CHARLES H. ROLLINS. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 24, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.*Clerk.* — Charles F. Shillaber. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, February 4 and 5, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$237,462.02
Guaranty fund *.....	100,000.00
	<hr/> \$337,462.02

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$36,865.00	\$36,865.00	\$36,865.00
Loans on personal security.....	49,298.00	49,298.00	49,298.00
Loans on collateral security.....	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	16,996.00	16,300.00	16,753.00
Railroad bonds.....	26,125.00	35,500.00	29,344.37
Railroad stock.....	6,750.00	9,000.00	6,652.50
Bank stock.....	9,473.00	9,700.00	10,862.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	19,900.00	19,500.00	19,450.00
Balance on deposit in National Mechanics and Traders' Bank.....	6,482.12	6,482.12	6,482.12
Taxes paid.....	2,595.90	2,595.90	2,595.90
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	128,194.07	128,194.07	128,194.07
Bank fixtures.....	3,180.00	3,180.00	3,180.00
Cash on hand.....	2,285.06	2,285.06	2,285.06
Deficit to balance account.....			7,500.00
	<hr/> \$326,144.15	<hr/> \$337,200.15	<hr/> \$337,462.02

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,213.97.

Interest paid at the rate of 4 per cent on deposits in this bank.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,008.86.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$300.10.

Amount of other taxes, \$1,278.15.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$17,500.

Loans and investments are made by the directors, who meet every week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the directors twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 536.

Increase during the year, 37. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$1,347.80.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 133.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 96; being an increase of 37.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$155,835.18.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$154,487.38.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 8.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 24.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$52,070.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$52,093.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$59,800.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,015.68.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$1,015.68.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

* The special guaranty fund of this bank is ample to provide for all losses, depreciations, and shrinkages of the resources and securities of the institution, if any occur.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND
GUARANTY COMPANY.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Davenport, Io., 6s.....	\$1,050.00	\$1,000.00	\$950.00
Dover, N. H., 6s.....	696.00	600.00	642.00
Town of Irvington, Ind., 10s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Danville, Ill., 8s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,161.00
	\$16,996.00	\$16,600.00	\$16,753.00
RAILROAD.			
Portsmouth, Great Falls, & Conway, 4½s..	\$25,125.00	\$33,500.00	\$27,544.37
Framingham & Lowell, 8s.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
	\$26,125.00	\$35,500.00	\$29,344.37
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Mt. Washington Hotel Co., 8s.....	\$4,400.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Kearsarge House, 6s.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
Atlantic Insurance Co., scrip, 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
	\$19,900.00	\$19,500.00	\$19,450.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
4 shares National Metropolitan, Boston..	\$364.00	\$400.00	\$400.00
34 shares National Mechanics and Traders'	3,944.00	3,400.00	4,302.00
20 shares New Hampshire National.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
39 shares Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co.....	2,925.00	3,900.00	3,900.00
	\$9,473.00	\$9,700.00	\$10,862.00
RAILROAD.			
90 shares Portsmouth & Dover.....	\$6,750.00	\$9,000.00	\$6,652.50

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, — ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President. — CYRUS K. SANBORN.*Vice-President.* — E. J. MATHES.*Trustees.* — CYRUS K. SANBORN, E. G. WALLACE, JOHN LEGRO, E. J. MATHES, WILLIAM RAND, A. S. PARSHLEY.*Treasurer.* — S. D. WENTWORTH. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 27, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with E. G. Wallace for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$750.

Examination, January 16, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$146,103.58
Surplus	5,041.32
Guaranty fund	3,356.61
	<hr/> \$154,501.51

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate	\$77,366.79	\$77,366.79	\$77,366.79
Loans on personal security	59,886.33	59,886.33	59,886.33
Loans on collateral security	13,642.32	13,642.32	13,642.32
Balance on deposit in Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston	2,711.20	2,711.20	2,711.20
Cash on hand	894.87	894.87	894.87
	<hr/> \$154,501.51	<hr/> \$154,501.51	<hr/> \$154,501.51

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, in January and July.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,110.32.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,323.53.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$133.38.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 521.

Increase during the year, 70. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$30,429.27.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 115.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 45; being an increase of 70.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$59,089.07.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$28,660.20.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 178.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$119,004.25.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$31,893.19.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$20,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS BANK, — ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1850. Charter expires 1890.

President. — GEORGE W. ROBERTS.*Vice-Presidents.* — O. S. BROWN, J. CONVERSE.*Trustees.* — George W. Roberts, Joshua Converse, O. S. Brown, R. C. Fernald, Francis Plumer, Albert Morton, Charles F. Wood, William N. Litchfield, Charles D. Allen.*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM H. MORTON. Bond, \$75,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, sundry dates. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,000.

Examination, February 9, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$490,381.96
Surplus	29,661.57
Guaranty fund	14,000.00
Fund derived from assets under decree of reduction.....	22,944.49
	<u>\$556,988.02</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$186,563.83	\$186,563.83	\$186,563.83
Loans on personal security.	14,835.00	14,835.00	14,835.00
Loans on collateral security.....	8,119.00	8,119.00	8,119.00
U. S. bonds	25,600.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
State bonds	14,400.00	13,100.00	13,100.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	174,660.00	203,900.00	164,386.53
Railroad bonds.....	69,200.00	73,000.00	53,280.12
Bank stock	54,060.00	45,400.00	45,400.00
Balance on deposit in Salmon Falls Bank..	20,816.54	20,816.54	20,816.54
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	25,487.00	25,487.00	25,487.00
	<u>\$593,741.37</u>	<u>\$616,221.37</u>	<u>\$556,988.02</u>

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, on January and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared July 1, 1875, amounting to \$45,487.70, or about 1½ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$2,270.25.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$4,957.54.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet monthly, or as often as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees three times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,467.

Decrease during the year, 55. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$37,774.43.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, none.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 55.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, none.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$37,774.43.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 21.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$36,753.35.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$205,015.83.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$61,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$239,566.65.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$11,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$33,893.35.

Books of record well kept.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s, registered.....	\$20,300.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
U. S. bonds, 4½s, registered.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$25,600.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$14,400.00	\$13,100.00	\$13,100.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Moultrie county, 10s.....	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Adams county, 6s.....	10,200.00	12,000.00	9,000.00
St. Joseph, 10s.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
St. Louis, 6s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,430.00
Sedalia, 5s.....	6,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Fort Scott, 7s.....	4,800.00	8,000.00	4,499.20
Toledo, 8s.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	10,757.33
Louisville, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,200.00
Cincinnati, 7s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
Grand Rapids, 8s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Kansas City, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00
Quincy, 8s.....	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,200.00
East St. Louis, 10s.....	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00
Lake, 7s.....	9,000.00	10,000.00	8,750.00
Muskegon, 8s.....	9,800.00	10,000.00	9,800.00
Litchfield, 10s.....	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00
Pueblo, 8s.....	4,500.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Hyde Park, 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,850.00
Burlington, 6s.....	4,850.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Warrensburg, 8s.....	3,300.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Knob Noster, 8s.....	2,650.00	5,300.00	2,000.00
East Denver, 12s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Irrington, 10s.....	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00
Auburn, 8s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Goshen, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Kansas, 8s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Jasper, 7s.....	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,750.00
Des Moines, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,650.00
	\$174,660.00	\$203,900.00	\$164,386.53
RAILROAD.			
Cincinnati & Indiana, 7s.....	\$5,200.00	\$8,000.00	\$1,830.12
Toledo, Peoria, & Warsaw, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Portsmouth, Great Falls, & Conway, 7s...	7,500.00	10,000.00	3,000.00
Michigan Central, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,300.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, 7s.....	21,000.00	20,000.00	19,650.00
Boston & Maine, 7s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
	\$69,200.00	\$73,000.00	\$53,280.12
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
114 shares Salmon Falls.....	\$12,540.00	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00
96 shares Great Falls National.....	11,520.00	9,600.00	9,600.00
40 shares Somersworth.....	4,800.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
120 shares National State Capital.....	15,600.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
40 shares First National, Manchester.....	4,600.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
20 shares First National, Janesville.....	2,600.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
60 shares Exchange, Denver.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
	\$54,060.00	\$45,400.00	\$45,400.00

SANDWICH SAVINGS BANK, — SANDWICH.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

President. — M. H. MARSTON.*Trustees.* — M. H. Marston, E. Q. Fellows, William A. Heard, D. H. Hill, Charles Blanchard, Gilman Moulton, C. W. Donovan, Ross C. Graves, N. H. Burrows, J. E. French, Elisha Marston, Oliver Chase, C. C. Fellows, C. M. Quimby, S. H. Dorr.*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM A. HEARD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 30, 1872. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Oliver Chase for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, February 3, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$64,434.10
Guaranty fund.....	965.80
	<hr/> \$65,399.90

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$15,927.47	\$15,927.47	\$15,927.47
Loans on personal security.....	3,387.88	3,387.88	3,387.88
Loans on collateral security.....	50.00	50.00	50.00
Town of Albany notes.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	28,330.00	28,000.00	26,153.75
Balance on deposit in First National Bank, Boston.....	2,872.66	2,872.66	2,872.66
Balance on deposit in Fergus Falls National Bank.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	6,200.00	5,766.37	5,766.37
Bank fixtures.....	350.00	350.00	350.00
Cash on hand.....	2,141.34	2,141.34	2,141.34
Deficit.....			750.43
	<hr/> \$67,259.35	<hr/> \$66,495.72	<hr/> \$65,399.90

Paid an annual dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1879, on April 1.An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1876, amounting to \$697.44, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$589.76.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$728.60.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$35.35.

Amount of other taxes, \$20.63.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$519.08; as surety, \$247.06.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet as often as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees the first of every month. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks, on daily balances of \$5,000.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 280.

Decrease during the year, 50. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$2,998.84.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 43.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 93.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$17,114.85.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$25,185.57.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 48.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$12,665.95.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$6,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$28,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$3,200.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$3,516.64.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,196.25.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE SANDWICH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Muscatine, Io., 6s.....	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00	\$4,798.75
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	2,080.00	2,000.00	1,895.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,915.00
Pueblo, Col., 8s.....	530.00	500.00	465.00
Newport, Kan, 7 3-10s.....	2,040.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	2,700.00	3,000.00	2,700.00
Hyde Park, Ill., 7s.....	4,320.00	4,000.00	3,850.00
Lancaster county, Neb., 10s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,940.00
Adams county, Ill., 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,790.00
Lyon county, Kan., 7s.....	2,060.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
	\$28,330.00	\$28,000.00	\$26,153.75

SAVINGS BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS, — LANCASTER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — ANDERSON J. MARSHALL.*Trustees.* — Richard P. Kent, Anderson J. Marshall, Henry O. Kent, Samuel H. Legro, Erastus V. Cobleigh, William Buras, James W. Weeks, Aaron Guernsey, Horace Grey, John H. Hopkinson, Jason H. Woodward.*Treasurer.* — HENRY O. KENT. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 20, 1868. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$500.*Clerk.* — Samuel H. Legro.

Examination, February 25, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$71,875.68
Surplus.....	198.02
Guaranty fund.....	727.59
	<hr/> \$72,801.29

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$44,713.21	\$44,713.21	\$44,713.21
Loans on personal security.....	6,252.29	6,252.29	6,252.29
Loans on collateral security.....	847.86	847.86	847.86
County, city, town, and district bonds, and town note.....	9,759.11	8,959.11	9,251.96
Railroad bonds.....	4,606.67	4,106.67	3,887.82
Railroad stock.....	2,520.00	3,000.00	2,520.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	450.00	900.00	450.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	1,639.71	1,639.71	1,639.71
Bank fixtures.....	700.00	700.00	700.00
Cash on hand, and cash items.....	2,538.44	2,538.44	2,538.44
	<hr/> \$74,027.29	<hr/> \$73,657.29	<hr/> \$72,801.29

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent each in 1879, in January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July, 1879, amounting to \$1,190.61, or about 1½ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,133.34, including \$243.04 improvements on real estate.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$604.12.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$5.42.

Amount of other taxes, \$40.97.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$100.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer with advice of loaning committee, who meet whenever necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by trustees January and July each year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 506.

Increase during the year, 46. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$12,712.58.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 126.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 80.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$32,778.50.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$20,065.92.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 71.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$43,813.36.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$8,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,520.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$13,139.78.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$688.83.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,226.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SAVINGS BANK FOR THE
COUNTY OF COOS.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Toledo, O.....	\$2,353.33	\$2,053.33	\$2,172.78
City of Cincinnati, O.....	3,486.50	3,036.50	3,145.20
County of Ramsey, Minn.....	1,073.33	1,023.33	1,088.03
Town of Berlin	1,429.16	1,429.16	1,429.16
Trustees of Summer-street Cemetery	1,416.79	1,416.79	1,416.79
	\$9,759.11	\$8,959.11	\$9,251.96
RAILROAD.			
Union Pacific, S. F., & Ss.....	\$4,606.67	\$4,106.67	\$3,887.82
STOCKS.			
RAILROAD.			
30 shares Boston, Concord, & Montreal, preferred	\$2,520.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,520.00
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENTS.			
18 shares Riding Park	\$450.00	\$900.00	\$450.00

SOMERSWORTH SAVINGS BANK, — SOMERSWORTH.

Incorporated 1845. Charter expires 1885.

President. — MICAJAH C. BURLEIGH.*Vice-Presidents.* — DAVID H. BUFFUM, SAMUEL S. ROLLINS.*Trustees.* — M. C. Burleigh, David H. Buffum, Samuel S. Rollins, Isaac Chandler, W. R. Burleigh, Edward Hargraves, Emery J. Randall, Joseph A. Stickney, Orlando J. Bagley, Noah L. Fall, Thomas G. Jameson, John S. Haines, James M. Tibbetts.*Treasurer.* — ALBERT A. PERKINS. Bond, \$75,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, November 8, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.

Examination, February 6, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$450,436.12
Surplus.....	33,681.04
Guaranty fund.....	17,000.00
Reduction by decree.....	105,936.31
	\$607,053.47

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$122,216.00	\$125,516.00	\$125,516.00
Loans on personal security.....	77,050.31	83,050.31	83,050.31
Loans on collateral security.....	44,269.80	44,269.80	44,269.80
U. S. bonds.....	20,900.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	144,368.75	145,700.00	145,700.00
Railroad bonds.....	41,250.00	49,650.00	49,650.00
Bank stock.....	51,230.00	43,140.00	43,140.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	10,000.00	30,000.00	27,000.00
Balance on deposit in Great Falls and Somersworth National Banks.....	6,999.48	6,999.48	6,999.48
Real estate.....	30,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Cash on hand.....	1,727.88	1,727.88	1,727.88
	\$550,012.22	\$610,053.47	\$607,053.47

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, January 1 and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared July 1, 1875, amounting to \$46,966.52, or about 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$1,927.06.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,647.72.

Amount of other taxes, \$705.90.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$13,100; as surety, \$41,778.56.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet twice a month.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,771.

Increase during the year, 47. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$907.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 172.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 125: being an increase of 47.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$33,464.43.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$32,557.43.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 4.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 51.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$152,200.80.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$100,687.34.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$126,700.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$203,790.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$30,600.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$8,800.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$22,450.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$15,170.50.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none.

Books of record well kept.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SOMERSWORTH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s	\$20,900.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
St. Louis, Mo., 6s.	\$32,100.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
School-district No. 1, Jefferson county, Col., 10s	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
City of Pueblo, Col., 8s.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Town of Boulder, Col., 8s.	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
City of Elizabeth, N. J., 7s.	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 8s.	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
York county, Me., 7 3-10s.	9,450.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Richland county, Io., 6s.	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Lee county, Io., 6s.	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
School-district No. 1, Buchanan county, Mich., 10s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Eton Rapids and Haulin, Mich., 10s.	8,400.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
City of Cincinnati, O., 7s.	16,650.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
City of Pequa, Ill., 6s.	5,150.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Fall River, Mass., 5s.	5,168.75	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$144,368.75	\$145,700.00	\$145,700.00
RAILROAD.			
Portsmouth, Great Falls, & Conway, 4½s. .	\$15,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, & Lafayette, 7s. .	1,155.00	1,650.00	1,650.00
Boston & Maine, 7s.	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Old Colony, 6s.	8,970.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
New York & New England, 7s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton, 6s.	10,125.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$46,250.00	\$49,650.00	\$49,650.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
257 shares Great Falls National	\$30,840.00	\$25,700.00	\$25,700.00
110 shares Somersworth National.	13,200.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
50 shares Salmon Falls, state.	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
36 shares Exchange, Denver, Col.	1,440.00	1,440.00	1,440.00
	\$51,230.00	\$43,140.00	\$43,140.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
300 shares East Cambridge Land Co.	\$10,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$27,000.00

SQUAMSCOTT SAVINGS BANK, — EXETER.

Incorporated 1873. Charter perpetual.

President. — GEORGE B. WEBSTER.*Vice-President.* — THOMAS DUSTON.*Trustees.* — Joseph Janvrin, George B. Webster, Thomas Duston, Robert Rowe, Francis Hilliard, George W. Wiggin, William H. Belknap.*Treasurer.* — FRANCIS HILLIARD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, October 9, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited in office safe for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, nothing.*Clerk.* — William H. Belknap. Annual compensation of clerk, \$75.

Examination, February 12, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$10,351.42
Surplus	773.39
Guaranty fund	167.05
Reduction by decree	1,059.01
	<hr/> \$12,350.87

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$8,250.00	\$8,250.00	\$8,250.00
Loans on personal security.....	1,946 00	1,946.00	1,946.00
Loans on collateral security.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Railroad bonds, Boston & Maine.....	1,205.00	1,000.00	1,205.00
Balance on deposit in Granite State National Bank	622.51	622.51	622.51
Cash on hand	27.36	27.36	27.36
	<hr/> \$12,350.87	<hr/> \$12,145.87	<hr/> \$12,350.87

Paid one semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in 1879, on July 1.

An extra dividend declared January, 1876.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$100.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$118.75.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$821.17; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 65.

Decrease during the year, 27. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$4,615.54.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 4.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 31.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$815.36.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$5,430.90.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 33.

Total amount of loans in the state, all in this state.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,205.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$2,200.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$100.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans are very fair.

NOTE. — Amount due depositors on the new account since the reduction by decree of the court December 26, 1878, is \$883.83.

SAVINGS BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF STRAFFORD, — DOVER.

Incorporated 1823. Charter unlimited.

President. — ZIMRI S. WALLINGFORD.*Vice-Presidents.* — CHARLES W. WOODMAN, GEORGE WADLEIGH.*Trustees.* — ZIMRI S. WALLINGFORD, CHARLES W. WOODMAN, GEORGE WADLEIGH, WILLIAM S. STEVENS, CHARLES WOODMAN, EDMUND J. LANE, JEREMIAH HORNE, GEORGE F. HOBBS.*Treasurer.* — CHARLES WOODMAN. Bond, \$100,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 14, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,000.*Clerks.* — ALBERT O. MATHES, GEORGE F. PIPER. Annual compensation of clerks, \$1,500.

Examination, February 10, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,677,484.29
Surplus.....	109,848.29
Guaranty fund.....	11,118.20
	<hr/> \$1,798,450.78

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$305,333.83	\$305,333.83	\$305,333.83
Loans on personal security.....	180,675.50	180,675.50	180,675.50
Loans on collateral security.....	41,125.00	41,125.00	41,125.00
U. S. bonds.....	110,250.00	105,000.00	97,962.50
County, city, town, and district bonds ...	678,030.00	599,800.00	604,836.75
Railroad bonds.....	502,950.00	440,000.00	460,050.00
Railroad stock.....	102,348.00	85,700.00	78,345.94
Bank stock.....	22,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Balance on deposit in Strafford National Bank.....	11,139.02	11,139.02	11,139.02
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	3,959.64	3,959.64	3,959.64
Cash on hand.....	22.69	22.60	22.60
	<hr/> \$1,958,333.59	<hr/> \$1,787,755.59	<hr/> \$1,798,450.78

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, on January and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared October 14, 1879, amounting to \$87,266.62, or about 19-10 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$3,700.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$16,042.91.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$3,755.50; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the committee of trustees, who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees three times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Daily balances deposited with Strafford National Bank, which makes the collections of the bank in consideration of such deposits.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 4,439.

Decrease during the year, 11. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$86,577.33.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 300.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 311; being an decrease of 11.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$261,686.72.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$175,169.39.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 3.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 263.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$450,134.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$77,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$250,520.94.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$883,711.75.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$6,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$159,882.81.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SAVINGS BANK FOR THE
COUNTY OF STRAFFORD.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, registered, 1881, 6s.....	\$63,000.00	\$60,000.00	} \$97,962.50
U. S. bonds, registered, 4s.....	31,800.00	30,000.00	
U. S. bonds, coupon, 5s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	
	\$110,250.00	\$105,000.00	\$97,962.50
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Cleveland, O., 7s.....	\$156,800.00	\$141,800.00	\$146,090.50
Springfield, Mass., 7s.....	122,000.00	100,000.00	102,000.00
Dover, N. H., 6s.....	112,000.00	100,000.00	98,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	110,000.00	100,000.00	96,437.50
Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	84,750.00	75,000.00	76,062.50
Toledo, O., 8s.....	24,200.00	22,000.00	21,666.25
St. Louis, Mo., 6s, gold.....	33,480.00	31,000.00	33,480.00
Haverhill, Mass., 7s.....	23,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Cook county, Ill., 7s.....	11,200.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
	\$678,030.00	\$599,800.00	\$604,836.75
RAILROAD.			
Boston & Maine, registered, 1893, 7s.	\$120,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$105,000.00
Boston & Providence, registered, 1893, 7s.	121,000.00	100,000.00	104,750.00
Boston & Albany, registered, 1892, 7s.....	183,000.00	150,000.00	155,562.50
Old Colony & Newport, coupon, 1897, 6s..	70,200.00	65,000.00	67,268.75
New York & New England, 7s.....	28,250.00	25,000.00	27,468.75
	\$502,950.00	\$440,000.00	\$460,050.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
150 shares Strafford National.....	\$22,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
RAILROAD.			
501 shares Boston & Maine.....	\$60,120.00	\$50,100.00	\$51,689.49
206 shares Boston & Albany.....	28,428.00	20,600.00	21,825.00
150 shares Northern.....	13,800.00	15,000.00	4,831.45
	\$102,348.00	\$85,700.00	\$78,345.94

SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, — CLAREMONT.

Incorporated 1838. Charter expires 1898.

President. — DANIEL W. JOHNSON.*Vice-Presidents.* — AURELIUS DICKENSON, WILLIAM ELLIS.*Directors.* — William Clark, George N. Farwell, John P. Rounsevel, Edward L. Goddard, Aurelius Dickenson, D. W. Johnson, Henry Patten, Ira Colby, Sumner Putnam, John S. Walker, William E. Tutherly, William Ellis, John M. Whipple, Albert Rossiter, William Breck, W. H. H. Allen, Henry E. Bailey, George N. Farwell, 2d.*Treasurer.* — ALBERT ROSSITER. Bond, \$80,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 26, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,700.*Clerks.* — Henry E. Bailey, George N. Farwell, 2d. Annual compensation of clerks paid by treasurer.

Examination, March 18, 19, and 20, and April 6, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors	\$1,073,400.65
Surplus.....	6,951.03
Guaranty fund.....	31,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,111,351.68

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$795,307.73	\$795,307.73	\$795,307.73
Loans on personal security.....	31,745.00	31,745.00	31,745.00
Loans on collateral security.....	104,672.58	104,672.58	104,672.58
Railroad bonds, &c.....	16,160.00	25,600.00	14,000.00
Railroad stock.....	33,370.00	51,000.00	42,300.00
Bank stock	51,350.00	34,800.00	43,394.00
Balance on deposit in Claremont National Bank	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Real estate.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	39,203.47	39,203.47	39,203.47
Cash on hand.....	4,728.90	4,728.90	4,728.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,112,537.68	\$1,123,057.68	\$1,111,351.68

Paid an annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1879, in January.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in January, 1877, for the two years preceding, amounting to \$18,755.57, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$3,512.82, besides interest and other special expenses of \$2,278.02.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$10,544.70.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$246.99.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the loaning agents, who meet as often as required.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made quarterly by examining committee. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 2,772.

Increase during the year, 29. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$12,734.11.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 291.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 262.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$189,931.49.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$202,665.60.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 30.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 203.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$372,455.66.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$598,473.12.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$67,294.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$32,400.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none reported.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,186.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Indiana, Bloomington, & Western, F. M., due 1909.....	\$11,840.00	\$16,000.00	} \$14,000.00
48 shares stock.....	1,680.00	4,800.00	
Income bonds, due 1919.....	2,640.00	4,800.00	
	\$16,160.00	\$25,600.00	\$14,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
298 shares Claremont National.....	\$44,700.00	\$29,800.00	\$37,294.00
50 shares National Redemption, Boston.	6,650.00	5,000.00	6,100.00
	\$51,350.00	\$34,800.00	\$43,394.00
RAILROAD.			
400 shares Cheshire, preferred.....	\$21,600.00	\$40,000.00	\$30,000.00
110 shares Chicago & Alton, common....	11,770.00	11,000.00	12,300.00
	\$33,370.00	\$51,000.00	\$42,300.00

UNION FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — EXETER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

President. — WILLIAM B. MORRILL.

Trustees. — William B. Morrill, Charles G. Conner, Winthrop N. Dow, John G. Gilman, Frank P. Cram, Thomas Conner, Charles Burley, George E. Lane, John A. Blake, J. Warren Sanborn, John N. Thompson.

Treasurer. — GEORGE E. LANE. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 11, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$500.

Clerk. — Sarah C. Clark. Annual compensation of clerk paid by treasurer.

Examination, February 11, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$252,530.90
Surplus.....	1,929.78
Guaranty fund.....	2,840.67
	<hr/> \$257,301.35

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$97,998.84	\$97,998.84	\$97,998.84
Loans on personal security.....	43,772.90	43,772.90	43,772.90
Loans on collateral security.....	3,526.55	3,526.55	3,526.55
County, city, town, and district bonds....	86,875.00	85,900.00	85,900.00
Railroad stock.....	700.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bank stock.....	2,420.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Town of Exeter notes.....	4,130.00	4,130.00	4,130.00
Balance on deposit in Howard National Bank, Boston.....	10,889.52	10,889.52	10,889.52
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	4,500.00	6,364.72	6,364.72
Bank fixtures.....	600.00	600.00	600.00
Cash on hand.....	118.82	118.82	118.82
	<hr/> \$245,531.63	<hr/> \$257,301.35	<hr/> \$257,301.35

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared April 1, 1875.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$803.24.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,132.82.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$14.03.

Amount of other taxes, \$47.25.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$5,100; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by an investing committee of five trustees, who meet whenever occasion requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2½ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 1,574.

Increase during the year, 129. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$34,001.83.

Number of accounts opened for the year 1879, 331.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 202; being an increase of 129.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$130,079.01.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$96,077.18.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 4.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 166.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$125,198.29.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$20,100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$4,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$85,300.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,900.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$1,061.03.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$95.

Books of record well kept.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE UNION FIVE CENTS SAV-
INGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.*			
Toledo, 7 3-10s.....	\$5,350.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Toledo, 8s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
North Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	6,300.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Marietta, O., 8s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	5,350.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fort Wayne, Ind., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Richland county, Ill., 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Rollo, Mo., 10s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	14,250.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Dickinson county, Kan., 10s.....	525.00	500.00	500.00
Exeter, N. H., 4s.....	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
Lawrenceburg, Ind., 7s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Jackson county, Mo., 8s.....	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$86,875.00	\$85,900.00	\$85,900.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
12 shares Granite State National.....	\$1,560.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
8 shares Metropolitan National, Boston..	860.00	800.00	800.00
	\$2,420.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
RAILROAD.			
20 shares Rutland, preferred.....	\$700.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00

* Deposited in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF WALPOLE, — WALPOLE.

Incorporated 1875. Charter perpetual.

President. — JOHN W. HAYWOOD.

Trustees. — John W. Haywood, Alfred W. Burt, Harrison G. Barnes, Thomas B. Buffum, Bolivar Lovell, Henry C. Lane, George H. Holden, Edwin K. Seabury, Winslow B. Porter, Henry Allen, George B. Williams.

Treasurer. — JOSIAH G. BELLOW. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 18, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$250.

Examination, February 23, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$79,929.57
Surplus	475.11
Guaranty fund.....	800.00
	<hr/> \$81,204.68

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$49,335.93	\$49,335.93	\$49,335.93
Loans on personal security.....	11,185.80	11,185.80	11,185.80
Loans on collateral security.....	650.00	650.00	650.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	10,300.00	9,900.00	9,900.00
Railroad bonds.....	4,680.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Bank stock	5,450.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Balance on deposit in Keene Nat'l Bank...	632.95	632.95	632.95
Accrued interest to January 1, 1880.....	701.02	.....	.....
	<hr/> \$82,935.70	<hr/> \$81,204.68	<hr/> \$81,204.68

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1879, January and July.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$281.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$659.74.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none ; as surety, \$100.

Loans and investments are made by the standing committee, who meet as often as occasion requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 308.

Increase during the year, 50. Increase of deposits during the year 1879, \$13,663.10.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 85.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 35; being an increase of 50.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$32,224.08.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$18,560.98.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 31.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$43,896.73.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$17,275.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$4,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$14,800.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,030.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SAVINGS BANK OF WALPOLE.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Omaha, Neb., high-school, 10s.....	\$4,320.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Town of Monticello, Ill., 8s.....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
City of Des Moines, Io., high-school dist., 7s	1,025.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
County of Dickinson, Io., 8s	1,025.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
City of Keene, N. H., 6s	100.00	100.00	100.00
Town of Riverton, Io., school, 6½s	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
	\$10,300.00	\$9,900.00	\$9,900.00
RAILROAD.			
Cheshire, N. H., 6s.....	\$4,680.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
50 shares Blackstone Nat'l, Boston, Mass.	\$5,450.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

WILTON SAVINGS BANK, — WILTON.

Incorporated 1864. Charter perpetual.

President. — JOSIAH FLEEMAN.*Trustees.* — Josiah Fleeman, Charles H. Burns, Moses Clark, E. G. Woodman, A. A. Ramsay, Daniel Claigain, W. D. Stearns, E. P. Hutchinson, D. E. Proctor, David Cram, Lewis Tingley.*Treasurer.* — MOSES CLARK. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 2, 1871. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, January 9, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$55,903.63
Surplus	5,394.15
Guaranty fund.....	1,500.00
	<hr/> \$62,797.78

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$33,507.97	\$33,507.97	\$33,507.97
Loans on personal security	7,903.07	7,903.07	7,903.07
County, city, town, and district bonds....	4,175.00	7,000.00	6,921.57
Bank stock.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Balance on deposit in Souhegan National Bank, Milford.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,614.84	1,614.84	1,614.84
Real estate purchased for the bank.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank fixtures.....	375.00	375.00	375.00
Cash on hand.....	675.33	675.33	675.33
	<hr/> \$60,051.21	<hr/> \$62,876.21	<hr/> \$62,797.78

Paid a dividend of 1 per cent in 1878, and 1 per cent in 1879.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared April, 1873, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$378.10.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$600.78.

Amount of other taxes, \$59.03.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$500; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer and committee of trustees, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are partially published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 410.

Decrease during the year, 86. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$12,640.44.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 28.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 114; being a decrease of 86.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$9,379.35.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$22,019.79.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 55.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$31,366.04.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$10,050.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$7,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$4,421.57.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE WILTON SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Hillsborough county, N. H.....	\$2,625.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Kendall county, Ill.....	300.00	2,000.00	2,107.68
East Oakland, Ill.....	200.00	1,000.00	986.39
Pulaski, Ill.....	1,050.00	1,500.00	1,327.50
	\$4,175.00	\$7,000.00	\$6,921.57
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
50 shares First National, Nashua.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

WOLFEBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK, — WOLFEBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

President. — WILLIAM C. FOX.

Vice-President. — CHARLES G. CATE.

Trustees. — Abel Haley, Ira Banfield, A. H. Rust, A. W. Wiggin, C. B. Edgerly, J. L. Avery, G. Keniston, J. R. Furber, C. F. Piper, W. H. Jones.

Treasurer. — IRA BANFIELD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 9, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, January 13, 1880.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$48,300.58
Surplus.....	20,067.21
Guaranty fund.....	465.43
	<hr/> \$68,833.22

Loans secured on real estate.....	\$20,659.61	\$21,595.61	\$21,595.61
Loans on personal security.....	20,388.43	20,388.43	20,388.43
Loans on collateral security.....	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
71 shares Lake National Bank.....	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,295.00
Overdrafts.....	1,744.06	1,744.06	1,744.06
Balance on deposit in National Bank of North America, Boston.....	66.78	66.78	66.78
Due from former treasurer.....	2,206.25	2,206.25	2,206.25
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	10,250.00	7,426.18	7,426.18
Bank fixtures.....	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Cash on hand.....	3,310.91	3,310.91	3,310.91
	<hr/> \$69,026.04	<hr/> \$68,833.22	<hr/> \$68,833.22

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1879, in April and October.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in April, 1874, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1879, exclusive of taxes, \$861.12.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$469.38.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1879, \$8.20.

Amount of other taxes, \$200.23.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$475.22; as surety, \$827.50.

Loans and investments are made by investing committee, who meet once a month.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1879, 186.

Decrease during the year, 27. Decrease of deposits during the year 1879, \$7,531.99.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1879, 5.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 32; being a decrease of 27.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1879, \$19,741.72.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1879, \$27,273.71.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 63.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$44,284.04.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$7,295.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$10,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$936.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,691.97.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

STATISTICS.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FROM EXAMINATIONS OF 1880.

Number of savings banks in the state.....	67
Number of depositors	89,934
Increase in number of depositors.....	1,655

Amount of deposits.....	\$28,204,791.70
Increase in amount of deposits.....	\$1,922,655.11
Surplus.....	1,089,262.04
Guaranty fund.....	781,213.16

Total liabilities.....	\$30,075,266.90
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Loans by note, real, personal, and collateral security.....	\$14,950,800.95
Investments in bonds and stocks	12,578,080.11
Real estate, bank fixtures, and miscellaneous items.....	1,586,601.09
Cash on hand.....	959,784.75

\$30,075,266.90

Loans on real estate.....	\$9,310,576.40
Loans on personal security.....	3,800,173.76
Loans on collateral security.....	1,840,050.79
Investments in county, city, and town bonds	5,989,112.90
Investments in United States and state bonds.....	1,267,028.36
Investments in railroad bonds.....	3,115,904.94
Investments in railroad stocks.....	962,665.19
Investments in bank stocks.....	1,243,368.72
Miscellaneous investments.....	1,586,601.09
Cash on hand.....	959,784.75

\$30,075,266.90

Number of accounts opened in 1879.....	13,827
Number of accounts closed in 1879.....	10,936

Amount received from depositors in 1879....	\$6,905,274.76
Amount paid to depositors in 1879.....	5,602,290.15

Number of single loans of \$1,000 and less.....	5,725
Number of deposits of \$2,000 and upwards	688

Expense of savings institutions for the year 1879, exclusive of taxes.....	\$105,391.26
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Amount of state tax paid in 1879.....	\$263,054.81
Amount of national tax paid in 1879.....	2,999.52

TABLE No. 1. — Enumerating number of depositors for the years 1879 and 1880, the respective banks for the same years as they appeared at the date of examination of

Number.	NAMES.	No. of de-positors in 1879.	No. of de-positors in 1880.	Amount of de-posit in 1879.	Amount of de-posit in 1880.
1	Alton	194	211	\$51,728.47	\$52,100.27
2	Amoskeag	4,920	5,133	1,630,339.84	1,735,770.35
3	Ashland	436	305	61,299.59	49,506.02
4	Ashuelot	788	876	145,613.45	175,600.00
5	Belknap	886	906	345,320.30	369,492.17
6	Bristol	633	719	159,478.19	196,420.66
7	Cheshire Provident Institution	5,891	6,056	1,922,608.35	2,024,968.62
8	China	320	313	53,565.23	55,254.93
9	City	1,530	1,397	136,454.28	143,010.01
10	Cocheo	992	1,015	148,619.78	156,852.96
11	Connecticut River	1,013	1,050	329,426.18	362,512.10
12	Conway	258	253	58,518.81	57,000.92
13	Dartmouth	980	1,157	302,695.63	412,463.45
14	Derry	188	189	22,263.33	12,155.42
15	Dover Five Cents	1,176	1,133	117,418.46	115,497.77
16	Epping	158	182	25,823.40	37,134.54
17	Farmington	728	765	249,243.41	271,700.55
18	Fitzwilliam	291	312	66,120.61	79,185.04
19	Francesstown	502	514	56,515.99	61,954.95
20	Franklin	1,004	1,021	308,140.38	328,372.90
21	Gonic Five Cents	114	114	33,525.42	26,209.67
22	Gorham Five Cents	248	266	23,591.75	26,094.15
23	Guaranty	23	23	67,026.29	67,026.29
24	Hinsdale	260	337	57,482.45	84,664.51
25	Iona	552	626	181,892.22	209,736.17
26	Kearsarge	313	313	25,242.80	6,819.20
27	Keene Five Cents	4,105	4,176	809,769.20	955,628.23
28	Laconia	1,750	1,732	534,722.54	536,242.81
29	Lake Village	499	508	129,889.60	127,782.31
30	Lebanon	1,864	1,684	598,233.39	484,367.37
31	Littleton	991	1,084	244,862.63	277,894.86
32	Loan and Trust	1,736	1,932	635,865.13	739,011.59
33	Manchester	6,889	7,338	3,063,292.10	3,168,117.84
34	Mason Village	214	264	41,289.98	56,800.92
35	Mechanics, Manchester	147	242	45,545.59	74,617.18
36	Mechanics, Nashua	978	343	157,402.51	82,143.63
37	Meredith Village	582	619	147,605.69	158,832.09
38	Merrimack County	963	1,173	276,819.11	366,186.49
39	Merrimack River	3,259	3,453	1,040,979.74	1,199,563.68
40	Milford	1,478	1,549	291,001.44	340,880.21
41	Monadnock	535	637	226,485.93	297,583.88
42	Nashua	3,097	3,561	1,286,489.20	1,493,451.47
43	New Hampshire	4,164	4,202	1,366,581.83	1,400,741.13
44	New Ipswich	337	264	88,593.17	68,721.48
45	Newmarket	312	331	61,610.16	63,885.12
46	Newport	1,248	1,302	323,164.09	332,296.78
47	Norway Plains	1,125	1,030	397,106.23	390,106.24
48	Ossipee Valley Ten Cents	305	297	78,280.95	76,481.09
49	Penacook	1,365	1,405	182,998.99	109,327.98
50	People's	807	848	416,161.20	461,534.13
51	Peterborough	1,734	1,764	532,757.85	556,057.96
52	Piscataqua	227	436	61,678.15	126,147.84
53	Pittsfield	755	720	138,046.79	143,151.29
54	Portsmouth	6,672	7,019	2,176,782.32	2,340,377.43
55	Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co.	499	536	224,782.91	237,462.02
56	Rochester	451	521	122,952.73	146,103.58
57	Rollinsford	1,522	1,467	496,813.49	490,381.96
58	Sandwich	330	280	67,823.27	64,434.10
59	Savings Bank for County of Coos	460	506	59,163.20	71,875.68
60	Savings Bank for County of Strafford	4,450	4,439	1,589,874.89	1,677,484.29
61	Somersworth	1,724	1,771	423,219.60	450,436.12
62	Squamscott	92	65	12,919.67	10,351.42
63	Sullivan	2,743	2,772	1,067,804.91	1,073,400.65
64	Union Five Cents	1,445	1,574	218,348.30	252,530.90
65	Walpole	258	308	67,183.17	79,929.57
66	Wilton	496	410	69,795.48	55,963.63
67	Wolfeborough	213	186	54,421.54	48,300.58
Totals		87,279	89,934	\$26,282,136.09	\$28,204,791.70

amounts of deposits, surplus for dividends, guaranty fund, and the total liabilities of each bank.

Surplus for divi- dends in 1879.	Surplus for divi- dends in 1880.	Guaranty fund in 1879.	Guaranty fund in 1880.	Total lia- bilities in 1879.	Total lia- bilities in 1880.
\$302.13		\$370.00	\$370.00	\$52,400.60	\$52,470.27
60,609.60	\$61,746.05	80,000.00	85,000.00	1,770,949.44	1,882,516.40
16,436.30	16,317.11	1,465.58	1,705.56	79,201.47	67,928.69
2,027.71	2,940.68	1,287.47	1,400.00	148,928.63	179,940.68
16,402.22	15,588.50	6,234.77	7,950.00	367,966.29	393,031.17
1,691.04	2,154.93	2,404.26	4,000.00	163,573.49	202,575.59
.....	3,415.11	37,138.77	.....	1,959,837.12	2,028,353.73
436.49	983.98	695.00	1,005.00	54,696.72	57,243.91
1,836.47	2,924.71	1,000.00	1,000.00	139,290.75	146,954.72
1,762.97	512.89	3,205.25	3,758.22	153,588.00	161,124.07
609.87	1,448.52	5,500.00	6,000.00	335,536.05	369,960.62
1,039.55	.....	728.35	350.03	60,286.71	57,350.95
28,637.43	25,450.32	6,000.00	7,220.00	337,333.06	445,133.77
681.34	1,755.47	1,045.00	1,045.00	23,986.67	14,955.89
1,361.13	2,153.67	2,683.00	3,300.00	121,462.59	120,951.44
153.00	274.43	223.79	316.00	26,200.70	37,724.97
10,237.57	136.38	3,500.00	4,500.00	262,980.98	276,396.93
157.36	935.59	200.00	600.00	66,477.97	80,720.63
11,837.48	15,426.68	1,334.10	1,657.86	69,687.57	79,039.49
4,747.93	11,333.54	8,881.68	10,201.29	321,769.99	349,907.73
2,422.33	1,700.34	374.00	374.00	43,344.79	28,284.01
.....	232.86	161.69	316.69	23,753.44	27,543.70
.....	84.24	.....	25,000.00	.....	92,110.53
.....	176.19	469.43	715.73	57,951.88	84,896.43
1,361.19	3,923.72	1,700.00	2,400.00	184,953.41	216,059.89
19,876.37	21,057.26	924.06	924.06	46,043.23	28,800.52
.....	.....	6,424.83	.....	816,194.03	955,628.23
18,546.37	15,735.90	12,000.04	12,000.04	565,119.55	563,978.75
4,777.79	4,500.49	3,400.00	3,700.00	138,067.39	136,072.80
.....	4,588.09	10,756.15	2,877.69	608,989.54	491,833.06
4,008.86	4,600.00	3,000.00	1,249.99	251,811.49	283,744.85
13,676.12	19,819.46	7,837.03	11,166.36	657,378.28	769,997.41
109,781.95	96,569.95	60,000.00	75,000.00	3,173,074.00	3,339,687.79
7,010.47	3,042.76	700.00	1,085.58	49,000.45	60,929.26
1,628.96	2,409.36	.....	300.00	47,174.55	77,326.54
3,177.35	2,913.02	4,000.00	2,000.00	164,579.86	87,956.65
4,341.61	5,266.53	3,541.00	5,006.00	155,488.30	169,104.62
11,216.11	12,105.07	5,439.94	7,228.03	292,475.16	385,519.59
59,986.60	37,012.55	30,000.00	40,000.00	1,134,966.34	1,276,576.23
12,587.03	15,918.27	649.88	15,000.00	304,229.35	371,798.48
5,236.25	2,984.27	3,183.88	3,991.77	234,906.06	304,559.92
33,969.82	51,214.57	25,000.00	35,000.00	1,345,459.02	1,579,666.04
6,193.15	11,389.98	60,000.00	70,000.00	1,439,774.98	1,482,131.11
6,331.65	3,782.57	1,500.00	1,800.00	110,374.82	74,304.05
317.10	604.01	135.50	135.50	62,062.76	64,624.63
4,726.90	3,338.68	7,500.00	8,500.00	335,390.99	344,135.46
87,869.03	87,702.22	7,740.00	9,688.00	492,715.26	487,556.46
4,301.15	2,875.16	1,500.00	3,000.00	84,082.10	82,356.25
103,890.64	101,288.65	3,590.00	4,253.00	290,389.63	214,869.63
28,949.18	34,985.14	50,000.00	50,000.00	495,190.48	546,519.32
4,564.82	.....	14,436.02	17,240.24	551,758.69	573,298.20
839.89	861.65	.....	.....	62,518.04	127,008.89
955.01	1,320.51	1,500.00	1,950.00	140,501.80	146,421.80
24,863.64	25,709.89	33,676.74	43,991.26	2,246,227.70	2,410,077.58
4,916.33	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	329,699.84	337,462.02
4,237.33	5,041.32	2,762.94	3,356.61	129,953.00	154,501.51
45,881.27	52,696.06	14,000.00	14,000.00	556,694.76	550,988.02
515.90	.....	965.80	965.80	69,304.97	65,399.90
1,146.12	198.02	352.07	727.59	60,661.39	72,801.29
168,724.64	109,848.29	7,843.14	11,118.20	1,766,442.67	1,798,450.78
141,417.89	139,617.35	17,000.00	17,000.00	581,637.49	607,953.47
1,879.03	1,832.40	107.05	167.05	14,905.75	12,359.87
1,924.01	6,951.03	25,000.00	31,000.00	1,094,728.92	1,111,351.68
1,839.75	1,929.78	2,352.12	2,840.67	222,540.17	257,391.35
.....	475.11	500.00	800.00	67,683.17	81,204.68
1,401.17	5,394.15	1,000.00	1,500.00	72,196.65	62,797.78
12,523.34	20,067.21	465.43	465.43	67,410.31	68,833.22
\$1,145,567.91	\$1,080,262.94	\$704,284.27	\$781,213.16	\$28,152,961.31	\$30,075,266.90

TABLE No. 2. — Exhibiting the amount of loans secured on real estate, personal security, road bonds and stock, bank stock, cash on hand, real estate acquired, and other investments, state, and premiums on stocks and bonds.

Number.	NAMES.	Loans secured on real estate.	Loans on personal security.	Loans on collateral security.
1	Alton.....	\$31,177.67	\$8,506.45	\$2,526.69
2	Amoskeag.....	447,143.71	120,697.32	113,991.56
3	Ashland.....	28,895.47	30,907.21	3,763.02
4	Ashuelot.....	99,051.72	38,085.15	16,955.95
5	Belknap.....	151,246.76	54,558.47	11,293.07
6	Bristol.....	133,246.66	18,841.90	6,160.87
7	Cheshire Provident Institution.....	966,164.85	196,540.01	72,504.50
8	China.....	24,275.06	8,895.77	643.51
9	City.....	42,580.50	13,458.50	20,389.29
10	Cochecho.....	91,584.82	10,775.00	4,200.00
11	Connecticut River.....	202,335.45	33,646.50	23,149.61
12	Conway.....	23,173.44	19,369.68	3,667.10
13	Dartmouth.....	131,030.00	6,050.00	4,462.50
14	Derry.....	557.46	1,830.16	1,372.03
15	Dover Five Cents.....	29,466.40	11,501.05	2,185.80
16	Epping.....	21,831.64	7,157.47	.....
17	Farmington.....	157,221.98	57,444.64	24,050.00
18	Fitzwilliam.....	47,129.00	10,379.13	425.00
19	Francetown.....	30,811.21	8,184.64	1,100.00
20	Franklin.....	70,312.20	151,636.95	35,759.26
21	Gonic Five Cents.....	4,757.00	3,676.71	1,841.00
22	Gorham Five Cents.....	12,674.05	7,814.47	4,511.20
23	Guaranty.....	28,350.00	17,338.60	1,200.00
24	Hinsdale.....	25,462.83	11,845.56	1,665.00
25	Iona.....	78,750.40	71,986.54	22,273.00
26	Kearsarge.....	13,290.48	600.00	226.64
27	Keene Five Cents.....	535,588.20	55,698.39	7,880.76
28	Laconia.....	297,729.00	17,720.50	11,331.01
29	Lake Village.....	62,740.39	15,818.40	7,926.40
30	Lebanon.....	300,786.96	3,264.85	10,642.45
31	Littleton.....	62,093.27	111,760.14	33,533.57
32	Loan and Trust.....	219,227.20	80,795.81	147,234.60
33	Manchester.....	387,928.34	1,286,411.85	591,053.41
34	Mason Village.....	12,235.00	3,856.80	5,779.00
35	Mechanics, Manchester.....	31,835.00	17,996.00	14,327.00
36	Mechanics, Nashua.....	65,164.17	3,162.02	3,925.00
37	Meredith Village.....	111,307.59	12,219.34	1,351.25
38	Merrimack County.....	74,675.00	13,333.14	27,945.00
39	Merrimack River.....	146,497.70	69,442.00	117,582.00
40	Milford.....	150,359.74	.....	470.00
41	Monadnock.....	132,579.00	22,815.00	8,500.00
42	Nashua.....	412,502.89	40,450.00	4,910.00
43	New Hampshire.....	85,474.56	68,827.25	58,268.00
44	New Ipswich.....	36,949.66	4,410.34	6,907.77
45	Newmarket.....	52,304.36	2,958.99	275.32
46	Newport.....	152,603.32	26,158.75	18,353.18
47	Norway Plains.....	27,542.64	142,389.57	18,872.60
48	Ossipee Valley Ten Cents.....	16,841.23	58,450.75	1,383.00
49	Penacook.....	47,188.35	86,749.33	11,732.34
50	People's.....	408,053.16	43,717.88	11,570.00
51	Peterborough.....	222,144.27	57,107.70	4,881.70
52	Piscataqua.....	29,125.67	9,200.00	7,300.00
53	Pittsfield.....	47,305.38	48,776.03	41,608.00
54	Portsmouth.....	500,984.38	60,739.12	56,687.72
55	Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co..	36,865.00	49,298.00	18,000.00
56	Rochester.....	77,366.79	59,886.33	13,642.32
57	Rollinsford.....	186,563.83	14,835.00	8,119.00
58	Sandwich.....	15,927.47	3,387.88	50.00
59	Savings Bank for County of Coos.....	44,713.21	6,252.29	847.86
60	Savings Bank for County of Strafford	305,333.83	180,675.50	41,125.00
61	Somersworth.....	125,516.00	83,050.31	44,269.80
62	Squamsco.....	8,250.00	1,946.00	300.00
63	Sullivan.....	795,307.73	31,745.00	104,672.58
64	Union Five Cents.....	97,998.84	43,772.90	3,526.55
65	Walpole.....	49,335.93	11,185.80	650.00
66	Wilton.....	33,507.97	7,903.07	.....
67	Wolfeborough.....	21,595.61	20,388.43	2,300.00
	Totals.....	\$9,310,576.40	\$3,800,173.76	\$1,840,050.79

collateral security, United States and state bonds, county, city, town, and district bonds, rail-also loans in the state, loans out of the state, stocks and bonds in the state, and out of the

United States and state bonds.	County, city, and district bonds.	Railroad bonds.	Railroad stock.	Bank stock.	Cash on hand, and on deposit.
\$5,900.00		\$2,189.33			\$1,174.58
140,000.00	\$319,450.00	225,450.00	\$166,500.00	\$157,200.00	58,472.12
6,000.00					1,764.31
9,950.00	32,050.00	79,000.00		11,400.00	13,410.54
	16,000.00	6,000.00			31,724.35
44,143.75	321,321.90	100,488.33	72,200.00	22,380.00	9,902.90
	21,676.00				24,264.49
	6,388.00	7,763.42	17,447.00	23,124.00	1,573.57
	10,815.00	4,918.75		23,875.48	9,207.19
	61,300.00			2,652.67	2,652.67
				24,770.00	22,169.06
8,000.00	110,791.71	117,162.26	7,987.50	14,400.00	3,237.64
200.00				2,159.00	25,930.87
	4,928.00	56,584.56		12,567.00	37.24
1,526.25					1,718.63
				33,500.00	5,025.53
	4,280.00	7,944.17	2,295.00	5,176.00	
	11,658.00	5,000.00		13,996.16	2,987.20
	15,000.00	30,000.00		14,600.00	5,758.45
				1,508.00	30,674.64
					2,724.92
	2,030.00	5,000.00		5,500.00	2,543.98
	39,722.64			1,000.00	32,691.93
	22,000.00	11,000.00			3,754.37
					8,147.95
15,000.00	132,437.00	11,118.75	52,960.25	50,474.00	10,437.40
50,000.00	78,712.00	51,733.75	5,200.00	20,100.00	37,989.48
100.00	34,024.78	3,765.00		8,630.00	15,152.49
	56,319.00	3,720.00		30,832.00	6,496.83
5,000.00	25,585.00			25,900.00	7,699.47
39,703.52	167,671.25	15,000.00	8,725.00	22,084.00	14,872.87
159,000.00	282,140.00	486,287.50	46,400.00	84,418.25	61,377.21
	14,611.50	16,340.56		3,000.00	11,048.44
	1,002.00			5,000.00	4,106.40
			700.00	11,250.00	1,235.84
	21,941.66	5,590.00			2,855.44
4,021.61	103,704.98	95,945.00	27,540.00	4,810.00	15,294.78
45,400.00	446,927.50	276,500.00	25,000.00	104,044.88	16,735.42
20,000.00	145,450.00	2,900.00	5,600.00	10,000.00	35,837.15
	85,316.25	35,331.25		13,242.62	12,600.00
	245,900.00	292,500.00	209,200.00	183,000.00	2,883.56
116,000.00	528,735.82	429,500.00	106,400.00	4,100.00	53,203.15
10,000.00					60,187.48
					1,017.84
					972.88
5,097.00	41,845.00	9,003.75	48,618.00	20,413.33	12,646.13
30,000.00	89,334.40	83,500.00		8,400.00	12,525.70
	1,000.00			1,300.00	1,881.27
	36,200.00	7,000.00	5,100.00		7,499.61
45,000.00					38,178.28
3,200.00	162,611.50		7,594.00	54,716.00	14,801.38
	61,140.45	11,191.25		6,724.00	2,327.52
	800.00		500.00	800.00	1,347.39
356,663.73	1,156,488.00	5,460.00	14,880.00	25,883.00	75,173.09
	16,753.00	29,344.37	6,652.50	10,862.00	11,363.08
					3,606.07
38,100.00	164,386.53	53,280.12		45,400.00	20,816.54
	26,153.75				12,764.43
	9,251.96	3,887.82	2,520.00		2,538.44
97,962.50	604,836.75	460,050.00	78,345.94	15,000.00	11,161.62
20,000.00	145,700.00	49,650.00		43,140.00	8,727.36
		1,205.00			649.87
		14,000.00	42,300.00	43,394.00	30,728.90
	85,900.00		2,000.00	2,000.00	11,008.34
	9,900.00	4,500.00		5,000.00	632.95
	6,921.57			5,000.00	2,475.33
				7,295.00	3,377.69
\$1,267,028.36	\$5,989,112.90	\$3,115,904.94	\$962,665.19	\$1,243,368.72	\$959,784.75

TABLE No. 2,—

Number.	NAMES.	Real estate acquired.	Miscellaneous.	Total resources.
1	Alton	\$525.00	\$470.55	\$52,470.27
2	Amoskeag	30,311.69	103,300.00	1,882,516.40
3	Ashland	1,829.27	769.41	67,928.69
4	Ashuelot	6,162.32	275.00	179,940.68
5	Belknap	1,500.00	10,308.52	393,031.17
6	Bristol	12,423.26		202,575.59
7	Cheshire Provident Institution	81,485.00	126,890.90	2,028,383.73
8	China		180.00	57,243.91
9	City	2,500.00	4,076.82	146,934.72
10	Cocheco	12,302.35		161,124.07
11	Connecticut River	2,590.00		369,960.62
12	Conway	7,903.69		57,350.95
13	Dartmouth	6,700.00	12,618.93	445,133.77
14	Derry	8,800.00		14,955.89
15	Dover Five Cents	2,000.00		120,951.44
16	Epping	1,800.00	384.08	87,724.97
17	Farmington		4,180.31	276,396.93
18	Fitzwilliam		105.13	80,720.63
19	Francestown	500.00	2,031.03	79,039.49
20	Franklin		1,924.68	349,907.73
21	Gonic Five Cents	13,176.38	600.00	28,284.01
22	Gorham Five Cents			27,543.70
23	Guaranty			92,110.53
24	Hinsdale		1,446.03	84,896.43
25	Iona	1,922.00		216,059.89
26	Kearsarge	2,946.00	1,300.00	28,800.52
27	Keene Five Cents	44,304.92	12,266.48	955,628.23
28	Laconia	16,300.00		563,978.75
29	Lake Village	6,171.00	400.00	136,072.80
30	Lebanon	65,977.24	12,591.09	491,833.06
31	Littleton		5,000.00	283,744.85
32	Loan and Trust	12,230.03	4,888.79	769,997.41
33	Manchester		5,000.00	3,339,687.79
34	Mason Village		1,000.00	60,929.26
35	Mechanics, Manchester		5,920.70	77,326.54
36	Mechanics, Nashua			87,056.65
37	Meredith Village		1,400.00	169,104.62
38	Merrimack County	1,409.44	15,400.00	385,519.69
39	Merrimack River		9,345.00	1,276,576.23
40	Milford	13,100.00	12,218.24	371,798.48
41	Monadnock	2,000.00	1,892.24	304,559.92
42	Nashua		138,000.00	1,579,666.04
43	New Hampshire	1,638.00	23,000.00	1,482,131.11
44	New Ipswich	13,493.44	1,525.00	74,304.05
45	Newmarket	7,300.00	813.08	64,624.63
46	Newport	1,900.00	7,500.00	344,135.46
47	Norway Plains	69,590.24	5,401.31	487,556.46
48	Ossipee Valley Five Cents	1,000.00	500.00	82,356.25
49	Penacook		13,400.00	214,869.63
50	People's			546,519.32
51	Peterborough	17,346.99	28,894.66	573,298.20
52	Piscataqua			127,008.89
53	Pittsfield	400.00	4,885.60	146,421.80
54	Portsmouth	135,963.22	21,155.32	2,410,077.58
55	Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co. ..	128,194.07	40,130.00	237,462.02
56	Rochester			154,501.51
57	Rollinsford	25,487.00		556,988.02
58	Sandwich	5,766.37	1,350.00	65,399.90
59	Savings Bank for the County of Coos ..	1,639.71	1,150.00	72,801.29
60	Savings Bank for County of Strafford ..	3,959.64		1,798,450.78
61	Somerset		87,000.00	607,053.47
62	Squamsco			12,350.87
63	Sullivan	39,203.47	10,000.00	1,111,351.68
64	Union Five Cents	6,364.72	4,730.00	257,301.35
65	Walpole			81,204.68
66	Wilton	1,614.84	5,375.00	62,797.78
67	Wolfeborough	7,246.18	6,450.31	68,833.22
	Totals	\$827,157.48	\$759,443.61	\$30,075,266.90

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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Continued.

Loans in the state.	Loans out of the state.	Stocks and bonds in the state.	Stocks and bonds out of the state.	Premiums on stocks and bonds.
\$42,210.81	.....	\$5,900.00	\$2,189.33	\$759.00
419,664.10	\$263,268.49	256,200.00	855,700.00	109,208.00
63,565.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
129,760.14	30,495.00	.....	6,000.00	180.00
164,624.33	52,475.00	23,400.00	109,000.00	8,362.00
93,372.69	77,300.00	5,000.00	17,000.00	420.00
915,238.93	319,970.43	22,880.00	604,808.38	41,941.62
33,816.34	.....	2,500.00	19,176.00	959.00
61,698.29	14,810.00	46,959.00	7,763.42	15,416.58
94,259.82	12,300.00	28,794.23	10,815.00	695.77
137,918.36	121,213.20	1,300.00	87,360.00	2,795.00
44,646.93	1,713.00	.....	.....	.....
58,787.50	82,755.00	16,900.00	241,441.47	36,344.74
1,598.00	2,161.65	2,159.00	.....	.....
42,633.25	520.00	12,567.00	61,512.56	9,780.44
21,898.22	9,382.50	.....	1,526.25	63.75
145,863.08	92,863.54	33,500.00	.....	1,675.00
56,213.30	21,415.00	11,030.17	8,664.83	1,039.83
35,395.85	5,100.00	14,154.53	16,924.66	.....
267,708.41	.....	14,600.00	35,000.00	5,690.00
10,274.71	900.00	1,508.00	.....	.....
24,795.29	204.43	.....	.....	.....
.....
38,973.39	.....	.....	39,722.64	503.36
.....
667.12	13,450.00	.....	.....	.....
329,622.35	269,455.00	58,350.00	202,066.00	17,624.25
.....
67,385.19	9,100.00	13,065.00	34,354.78	2,487.82
251,858.00	164,507.26	84,151.00	17,520.00	4,265.00
173,758.45	43,628.53	30,500.00	30,985.00	3,200.00
287,960.81	199,296.80	37,084.00	207,159.77	12,852.48
887,513.25	1,377,595.67	320,513.25	607,732.50	75,824.25
21,870.80	.....	4,000.00	30,952.06	6,498.94
51,468.00	12,700.00	5,000.00	6,914.50	1,905.00
58,250.83	14,000.38	11,950.00	.....	.....
38,528.18	84,355.00	1,400.00	27,531.66	1,000.00
72,473.14	43,480.00	51,500.00	243,233.20	18,603.41
254,146.52	130,859.87	224,889.88	632,327.50	82,580.37
76,234.74	74,945.00	10,600.00	172,450.00	.....
138,746.62	25,147.38	29,792.62	93,650.00	4,270.00
241,737.89	216,025.00	57,000.00	1,068,600.00	74,950.00
176,997.78	47,901.28	214,200.00	993,535.82	98,379.96
58,918.00	1,300.00	.....	10,000.00	450.00
45,958.67	9,670.31	.....	.....	.....
123,112.48	75,900.00	46,185.33	86,321.75	6,786.92
98,383.97	80,215.79	91,900.00	119,334.40	15,328.30
40,179.63	36,295.33	1,300.00	.....	.....
107,304.02	58,300.00	10,000.00	48,300.00	.....
16,300.00	447,021.04	.....	45,000.00	1,350.00
209,711.05	111,457.74	84,018.50	148,852.55	16,971.50
22,700.67	22,925.00	1,300.00	75,743.34	2,327.06
124,917.68	12,800.00	2,100.00	.....	25.00
279,032.31	337,378.91	128,496.00	1,390,115.73	70,209.21
52,070.00	52,093.00	59,800.00	.....	.....
119,004.25	31,893.19	.....	.....	.....
36,753.35	205,015.83	61,600.00	239,566.65	33,893.35
12,665.95	6,300.00	.....	28,000.00	2,196.25
43,813.36	8,000.00	2,520.00	13,139.78	1,226.00
450,134.00	77,000.00	116,520.94	1,079,674.25	139,882.81
152,200.80	100,687.34	126,700.00	203,790.00	.....
10,496.00	.....	.....	1,205.00	.....
372,455.66	598,473.12	67,294.00	32,400.00	1,186.00
125,198.29	20,100.00	4,600.00	85,300.00	95.00
43,896.73	17,275.00	4,600.00	14,800.00	1,030.00
31,366.04	10,050.00	7,500.00	4,421.57	.....
44,284.04	.....	7,295.00	.....	.....
\$8,674,894.06	\$5,245,445.97	\$2,550,471.45	\$10,145,882.35	\$953,232.97

TABLE No. 3. — Exhibit of amount of deposits from each town, as made up from the books of the state treasurer for the year 1879-80.

Aacworth.....	\$90,027.00	Epping.....	\$47,893.00
Albany.....	943.00	Epsom.....	53,340.00
Alexandria.....	11,125.00	Exeter.....	132,507.00
Allenstown.....	63,650.00	Farmington.....	206,654.00
Alstead.....	102,914.00	Fitzwilliam.....	120,058.00
Alton.....	116,922.00	Francestown.....	83,418.00
Amherst.....	163,983.00	Franconia.....	7,904.00
Andover.....	76,261.00	Franklin.....	313,495.00
Antrim.....	115,745.00	Freedom.....	37,782.00
Ashland.....	56,848.00	Fremont.....	10,163.00
Atkinson.....	5,005.00	Gilford.....	161,022.00
Auburn.....	51,879.00	Gilmanton.....	52,123.00
Barnstead.....	75,591.00	Gilsum.....	95,160.00
Barrington.....	119,314.00	Goffstown.....	189,540.00
Bartlett.....	1,754.00	Gorham.....	17,881.00
Bath.....	5,392.00	Goshen.....	26,242.00
Bedford.....	141,950.00	Gosport *.....	2,456.00
Belmont.....	112,973.00	Grafton.....	53,722.00
Bennington.....	25,597.00	Grantham.....	27,795.00
Benton.....	416.00	Greenfield.....	52,187.00
Berlin.....	7.00	Greenland.....	56,616.00
Bethlehem.....	12,709.00	Greenville.....	55,794.00
Boscawen.....	70,900.00	Groton.....	6,269.00
Bow.....	82,997.00	Hampstead.....	45,310.00
Bradford.....	40,604.00	Hampton.....	24,489.00
Brentwood.....	21,752.00	Hampton Falls.....	15,886.00
Bridgewater.....	19,204.00	Hancock.....	78,255.00
Bristol.....	93,831.00	Hanover.....	158,756.00
Brookfield.....	16,773.00	Harrisville.....	75,267.00
Brookline.....	32,107.00	Hart's Location.....	2,636.00
Campton.....	28,346.00	Haverhill.....	20,622.00
Canaan.....	36,475.00	Hebron.....	14,897.00
Candia.....	131,376.00	Henniker.....	148,287.00
Canterbury.....	60,387.00	Hill.....	27,867.00
Carroll.....	3,566.00	Hillsborough.....	105,640.00
Center Harbor.....	28,274.00	Hinsdale.....	77,775.00
Charlestown.....	210,589.00	Holderness.....	20,917.00
Chatham.....	886.00	Hollis.....	84,858.00
Chester.....	53,185.00	Hooksett.....	89,074.00
Chesterfield.....	48,405.00	Hopkinton.....	186,278.00
Chichester.....	44,449.00	Hudson.....	91,190.00
Claremont.....	525,915.00	Jackson.....	2,512.00
Colebrook.....	522.00	Jaffrey.....	236,554.00
Columbia.....	188.00	Jefferson.....	3,625.00
Concord.....	1,184,426.00	Keene.....	888,041.00
Conway.....	37,974.00	Kensington.....	23,366.00
Cornish.....	56,154.00	Kingston.....	12,469.00
Croydon.....	31,669.00	Laconia.....	321,330.00
Dalton.....	750.00	Lancaster.....	48,677.00
Danbury.....	31,203.00	Landaff.....	23,433.00
Danville.....	2,158.00	Langdon.....	51,083.00
Deerfield.....	88,424.00	Lebanon.....	300,655.00
Deering.....	18,744.00	Lee.....	54,685.00
Derry.....	143,038.00	Lempster.....	32,298.00
Dorchester.....	8,491.00	Lincoln.....	2,744.00
Dover.....	1,110,118.00	Lisbon.....	21,807.00
Dublin.....	127,249.00	Litchfield.....	60,713.00
Dummer.....	42.00	Littleton.....	133,706.00
Dunbarton.....	88,457.00	Livermore.....	111.00
Durham.....	114,208.00	Londonderry.....	154,085.00
East Kingston.....	5,689.00	Loudon.....	71,405.00
Eaton.....	5,003.00	Lyman.....	4,923.00
Easton.....	5,519.00	Lyme.....	64,111.00
Effingham.....	23,579.00	Lyndeborough.....	9,693.00
Ellsworth.....	205.00	Madbury.....	53,309.00
Enfield.....	90,145.00	Madison.....	26,708.00

* Belongs to town of Rye.

Bank Commissioners' Report.

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TABLE No. 3, — *Continued.*

Manchester.....	\$2,877,169.00	Sandwich.....	\$64,376.00
Marlborough.....	145,402.00	Seabrook.....	6,565.00
Marlow.....	115,227.00	Sharon.....	10,723.00
Mason.....	23,731.00	Shelburne.....	1,914.00
Meredith.....	176,683.00	Somersworth.....	292,572.00
Merrimack.....	122,402.00	South Hampton.....	958.00
Middleton.....	20,335.00	South Newmarket.....	29,600.00
Milan.....	1,003.00	Springfield.....	16,780.00
Milford.....	258,047.00	Stark.....	2,528.00
Milton.....	92,346.00	Stewartstown.....	259.00
Mont Vernon.....	48,383.00	Stoddard.....	37,762.00
Monroe.....	996.00	Strafford.....	51,910.00
Moultonborough.....	39,107.00	Stratford.....	5,142.00
Nashua.....	1,004,273.00	Stratham.....	50,465.00
Nelson.....	56,649.00	Sullivan.....	57,289.00
New Boston.....	185,567.00	Sunapee.....	34,231.00
Newbury.....	52,027.00	Surry.....	34,392.00
Newcastle.....	54,713.00	Sutton.....	43,155.00
New Durham.....	22,908.00	Swansey.....	180,137.00
New Hampton.....	43,460.00	Tamworth.....	31,363.00
Newington.....	36,125.00	Temple.....	27,103.00
New Ipswich.....	97,577.00	Thornton.....	5,970.00
New London.....	43,848.00	Tilton.....	98,556.00
Newmarket.....	89,258.00	Troy.....	89,939.00
Newport.....	239,844.00	Tuftonborough.....	25,274.00
Newton.....	6,572.00	Unity.....	69,471.00
Northfield.....	71,563.00	Wakefield.....	65,363.00
North Hampton.....	45,463.00	Walpole.....	108,456.00
Northumberland.....	1,416.00	Warner.....	88,052.00
Northwood.....	68,718.00	Warren.....	44,030.00
Nottingham.....	23,984.00	Washington.....	43,304.00
Orange.....	1,195.00	Weare.....	212,294.00
Orford.....	16,343.00	Webster.....	72,333.00
Ossipee.....	42,767.00	Westworth.....	19,567.00
Pelham.....	38,617.00	Westmoreland.....	190,558.00
Pembroke.....	150,359.00	Whitefield.....	12,573.00
Peterborough.....	315,156.00	Wilmot.....	23,363.00
Piermont.....	7,451.00	Wilton.....	133,715.00
Pittsfield.....	142,452.00	Winchester.....	152,699.00
Plainfield.....	96,578.00	Windham.....	31,427.00
Plaistow.....	2,752.00	Windsor.....	1,218.00
Plymouth.....	55,460.00	Wolfeborough.....	143,323.00
Portsmouth.....	1,305,290.00	Woodstock.....	1,415.00
Randolph.....	1,613.00		
Raymond.....	52,845.00	Total.....	\$23,914,310.00
Richmond.....	79,634.00	Non-resident.....	2,391,171.00
Rindge.....	109,785.00		
Rochester.....	439,558.00	Total deposits.....	\$26,305,481.00
Rollinsford.....	198,841.00	Total amount of bank tax paid	
Roxbury.....	20,608.00	to the several cities and	
Rumney.....	22,757.00	towns by the state treasurer	
Rye.....	180,064.00	for the year 1879.....	\$239,143.10
Salem.....	18,553.00	Non-resident tax.....	23,911.71
Salisbury.....	45,695.00		
Sanbornton.....	129,159.00	Total bank tax.....	\$263,054.81
Sandown.....	9,267.00		

TABLE No. 4. — Showing the number, condition, and progress of the savings banks of New Hampshire in each year from 1850 to 1880, inclusive.

Year.	No. of banks.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Increase or decrease in amount of deposits over previous year.		Average to each depositor.	Average to each person in the state.	Population (about).
1850	12	13,031	\$1,641,543.71	Inc.	\$76,972.76	\$125.97	\$5.16	318,000
1851	13	14,316	1,776,668.00		135,254.29	124.11	5.58	318,000
1852	15	15,771	2,009,619.42		232,849.42	127.42	6.32	318,000
1853	16	18,105	2,507,909.61		498,292.19	138.52	7.89	318,000
1854	16	20,145	3,222,261.52		714,351.91	159.95	10.13	318,000
1855	17	21,300	3,341,256.81		118,995.29	156.86	10.51	318,000
1856	19	23,489	3,537,363.31		196,106.50	150.59	11.12	318,000
1857	20	27,786	3,748,285.63		210,922.32	151.62	11.79	318,000
1858	21	23,463	3,588,685.23	Dec.	159,627.40	152.94	11.29	318,000
1859	23	26,762	4,138,822.40	Inc.	550,164.17	154.65	13.01	318,000
1860	26	30,828	4,860,024.86		721,202.46	157.65	14.90	326,000
1861	26	35,590	5,590,652.18		730,627.32	157.08	17.14	326,000
1862	27	35,920	5,653,585.46		62,933.28	157.39	17.34	326,000
1863	27	39,358	6,500,308.07		906,722.61	166.68	20.12	326,000
1864	28	43,175	7,661,738.46		1,161,430.39	177.45	23.50	326,000
1865	29	43,572	7,831,335.72		169,597.26	179.33	24.02	326,000
1866	29	42,894	7,857,601.03		26,265.31	183.13	24.47	321,000
1867	28	47,792	10,463,418.50		2,605,817.47	218.77	32.56	321,000
1868	31	55,218	13,541,534.96		3,078,116.46	245.12	42.18	321,000
1869	38	62,931	16,379,867.09		2,838,333.13	260.28	51.02	321,000
1870	45	70,918	18,759,461.05		2,379,593.96	264.52	59.00	318,000
1871	52	77,471	21,472,120.07		2,712,659.02	277.16	67.52	318,000
1872	54	86,790	24,700,774.47		3,228,653.37	284.46	77.06	318,000
1873	61	94,967	29,671,114.88		4,970,340.41	312.45	93.21	318,000
1874	64	92,788	28,829,376.83	Dec.	841,737.35	310.70	90.65	318,000
1875	68	96,938	30,214,585.71	Inc.	1,385,108.88	327.37	93.00	325,000
1876	68	100,191	31,198,064.16		983,478.45	326.01	100.07	325,000
1877	67	97,683	32,338,876.55		1,140,812.39	327.70	99.50	325,000
1878	66	94,967	28,793,947.48	Dec. *	1,256,267.10	303.19	91.36	325,000
1879	66	87,279	26,282,136.09		* 1,991,801.20	301.13	80.87	325,000
1880	67	89,934	28,204,791.70	Inc.	1,922,655.61	313.61	86.78	325,000

* This was the decrease in the banks doing business, not including those in the hands of assignees.

TABLE No. 5. — Exhibit of the National and State Banks in New Hampshire.

BANKS.	TOWNS.	PRESIDENTS.	CASHIERS.	CAPITAL.
Connecticut River.....	Charlestown..	Robert Elwell.....	George Olcott	\$100,000
Claremont National.....	Claremont ..	George N. Farwell....	John L. Farwell.....	150,000
First National.....	Concord.....	A. C. Pierce.....	William F. Thayer... 150,000	
State Capital.....	Concord.....	Lewis Downing, Jr....	Henry J. Crippen.... 200,000	
Derry National.....	Derry	John W. Noyes.....	John F. Newell..... 60,000	
Coeheco.....	Dover.....	James E. Lathrop....	Harrison Haley..... 100,000	
Dover National.....	Dover.....	Oliver Wyatt.....	Calvin Hale..... 100,000	
Strafford.....	Dover.....	W. S. Stevens.....	E. R. Brown..... 150,000	
Granite State.....	Exeter.....	B. L. Merrill.....	W. F. Putnam..... 100,000	
Farmington National.....	Farmington..	J. F. Cloutman.....	Thomas F. Cooke.... 100,000	
First National.....	Francestown..	J. D. Butler.....	G. W. Cummings.... 100,000	
First National.....	Gonic.....	Chas. S. Whitehouse..	A. D. Whitehouse.... 60,000	
Great Falls.....	Great Falls..	D. H. Buffum.....	Joseph A. Stickney... 150,000	
Dartmouth.....	Hanover.....	N. S. Huntington....	Charles P. Chase..... 50,000	
First National.....	Hillsborough..	Stephen Kenrick.....	John C. Campbell... 50,000	
Monadnock.....	Jaffrey (East).	Benjamin Cutter.....	Peter Upton..... 100,000	
Ashuelot.....	Keene.....	G. A. Wheelock.....	H. O. Coolidge..... 100,000	
Citizens'.....	Keene.....	O. G. Dort.....	H. S. Martin..... 100,000	
Cheshire.....	Keene.....	J. H. Elliott.....	Royal H. Porter..... 200,000	
Keene National.....	Keene.....	Edward Joslin.....	J. R. Beal..... 100,000	
Laconia National.....	Laconia.....	J. C. Moulton.....	D. S. Dinsmore..... 150,000	
Lebanon National.....	Lebanon.....	William S. Ela.....	E. A. Kendrick..... 100,000	
Littleton National.....	Littleton.....	John Farr.....	Oscar C. Hatch..... 100,000	
First National.....	Manchester.....	Waterman Smith.....	Frederick Smyth.... 150,000	
Second National.....	Manchester.....	Aretas Blood.....	Josiah Carpenter.... 100,000	
City.....	Manchester.....	James A. Weston.....	D. W. Lane..... 100,000	
Amoskeag.....	Manchester.....	Moody Currier.....	George B. Chandler... 200,000	
Manchester National.....	Manchester.....	Nathan Parker.....	Charles E. Balch..... 150,000	
Souhegan.....	Milford.....	R. R. Howison.....	F. T. Sawyer..... 100,000	
First National.....	Nashua.....	E. P. Emerson.....	John A. Spalding.... 100,000	
Indian Head.....	Nashua.....	C. B. Hill.....	Frank A. McKean.... 120,000	
Second National.....	Nashua.....	J. W. White.....	F. A. Eaton..... 100,000	
Newmarket National.....	Newmarket..	J. L. Lawrence.....	S. A. Haley..... 80,000	
First National.....	Newport.....	Dexter Richards.....	F. W. Lewis..... 100,000	
First National.....	Peterborough.	F. Livingston.....	C. P. Richardson.... 100,000	
Pittsfield National.....	Pittsfield.....	C. H. Carpenter.....	John A. Goss..... 50,000	
First National.....	Portsmouth.....	Ichabod Goodwin....	Edward P. Kimball... 300,000	
Mechanics and Traders'	Portsmouth.....	John Sise.....	G. W. Butler..... 300,000	
New Hampshire.....	Portsmouth.....	E. P. Bartlett.....	L. S. Butler..... 150,000	
Rockingham.....	Portsmouth.....	J. J. Pickering.....	J. P. Hart..... 200,000	
Rochester National.....	Rochester.....	John McDuffee.....	F. McDuffee..... 50,000	
Salmon Falls State.....	Rollinsford..	G. W. Roberts.....	W. H. Morton..... 50,000	
Somersworth National.....	Somersworth..	Oliver H. Lord.....	Samuel S. Rollins... 100,000	
Citizens' National.....	Tilton.....	E. Davis.....	William T. Cass..... 70,000	
Kearsarge.....	Warner.....	N. G. Ordway.....	Gilman C. George.... 50,000	
Winchester National.....	Winchester.....	E. C. Thayer.....	Henry Abbott..... 100,000	
Lake.....	Wolfeborough.	Blake Folsom.....	Charles F. Parker... 75,000	

SAVINGS BANKS DOING BUSINESS IN THE SAME OFFICE WITH NATIONAL
OR STATE BANKS.

Amoskeag Savings Bank, with Amoskeag National Bank.
Cocheco Savings Bank, with Cocheco National Bank.
Connecticut River Savings Bank, with Connecticut River National Bank.
Dartmouth Savings Bank, with Dartmouth National Bank.
Derry Savings Bank, with Derry National Bank.
Dover Five Cents Savings Bank, with Dover National Bank.
Farmington Savings Bank, with Farmington National Bank.
Gonic Savings Bank, with Gonic National Bank.
Guaranty Savings Bank, with City National Bank.
Iona Savings Bank, with Citizens' National Bank.
Kearsage Savings Bank, with Kearsage National Bank.
Lebanon Savings Bank, with Lebanon National Bank.
Littleton Savings Bank, with Littleton National Bank.
Loan and Trust Savings Bank, with State Capital National Bank.
Manchester Savings Bank, with Manchester National Bank.
Mechanics Savings Bank, with Second National Bank, Manchester.
Mechanics Savings Bank, with Second National Bank, Nashua.
Merrimack River Savings Bank, with First National Bank, Manchester.
Monadnock Savings Bank, with Monadnock National Bank.
Newmarket Savings Bank, with Newmarket National Bank.
Newport Savings Bank, with Newport National Bank.
Norway Plains Savings Bank, with Rochester National Bank.
People's Savings Bank, with Amoskeag National Bank.
Piscataqua Savings Bank, with First National Bank, Portsmouth.
Rollinsford Savings Bank, with Salmon Falls State Bank.
Sullivan Savings Institution, with Claremont National Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS IN CHARGE OF ASSIGNEES.

ROCKINGHAM TEN CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.

Since my last report the supreme court has decided several cases of much importance, affecting the interests of the two classes of depositors in the Rockingham Ten Cents Savings Bank ; that involving the largest amount relates to the accounts known as *check deposits*, which, according to this decision, are entitled to preference over the regular deposits, and must be paid in full. By a special order of the court, this class of depositors have since been paid in full for all their claims.

This decision, together with three other cases on which suits and law questions were pending, and which were likewise decided against the bank, will diminish the final amount to be paid to the regular depositors by about twenty thousand dollars.

During the past year the title to about two hundred thousand feet of land, situated in Cambridgeport, Mass., acquired by foreclosure, has been relieved from the entanglements heretofore existing, and it is believed this property can now be conveyed, even under the exacting rules governing the transfer of real estate in Massachusetts by a defunct corporation of another State. Such attempted conveyances have hitherto proved embarrassing and subject to unexpected delays. It requires a speculative demand for such real estate, to effect a sale at almost any price. The best efforts of the assignee are now being directed for its disposal.

A nominally large amount of Western town and county bonds are still held, in various stages of suit and compromise, and on which an inevitably great sacrifice must be made whenever they are sold.

The heretofore-much-involved affairs of this bank have now been so far simplified that they are fast approaching a condition when the remaining assets can be closed out by public sale, and a final dividend be returned to the depositors. Unless further legal complications should cause delay, it is hoped that this trust can be closed during the coming year.

The general depositors have been thus far paid forty-five per cent of their claims, and the special or check depositors have, as before stated, been paid in full.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD P. KIMBALL, *Assignee.*

PORTSMOUTH, April 22, 1880.

CARROLL COUNTY FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.

We are unable, at this date, to report to you such progress in the collections and settlement of the affairs of this institution as we anticipated at the time we made our report one year ago. We then felt confident that we should, ere this, have been able to make a second dividend to the general depositors.

The recent decision of the supreme court of this State, relating to the payment of special depositors and outstanding debts, has drawn so largely upon the money on hand, that we had not funds enough left to make it expedient to pay a dividend to the general depositors at this time.

The claims that thus far have been examined and allowed by the commissioner, amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars, have been paid in full, with interest, under a decree of the supreme court.

The commissioner held his last and final hearing April 9 and 10. Other claims against the bank were presented and allowed, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars, which, in addition to the amount already allowed and paid, will swell the aggregate to nearly sixty thousand dollars. This large sum, you will readily perceive, will affect very materially the final dividend to the general depositors.

Within the last three months we have made such progress in

sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure, and also collections of other debts, that, if this same success continues, we feel assured that by the middle of September we shall be able to make a second dividend to the general depositors, and sincerely hope and trust that within a year from this date we may be able to wind up the affairs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA G. HALL, }
WILLIAM A. HEARD, } *Assignees.*

WOLFEBOROUGH, N. H., April 18, 1880.

CITY SAVINGS BANK.

To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.

The undersigned, assignees of the City Savings Bank of Manchester, beg leave to report, that, in the further discharge of their trust, since their last report, they have made collections exceeding the sum of sixteen thousand dollars.

They have also made a further dividend of ten per cent, making sixty per cent in all.

Several important legal controversies have been brought to a final decision during the past year, and such progress made in settling the affairs of the bank as to lead the assignees to indulge the hope that they will be able to close their trust at no very distant day.

W. B. JOHNSON,
C. H. BARTLETT,
Assignees.

April 5, 1880.

CONCORD SAVINGS BANK.

To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.

In submitting the second report of the assignees of the Concord Savings Bank, I am grieved to report to you the sad and sudden death of my associate assignee, Charles Minot, Esq., which occurred in August last. He was a man whose sterling worth and integrity caused him to be greatly esteemed, and his loss was seriously felt, not only by myself, but by all whose business relations brought them in contact with him.

Agreeably to the expectation expressed in the report of one year ago, a second dividend of twenty-five per cent was declared, payable on and after September 1, 1879, amounting to \$88,303.96 upon the old, and \$23,647.12 upon the new account, making a total of \$111,951.08.

Of this amount, \$105,780.49 has been paid to depositors, and the remaining \$6,170.59 awaits their call for it.

There is also about \$5,000 of the first dividend remaining unpaid, and awaiting the call of the depositors.

During the past year the suits for foreclosure, and on defaulted bonds, have all been settled, with two exceptions. These have proved exceedingly troublesome, there being no disposition upon the part of the parties to effect a settlement, and they await the decision of the courts. There is, however, now, some prospect of an early adjustment, and efforts are being made to effect a compromise.

There has been no endeavor to force sales of the real estate which has been taken on foreclosures, because the advance in prices indicates a better demand during the coming season, and warrants the belief that more satisfactory prices can hereafter be obtained. A portion, however, has been disposed of at satisfactory rates, and there is reason to believe the greater portion, if not all, of the balance, can soon be disposed of.

The balance of securities consists of notes, stocks, and bonds on good rates of interest, and can readily be disposed of when necessary. No effort has been made to sell them, as the income derived thereon would add largely to the assets of the bank during the necessary delay in closing up other matters. There are one or two cases where there may be some loss ; but with the delay granted, the parties may be able to extricate themselves from their embarrassment.

As to the time and amount of a final dividend, it is impossible now to state ; but with the present encouraging outlook, unless something unexpected occurs to prevent, it is probable that a settlement can be made early in the coming year, and a final dividend declared that will be gratifying to the depositors.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. ROBERTSON,

CONCORD, April 13, 1880.

Surviving Assignee.

GENERAL LAWS

RELATING TO

STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

CHAPTER 166.

SECT. 1. The provisions of this title, so far as they properly may, shall apply to state and national banks, savings banks or institutions for savings, private banks, and loan fund associations, unless otherwise expressly limited in their operation.

SECT. 2. Three bank commissioners shall be annually appointed by the governor and council, who shall hold office for one year, and until others are appointed and qualified in their stead, but may be removed by the governor and council at their pleasure.

SECT. 3. No person shall be appointed a bank commissioner who is not a resident of this State, or who is indebted to any bank, or holds any office or stock in any bank.

SECT. 4. Once at least in each year, and as much oftener as the governor may direct, an examination shall be made into the condition of every bank in the State, and into the management of its affairs, by one of said bank commissioners. Such commissioner shall inspect all its books, papers, notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt, ascertain the quantity of specie and other money and funds on hand, and make all inquiries necessary to learn its ability to perform all its engagements, and whether it has violated any provision of law.

SECT. 5. Such commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, and in all cases on or before the first day of May, annually,

report the result of such examination to the governor ; which report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. They shall give in their report a detailed statement of all the items of expense of all savings banks, with the names of the treasurers and their clerks, and a statement of the salary of each, and report in detail the kind and amount of stocks and bonds held by each of said savings banks, with the par value thereof, the cost to said banks, and the market value thereof at the date of their examination. They shall also report the amount of the treasurer's bond, with all such information as will tend to give the true standing of such banks.

SECT. 6. Any commissioner may examine, under oath by him administered, any officer, agent, or servant of any bank, or any other person, in relation to the affairs and condition thereof.

SECT. 7. The secretary shall annually procure two thousand copies of the report of said bank commissioners to be printed, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the attorney-general and each solicitor, one to the town clerk of each town in the State for the use of the town, one to each public library in the State, and shall, at each session of the legislature during the first week of the June session, present to each member one copy of the report for that and the preceding year.

SECT. 8. Every commissioner shall receive from each bank examined three dollars for each day necessarily spent in such examination and making report, and ten cents for his travel each way ; but if he shall examine more than one bank in any place at the same time he shall tax only one travel.

SECT. 9. If any bank shall not permit an examination of its affairs by any bank commissioner, or shall not furnish the necessary facilities therefor, or if it is judged by the commissioners to be necessary for the public safety that it should not continue to transact business, they shall represent the facts by petition to some justice of the supreme court.

SECT. 10. Such justice shall issue an injunction, prohibiting, so far as may be thought necessary, the transaction of any business by said bank, and the said commissioners shall cause the same to be duly served.

SECT. 11. Such injunction may be modified by said justice ;

and the supreme court, upon petition and notice to the bank commissioners, may dissolve, modify, continue, or extend the same as equity may require.

SECT. 12. When the bank commissioners shall deem it necessary for the public safety, they may lay the facts in writing before the attorney-general, and require him to file an information against any incorporated bank, for the purpose of vacating its charter, at the next trial term of the supreme court for the county.

SECT. 13. In either of said cases they may apply to the supreme court or a justice thereof to appoint an assignee of the property and effects of such bank ; and said court or justice may make such appointment, subject to such rules and orders as may be prescribed thereby.

SECT. 14. Such assignee shall take possession of all the estate, property, rights, and credits of the bank, and demand, receive, sue for, and recover the same wherever found, and may require such bank, its officers, owners, or others, having any such property or control thereof, to execute to him a transfer or conveyance thereof, and may sell and convey any such property, and do any act necessary to convert such assets into money.

SECT. 15. Said court, or any justice thereof in vacation, may make any orders necessary to carry such assignment into effect, and may affix such penalties for disobedience thereto as may be thought necessary.

SECT. 16. Upon application, the court may issue an injunction restraining all proceedings at law by any creditor against such bank, and may order notice to be published, as they may direct, requiring all creditors to present and prove their claims against such bank to such persons, within such time as may be directed, and in default to be precluded from all benefit of the assets of such bank.

SECT. 17. The proceeds of such property shall be holden :—

- I. To pay the expenses of the assignment.
- II. To pay all bills issued by the bank *pro rata*.
- III. For the payment in equal proportion of all debts, claims, and obligations owing by such bank.
- IV. The remainder to be divided among the stockholders according to their interests.

SECT. 18. Every such assignee shall receive such reasonable compensation for his expenses and services, in the execution of said trust, as said court may order.

SECT. 19. Every assignee, before acting as such, shall file in court a bond to the county, in such sum and with such sureties as the court or justice may approve, faithfully to execute the duties of his appointment, to comply with the orders of the court, and to render an account of his proceedings therein to the court when required.

SECT. 20. Any person aggrieved by any default or misconduct of such assignee in his trust, may, by leave of the court, institute a suit on said bond, and recover the damages sustained thereby.

SECT. 21. If any officer, agent, or clerk of any bank, or any other person, shall make any false entries in the books thereof, or shall exhibit false papers, or make false statements under oath, with intent to deceive any bank commissioner, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding five years.

SECT. 22. If any bank, without legal authority, shall fail to pay, on request, its bills in specie, its charter shall be forfeited, and the governor shall direct an immediate examination of its affairs by two or more of the bank commissioners, and such proceedings shall be had as the commissioners judge necessary.

CHAPTER 169.

SECT. 1. The cashier of every bank shall annually make all the returns and perform all the duties by law required of them, respectively, in relation to the taxation of the stock of such bank.

SECT. 2. The cashier of every state bank shall, on the first Monday of March, June, September, and December, in each year, make a statement of its condition on said day, specifying in separate columns the capital stock actually paid in ; debts due the bank secured by pledge of its stock ; value of real estate belonging to the bank ; amount of debts due the bank ; amount of debts due from directors, either as principals or sureties,

specifying whether on interest or otherwise ; amount of specie in the vault ; amount of bills of other banks on hand ; amount of deposits in the bank ; amount of deposits in other banks for the redemption of its bills ; and the amount of bills of the bank then in circulation.

SECT. 3. Such statement shall be signed by the cashier, who shall make oath before some justice that the same is, in his belief and to the best of his knowledge, a just and true account of the situation of such bank at the time to which it refers, a certificate of which oath shall be made thereon ; and such statement shall be returned to the secretary of state, who shall give a receipt therefor within ten days after said first Monday of March, June, September, and December.

SECT. 4. If any such bank neglects to make any such return as required in the preceding section, it shall for every offense be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars ; and the certificate of the secretary shall be competent evidence of such neglect.

SECT. 5. The secretary shall cause to be published abstracts of the quarterly returns required to be made by the preceding sections, in the "Independent Statesman" and "The People."

SECT. 6. Every association or partnership formed for the purpose of loaning money or dealing in money, receiving deposits, buying and selling exchange, or transacting such other business as is usually transacted by banks, shall be a bank for the general purposes of this title and for taxation ; and the clerk or cashier of every such bank shall make the same returns to towns where its stockholders reside as the cashiers of other banks are by law required to make.

SECT. 7. Every person owning any portion of the funds employed in any private bank shall be deemed a stockholder therein ; and the average amount of the capital of such private bank during the preceding year shall be the capital of such bank subject to taxation as stock.

SECT. 8. The stockholders of any private bank shall be liable as partners for all the debts and obligations of such bank.

CHAPTER 170.

SECT. 1. No person shall be eligible for election to any office in any savings-bank corporation, who is at the time indebted to said bank for any loan, either as principal or surety ; and no savings bank shall hereafter make any loans to any of its officers, or receive the name of any of its officers as surety for any loan, except with the unanimous consent of the trustees, in writing, filed with the treasurer ; but any loan to a trustee made agreeably to this chapter shall not be held to render such trustee ineligible to a re-election as trustee.

SECT. 2. The trustees of the savings banks in the State shall make a thorough examination of the affairs of their respective banks once in every six months, and banks having an average deposit exceeding the full sum of five hundred thousand dollars, every January, April, July, and October ; and a report of such examination, signed by a committee of the trustees, shall be returned to the bank commissioners, and a copy of said report shall be published by the bank in a newspaper in the place where such bank is established ; or if there be no newspaper in such place, then in a newspaper published at the nearest place thereto.

SECT. 3. Proper blanks shall be furnished to the banks by the commissioners for these examinations.

SECT. 4. The duties required to be performed by the trustees of savings banks under the preceding sections, may be performed by a committee appointed from their own board by the trustees for that purpose, and such committee, and any other committee so appointed, together with such clerks as they may find it necessary to employ, shall be entitled to receive proper compensation for services actually performed by them.

SECT. 5. No compensation shall directly or indirectly be allowed to any of the officers of the savings banks, except the treasurers and their clerks, except as above provided.

SECT. 6. The trustees of all the savings banks in the State shall annually establish the salary of the treasurer and his necessary clerks, which, together with all expenses, shall not exceed four thousand dollars, except when the average amount of deposits exceeds the full sum of one million dollars ; then the salary of such treasurer, necessary clerks, and expenses shall not

exceed one-eighth of one per cent upon the excess of one million dollars in addition to the sum herein before fixed, up to the sum of one million dollars ; which compensation so established shall be in full for all the services of the treasurer and his clerks, and other expenses in all cases.

SECT. 7. The treasurers of all savings banks shall give a bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of their office in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ; and when the deposits in any savings bank shall exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the penal sum of such bond shall be increased five thousand dollars for each sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof.

SECT. 8. The bonds of the treasurers of all savings banks shall forthwith be recorded at length on the books of said banks, and on or before the first day of January thereafter the treasurers thereof shall file with the secretary of state an attested copy thereof.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioners to examine annually the bonds of the treasurers of all savings banks, to inquire into and certify to the sufficiency thereof, and whenever they shall deem any such bond insufficient, they shall order a new bond to be filed within a reasonable time, to be by them limited.

SECT. 10. Where a savings bank is operated and kept in the same office with a national bank, the treasurer of said savings bank shall procure, upon the semi-annual or quarterly report, a certificate, made under oath by a committee of the directors of the national bank, that they, upon the same day, and at the same time of the examination of the savings bank, required by the preceding sections, did make an examination of the affairs and securities of the national bank, and found them to be correct.

SECT. 11. In case the treasurer of any savings bank shall neglect, for the space of thirty days, to furnish the certificate required by the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the bank commissioners, by a notice in writing duly served, to require such treasurer to appear before them, at a time and place to be specified in said notice, and show cause why such neglect has happened. If no sufficient cause be shown, or if, such cause

being shown, such treasurer shall fail to furnish such certificate within a time to be fixed by the commissioners, it shall be their duty to proceed immediately and remove the savings bank from the office of the national bank, and if such treasurer is also cashier of such national bank, to remove him from his office as treasurer ; all which said commissioners are hereby fully authorized and empowered to do.

SECT. 12. Any officer of any savings bank in this State who shall embezzle, abstract, or willfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the bank, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank, or any company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the bank, or any committee or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of any such bank, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

SECT. 13. Every savings bank shall annually pass to the credit of a guaranty fund a sum equal to ten per cent of its net earnings for the year, until such guaranty fund shall amount to a sum equal to five per cent of its actual deposits.

SECT. 14. Savings banks shall not pay their depositors interest at a greater rate than five per cent annually, but may divide any surplus beyond their guaranty fund that may have accrued, every two years, and shall do so every five years ; and whenever any savings bank shall have a guaranty fund equal to five per cent of its actual deposits, it may divide its net gains annually.

SECT. 15. All taxes paid by the savings banks of the State to the United States shall be proportionately charged by said banks to those depositors upon whose deposits said taxes are paid.

SECT. 16. Savings banks in this State may deposit funds in national banks in good credit and unimpaired capital, the same as any depositor ; but all coin, bills, notes, bonds, securities, and evidences of debt comprising the assets of said savings bank, shall be kept separate and apart from the assets or prop-

erty of any other bank, banker, corporation, partnership, individual, or firm, and savings-bank officers failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to be removed by the bank commissioners, as provided in section eleven.

SECT. 17. All stocks subject to taxation in this State, standing in the name of any savings bank, but held as collateral security, shall be reported with its owner's name by the treasurer, under oath, to the assessors of the town where its owner resides, if within this State, otherwise to the town where the corporation is located.

SECT. 18. No savings bank shall hereafter invest any part of its deposits in the stock of any railway or manufacturing corporation.

SECT. 19. One-half of the deposits received in savings banks, and one-half of the investments made by savings banks, shall be invested in notes and mortgages of individuals residing or doing business and having a place of business in this State ; in the stock of banking associations located in this State ; in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company incorporated under the authority of this State, which is in possession of and operating its own road, and which has earned and paid regular dividends for two years next preceding such investments, or in the bonds of any such railroad company which is unincumbered by mortgage ; in bonds or loans of this State, or of any city, county, or town therein ; or in notes of individuals or corporations residing or doing business and having a place of business in this State, with sufficient sureties or collaterals.

SECT. 20. Whenever the assets of any savings bank shall be reduced in value below the total amount of deposits, any judge of the supreme court, in connection with the bank commissioners, shall, on the written petition of a majority of the trustees, reduce the deposit account of each depositor, so as to divide such loss equitably among the depositors ; *provided, however*, if the bank shall afterwards realize from the assets a greater amount than that fixed upon by the judge and bank commissioners, the amount so realized shall be equitably divided and credited to the accounts of the depositors which had been thus reduced, but to the extent only of such reduction.

SECT. 21. Whenever it appears to the bank commissioners that the assets of any savings bank are reduced below ninety per cent of the deposits, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, in connection with a judge of the supreme court, of their own motion, to proceed as provided in the preceding section.

SECT. 22. Any savings bank or other institution for savings may, at their discretion, pay to any minor or married woman such sum as has been deposited to his or her credit, as if such minor were of age and such married woman unmarried; and the check, receipt, or acquittance of such minor or married woman shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

CHAPTER 55.

SECT. 11. The selectmen, or either of them, may make personal application to any inhabitant of the town, to any person having the care of personal property taxable therein, and to the officers of any corporation, for an account of the polls and ratable estate for which they are liable to be taxed.

SECT. 13. The cashier, treasurer, agent, or other principal officer of every bank, savings institution, insurance company, or other corporation, on application in person or by writing by any selectman, shall furnish, at the principal place of business of such corporation, an account in writing, on oath if required, of all the ratable estate of such corporation, and a like account of all shares and deposits therein owned by any person resident, or corporation established out of the State, within four days after such application.

SECT. 14. If any officer of such corporation shall not, upon application, give such account of its ratable estate, the corporation may be doomed in the same manner as individuals; and if any taxable property shall be willfully omitted in such account, the corporation may be assessed fourfold therefor, like individuals.

SECT. 15. The cashier or other principal officer of every bank or other corporation, upon such application, shall furnish a like account of all shares or deposits therein owned by any

inhabitant of the town of which the person applying is selectman, and the value thereof, whether mortgaged or pledged, or not, within four days after such application is made.

SECT. 16. Any such officer or agent who willfully neglects or refuses to furnish as aforesaid any such account as is required in this chapter, shall forfeit a sum not more than four hundred dollars, for the use of such town.

SECT. 17. Whoever transfers any stock, in any bank, insurance company, or other corporation, for the purpose of avoiding taxation, or to prevent its being taxed to the real owner thereof in the town in which he resides, and whoever, for either of the purposes aforesaid, deposits money in any savings bank, or institution for savings, in the name of a fictitious person, or any false name, or in the name of a person not resident in the city or town in which he is represented to reside, or under any false residence, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, to the use of the town in which, or for the use of which, such stock or money ought to be taxed.

CHAPTER 65.

SECT. 1. All shares of the capital stock of the banks located in this State, whether private, state, or national, shall be taxed at their par value to the owners thereof, in the town in which they reside, if in this State. All shares standing in the names of persons residing out of the State, shall be taxed to the person in whose name such shares may stand in the town where the bank is located; and such taxation shall create a lien in favor of the town where such bank is located, upon such shares for the payment of said taxes.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the cashier of every such bank, on or before the fifth day of April in each year, to make out and send a notice in writing to the selectmen or assessors of the several towns or cities in this State in which persons or parties may reside who own shares in their respective banks, in which notice shall be stated the name or names of the person or persons, party or parties, who own shares in their respective banks on the first day of April in each year, the number of shares owned by each,

and the par value of each share, and to deposit said notice in the post-office in the town in which any such cashier may reside, directed to the selectmen or assessors aforesaid.

SECT. 3. Such cashier, on or before the fifth day of April in each year, shall furnish to the selectmen or assessors of the town or city where said bank is located, a like list of the stockholders of said bank not resident in the State, the number of their shares, and the par value of the same.

SECT. 4. The cashier of any bank in this State, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by indictment, for the use of the town in which persons or parties may reside owning shares as aforesaid, and for the use of the town in which the bank may be located, when the persons or parties owning shares therein are not residing within this State.

SECT. 5. Such bank shall have a lien upon the shares and the dividends thereon, of any stockholder residing out of the State, for the payment of said tax, with interest thereon.

SECT. 6. All real estate owned by savings banks in this State shall be taxed in the town or place where situate, in the same manner and at the same rate as real estate owned by other parties.

SECT. 7. The treasurers of savings banks shall annually, on or before the first day of May, transmit to the state treasurer a statement under oath of the amount invested in real estate within this State, and of the amount of all deposits and accumulations in their respective savings banks, on the first day of April next preceding, with the names of the towns and the aggregate amount of such deposits and accumulations made by persons residing in such towns, and the whole amount of deposits and accumulations owned by persons not resident in the State, or whose place of residence is unknown.

SECT. 8. Every savings bank shall pay annually, on or before the fifteenth day of June, to the state treasurer, a tax of one per cent upon the whole amount of deposits and accumulations so returned, which is not so invested in real estate, and no other tax shall be assessed on said deposits and accumulations, or

against its depositors on account thereof; and if any savings bank shall neglect to pay said tax at the time specified, said state treasurer shall add thereto interest, after such default, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and shall issue his extent for the sum so unpaid and said interest thereon till the time of payment, and all property of the corporation, on the first day of April preceding, shall be holden for its payment.

SECT. 9. The state treasurer, on or before the first day of October, annually, shall pay to each town in which any of said depositors resided on the first day of April next preceding, such part of said tax as would be in proportion to the amount of said deposits and accumulations held by residents of said town on said day.

CHAPTER 148.

DIVIDEND-PAYING CORPORATIONS.

SECT. 10. A record of the names and places of residence of all stockholders, and the number of shares owned by each, shall be made and kept by the treasurer and assistant treasurer of every railroad, the cashier of every bank, and the clerk of every other corporation, in a book in which shall be recorded all transfers of shares.

SECT. 11. Shares may be transferred by the proprietor, by writing by him signed on the back of the certificate, or by a deed under seal, recorded by the treasurer, cashier, or clerk, in a book kept by him for that purpose; and the purchaser, on producing and delivering to the cashier, or treasurer, the former certificate and the transfer thereon, or deed thereof, with a certificate thereon that the same are duly recorded in the proper office and at what time, shall be entitled to a new certificate of the date of such record, if no prior lien then existed thereon.

SECT. 12. In transfers of stock as collateral security, the debt or duty to be secured shall be substantially described in the instrument of transfer; and the certificate issued to the holder of the stock as collateral security shall express that it is so holden, for whose debt, and to what amount. The pledgeor of stock transferred as collateral security shall be regarded as

the general owner, and be entitled to the rights and subject to the liabilities of the stockholder, notwithstanding such transfer.

SECT. 13. The free sale of shares in the stock of any corporation, by the owner thereof, shall not be restrained by the by-laws of any corporation; and all such by-laws heretofore or hereafter made shall be void.

SECT. 14. The cashier of every bank, and the treasurer and clerk of every other corporation, shall keep an account of every certificate of stock issued from his office, and of every transfer of shares, with the names and residences of the parties thereto, and shall keep on file all deeds and transfers of shares delivered to him.

SECT. 18. Every stockholder in any corporation, except banks whose charters otherwise provide, may give one vote at any meeting thereof for every share he owns therein, not exceeding one-eighth part of the whole number of shares.

SECT. 19. No person claiming to be a stockholder in his own right shall vote as such until he shall make oath, if required by any stockholder at such meeting, before a justice of the peace, that he is the absolute and *bona-fide* owner of the shares claimed by him.

SECT. 20. Any person holding stock in such corporation as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, and any person who has pledged his stock as collateral security, may vote thereon as stockholder, upon producing, if his right is contested, evidence of his title satisfactory to the presiding officer.

SECT. 21. Except in railroad corporations, any person not a stockholder, being authorized by a writing under the hand of any stockholder entitled to vote by proxy filed with the clerk or cashier, may vote as proxy in the right of such stockholder; but no stockholder shall act as proxy for any other stockholder, nor shall any person act as proxy for more than one stockholder, or vote as proxy for shares exceeding one-eighth of the whole capital stock.

SECT. 22. No proxy shall confer the right to vote at more than one meeting, which shall be named therein.

SECT. 23. No person shall vote on any shares until all assessments which have been ordered and have become due and payable thereon have been fully paid.

[From Pamphlet Laws of 1879.]

CHAPTER 5.

SECT. 1. Whenever any savings bank which has heretofore had, or may hereafter have, its deposits reduced, under the provisions of sections twenty and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and seventy of the General Laws, and which has kept or shall keep all moneys deposited after such reduction, together with the interest or dividends accruing therefrom, separate and distinct from those previously deposited, and has kept or shall keep the securities in which the same are invested, separate and distinct from those pertaining to the reduced deposits, and whenever in such cases there shall be occasion for the supreme court or any justice thereof, on application of the bank commissioners, to enjoin such bank from doing business, and to appoint an assignee or assignees, under existing laws, such injunction, the appointment of an assignee or assignees, and all other proceedings therein may, in the discretion of the court or such justice, be made applicable only to the deposits so reduced, the interest or dividends thereon, the securities, income, and assets thereof, and all else pertaining thereto, or applicable only to the deposits made after such reduction, the interest or dividends thereon, the securities, income, and assets thereof, and all other matters pertaining thereto, or to both of such classes of deposits, the securities, income, and assets thereof, and all other matters pertaining thereto. *Provided, however,* that all applications of the bank commissioners to the court for the appointment of assignees to close up either the old or new accounts shall be published in one or more newspapers printed in the county where the bank is situated, for the space of fifteen days previous to the hearing of such application by the court.

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REPORT
OF THE
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MADE TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

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INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire.

I have the honor to submit herewith my eleventh annual report as insurance commissioner. This report comprises a brief summary of the operations of the insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, and of the fire, fire-marine, life, and accident insurance companies of other states and countries licensed to transact business in this State, during the year 1879.

I have usually, heretofore, commented somewhat upon the business operations of the year in my reports, and discussed at some length the various questions connected with the business of insurance. But, inasmuch as there is to be no legislative session this year, I propose to confine myself to the ordinary statistical information. This will exhibit the financial condition of the companies soliciting patronage in the State, and assist people to judge as to their future reliability; although no exhibit or foresight can determine, with absolute certainty, in a business so precarious as is fire-insurance, what the vicissitudes of a single year may unfold.

It is generally understood that companies organized under the laws of this State do not require special license from this department, while companies organized outside of this State do require a special license from this office to entitle them to transact business legally in this State. All such companies are also required, before being licensed, to file in this office a stipulation to the effect that any legal process served upon the insurance commissioner shall have the same force as if served directly

upon the company wherever located. This provision enables policy-holders to enforce their claims through the courts of this State, which otherwise they would have to enforce through the courts of the states where the companies are organized. It is wisdom, therefore, for people to patronize only licensed companies. The experience of the last few years also affords a strong argument for pursuing this course. As before intimated, absolute indemnity cannot always be assured; but I am not aware of the loss of a single dollar, through inability to pay, by any company licensed to do business in this State within the last five years.

TOWN MUTUALS.

Sixteen town mutuals have rendered annual statements. The following table shows the aggregate operations of this class of companies during the ten years they have been required to report. See also Table I., page 22.

Date.	Amount at risk.	Premiums received.	Assessments made.	Losses.	Expenses.
December 31, 1870.....	\$1,900,770.00	\$490.02	\$847.00	\$835.17	\$484.40
December 31, 1871.....	2,126,612.00	674.23	5,014.46	4,920.29	874.82
December 31, 1872.....	2,136,460.00	560.46	2,216.65	2,116.00	845.28
December 31, 1873.....	2,241,627.00	901.42	4,381.66	3,146.25	855.51
December 31, 1874.....	2,255,247.00	615.22	2,015.09	683.50	944.61
December 31, 1875.....	2,187,436.00	624.76	2,302.44	2,233.00	658.41
December 31, 1876.....	1,952,096.00	615.01	799.69	1,202.20	622.68
December 31, 1877.....	2,300,104.00	723.96	3,251.97	5,316.59	720.57
December 31, 1878.....	2,322,837.00	545.18	4,620.23	7,113.16	1,295.10
December 31, 1879.....	2,207,693.00	602.77	3,226.01	3,237.32	919.46

STATE MUTUALS.

Abstracts of the statements of these companies may be found commencing on page 11. The "Ashuelot" and "Cheshire County" companies have for years aimed to take a cash premium sufficient to cover losses and expenses. But having failed to charge enough for these purposes, they are now indebted to their customers for unearned premiums received, the former about \$5,000 and the latter \$18,000, which fact does not appear in their statements. A heavy assessment is the only practicable remedy for this contingency.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of this company may be found in detail commencing on page 17. It speaks for itself, and therefore needs no comments from me.

FIRE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Since the publication of my last report, the "American Central" of St. Louis, Mo., the "Mechanics' Mutual" and the "Shawmut" of Boston, Mass., the "Newark Fire" of Newark, N. J., the "Roger Williams" of Providence, R. I., the "Royal Canadian" of Toronto, Can., and the "St. Paul Fire and Marine" of St. Paul, Minn., have ceased to do business in this State. These companies have, however, provided for the fulfillment of their contracts with their policy-holders.

During the same period, the "Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania" and the "United Firemen's" of Philadelphia, Penn., the "La Confiance," the "Metropole," and the Compaigne de Reassurances Generales companies of Paris, France, the "London and Lancashire" and the "Phœnix Assurance" companies of Great Britain, the "Howard," the "Star Fire," and the "St. Nicholas" companies of New York city, have complied with the laws relating to insurance companies of other states and been licensed to do business in this State.

I herewith present a summary of the business of outside companies for the year 1879; also for the year preceding.

1879.

Amount of risks written	\$33,225,596.00
Amount of risks in force	49,561,376.00
Amount of premiums received	410,944.44
Amount of losses paid	314,945.16
Percentage of losses paid to premiums received, 76.	

1878.

Total risks written in 1878	\$33,816,838.00
Risks in force December 31, 1878	50,646,552.00
Premiums received in 1878	417,764.92
Amount of losses paid same year	360,848.58

For statistical tables exhibiting the assets, liabilities, and

financial condition of each of the fire-insurance companies licensed, and the results of their business operations in this State during the year 1879, see pages 24 to 29.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

There are twenty-one life-insurance companies licensed in this State. The "Berkshire Life" of Pittsfield, Mass., and the "Northwestern Mutual Life" of Milwaukee, Wis., having no agency in this State, have not requested renewal of their licenses.

The following summary shows the aggregate business transactions in this State of the companies that were licensed the past year, also of the preceding year : —

1879.

Number of policies issued	945	
Amount insured by same		\$1,588,082.00
Number of policies in force	7,041	
Amount insured by same		10,241,872.00
Gross premiums received		254,368.40
Amount of death losses and other claims paid . . .		288,658.27

1878.

Number of policies issued in this State in 1878 . .	805	
Amount insured by same		\$1,320,443.00
Number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1878 . . .	6,483	
Amount insured by same		10,111,582.00
Gross premiums received in 1878		260,383.77
Death losses and other claims paid		219,484.28

The above shows that the payments have exceeded the premiums received in this State during the past year by \$34,-289.87. This result has been anticipated and amply provided for in the plan of life-insurance ; and it is gratifying to be assured that the interest upon the reserves held by these beneficent institutions, enables them to meet this contingency without interfering with their operations or weakening the security of their policy-holders.

It will be noticed that the tide has turned. The business is increasing, and the increase will doubtless be accelerated as people, desirous of making provision for their dependents, become sufficiently educated on the subject of life-insurance to

discriminate between the genuine, scientific plan, and the variety of illusory schemes now on trial.

For information as to the business and financial standing of individual companies, see Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII., commencing on page 33.

The annual tax assessed upon the premium receipts of the fire and life insurance companies in this State in 1879 amounted to the sum of \$6,708.76.

Two reasons may be named for the slight falling-off in the amount of this tax. First, the rates charged for fire-insurance have ruled very low on nearly all classes of property, consequently the premiums received have been lessened. Second, a large number of life-policies held have become "full paid," and of course no premiums are collected on them.

As heretofore, I am under great obligations to brother commissioners, insurance companies, agents, journalists, and others with whom I have come in contact in the discharge of my duties, for the courtesies uniformly extended.

Respectfully submitted.

OLIVER PILLSBURY,
Insurance Commissioner.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MERRIMACK COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. — WEBSTER, N. H.

F. B. SAWYER, *President.*

EPHRAIM LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$6,329.45
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1879.....	121,200.00
Number of policies issued during past year.....	10
Amount of cash premiums received on the same.....	22.21
Number of policies expired during past year.....	1
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1879.....	113
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance for five years, from 5 to 6½ per cent of the amount insured.	

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$42.38
Amount of cash premiums received during the year 1879.....	22.21
Cash received from all other sources.....	6.31
Amount.....	<u>\$70.90</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	\$25.00
Amount paid commissioner, auditors, and attorneys' fees.....	5.00
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	1.00
Amount paid for office rent, fuel, and express bills.....	3.00
Amount paid for all other items.....	5.00
Add available securities on hand at the end of the year 1879.....	31.90
Amount.....	<u>\$70.90</u>

SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Cash on hand.....	\$31.90
Amount.....	<u>\$31.90</u>

LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Due officers for services and expenses.....	\$16.75
Amount.....	<u>\$16.75</u>
Balance for the company.....	\$15.15

NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BUSINESS OFFICE, HUDSON, N. H.

C. C. SHAW, *President.*

KIMBALL WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$2,830.80
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1879.....	141,540.00
Number of policies issued during past year.....	31
Amount of cash premiums received on the same.....	419.00
Number of policies expired during past year.....	4
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1879.....	105
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	2,500.00
Rates charged for insurance, 1 per cent for five years.	

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash and available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$798.38
Amount of cash premiums received during the year just closed.....	419.00
Amount.....	\$1,217.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums, and applications.....	\$32.00
Amount paid for return premiums.....	33.20
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	150.67
Amount paid commissioner.....	5.00
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	35.38
Amount paid for all other items.....	1.50
Add cash on hand at the end of the year 1879.....	959.63
Amount.....	\$1,217.38

SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Cash on hand, and on deposit in savings and other banks.....	\$959.63
Amount of cash in hands of agents, reported....	20.00
Amount.....	\$979.63

LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Due officers for services and expenses.....	\$5.00
Amount.....	\$5.00
Balance for the company.....	\$974.63

ROCKINGHAM FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. — EXETER.

W. CONNER, *President*.GEO. W. WIGGIN, *Secretary*.

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$189,806.04
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1879.....	3,451,019.00
Amount of losses reported during the year.....	1,451.50
Amount of losses reported during the preceding year.....	7,490.25
Salary of president of the company.....	5.00
Salary of secretary of the company.....	450.00
Last assessment made October 6, 1879.....	12,039.25
Last preceding assessment made October 1, 1877.....	17,192.89
Amount collected on last assessment made.....	7,798.82
Amount collected on last preceding assessment made.....	16,227.46
Number of policies issued during past year.....	387
Amount of cash premiums received on the same.....	563.68
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1879.....	3,213
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	2,500.00

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash and available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$133.57
Amount of cash premiums received during the year 1879.....	563.68
Amount of cash received on assessments.....	8,013.62
Amount of borrowed money received.....	4,450.00
Cash received on notes surrendered.....	6.33
Amount.....	\$13,167.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses during the year 1879.....	\$1,446.50
Amount paid for adjusting losses.....	30.25
Amount paid for collecting assessments.....	111.76
Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	85.75
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	582.60
Amount paid for making assessments.....	75.00
Amount paid commissioner, auditors, and attorneys' fees.....	9.70
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	81.01
Amount paid for borrowed money and interest.....	10,235.94
Amount paid for office rent, fuel, and express bills.....	71.25
Amount paid for all other items.....	12.69
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	424.75
Amount.....	\$13,167.20

SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Cash on hand.....	\$424.75
Amount due on assessments believed to be collectible.....	3,902.62
Amount of cash in hands of agents, reported.....	161.13
Cash value of all other assets.....	34.20
Amount.....	\$4,522.70

LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Due on losses adjusted but not paid.....	\$5.00
Due for borrowed money and interest.....	4,387.36
Amount.....	\$4,392.36
Balance for the company.....	\$130.34

ASHUELOT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. — KEENE.

J. R. BEAL, *President.*E. FARRAR, *Secretary.*

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$20,466.02
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1879.....	1,095,055.00
Amount of losses reported during the year (claimed).....	4,851.30
Amount of losses reported during the preceding year.....	2,937.65
Salary of secretary of company.....	250.00
Last assessment made May 16, 1879.....	12,000.00
Last preceding assessment made January 23, 1866.....	9,000.00
Amount collected on last assessment made.....	3,607.32
Amount collected on last preceding assessment made.....	7,883.72
Number of policies issued during past year.....	133
Amount of cash premiums received on the same.....	1,484.93
Number of policies expired during past year.....	287
Whole number policies in force December 31, 1879.....	923
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	3,000.00

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash and available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$1,769.78
Amount of cash premiums received during the year just closed.....	1,484.93
Amount of cash received on assessments.....	3,607.32
Cash received from all other sources.....	4.70
Amount.....	\$6,866.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses during the year 1879.....	\$733.30
Amount paid for adjusting losses.....	16.05
Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	148.05
Amount paid for return premiums.....	22.18
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses... ..	250.00
Amount paid for making assessments.....	69.00
Amount paid commissioner, auditors, and attorneys' fees.....	6.57
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage (1878 in part).....	103.72
Amount paid for borrowed money and interest.....	300.00
Amount paid for all other items.....	4.79
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	5,213.07
Amount.....	\$6,866.73

SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Cash on hand, and on deposit in savings and other banks.....	\$4,263.58
Amount due on assessments, less 10 per cent.....	7,192.68
Amount of cash in hands of agents, reported.....	949.49
Amount.. ..	\$12,405.75

LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Due on losses adjusted but not paid.....	\$4,118.00
Due on losses reported but not adjusted (estimated).....	1,500.00
Amount of claims disputed or resisted.....	500.00
Due for borrowed money and interest.....	5,207.03
Due officers for services and expenses.....	250.00
Due for all other claims.....	25.00
Amount.....	\$11,600.03
Balance for the company.....	\$805.72

CHESHIRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. — KEENE, N. H.

J. H. ELLIOT, *President*.W. H. ELLIOT, *Secretary*.

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$77,944.95
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1879.....	4,245,141.00
Amount of losses reported during the year.....	8,515.80
Amount of losses reported during the preceding year.....	6,676.35
Salary of the secretary of the company.....	300.00
Last assessment made September, 1867.....	6,440.00
Amount collected on last assessment made.....	5,809.21
Number of policies issued during past year.....	861
Amount of cash premiums received on the same.....	8,714.74
Number of policies expired during past year.....	1,028
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1879.....	3,871
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	5,000.00

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash premiums received during the year just closed.....	\$8,714.74
Received on agents' accounts.....	54.66
Received borrowed money.....	1,537.72
Amount.....	<u>\$10,307.12</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses during the year 1879.....	\$8,130.04
Amount paid for adjusting losses.....	27.00
Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	871.47
Amount paid for return premiums.....	61.09
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	400.00
Amount paid auditors, and attorneys' fees.....	29.00
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	239.90
Amount paid for borrowed money and interest.....	418.31
Amount paid for office rent, fuel, and express bills.....	25.00
Amount paid for all other items, including advertising.....	105.31
Amount.....	<u>\$10,307.12</u>

SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Cash value of securities owned by company.....	\$114.00
Amount of cash in hands of agents, reported.....	4,167.18
Cash value of all other assets and property.....	200.00
Amount.....	<u>\$4,481.18</u>

LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Due on losses adjusted but not paid.....	\$285.76
Due on losses reported but not adjusted (estimated).....	100.00
Due for borrowed money and interest.....	1,537.72
Due officers for services and expenses.....	400.00
Due for all other claims.....	300.00
Amount.....	<u>\$2,623.48</u>
Balance for the company.....	<u>\$1,857.70</u>

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—MANCHESTER.

Organized and incorporated 1869. Commenced business April, 1870.

E. A. STRAW, *President*. JAMES A. WESTON, *Vice-President*. JOHN C. FRENCH, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Manchester, N. H.

CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash..... \$250,000.00

ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company..... \$2,619.69
Loans on bond and mortgage..... 43,753.86

Account of stocks and bonds owned by the company:—

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.
United States government bonds.....	\$150,000.00	\$155,100.00
Manchester, N. H., city bonds, 6s.....	51,700.00	56,500.00
St. Louis, Mo., city bonds, 6s.....	17,000.00	17,850.00
Chicago, Ill., city bonds, 7s.....	10,000.00	11,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio, city bonds, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,500.00
Zanesville, Ohio, city bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,500.00
Marietta, Ohio, city bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,500.00
Concord, N. H., city bonds, 6s.....	2,000.00	2,200.00
Michigan Air Line Railroad bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,800.00
Maine Central Railroad bonds, 6s.....	10,000.00	9,500.00
Cheshire Railroad bonds, 6s.....	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad bonds, 7s...	14,000.00	16,800.00
Burlington & Mo. River (in Iowa) Railroad bonds, 7s..	10,000.00	11,500.00
Jackson, Lausing, & Saginaw Railroad bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,300.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal Railroad bonds, 6s.....	7,000.00	7,000.00
Marion County court-house, Indiana, bonds, 8s.....	25,000.00	26,500.00
State of New Hampshire bonds, 6s.....	11,000.00	12,500.00
Hillsborough County, N. H., bonds, 6s.....	5,000.00	5,100.00
Suncook Valley Railroad stock.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
City National Bank, Manchester, N. H., stock.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total market value carried out.....	\$389,700.00	\$411,150.00

Account of collateral loans:—

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.	Amount loaned thereon.	
32 shares Manchester & Lawrence Railroad stock.....	\$3,200.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,000.00	
10 shares Amoskeag National Bank stock.....	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	
New England Loan Company bonds, stock capital of \$100,000.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
	<u>\$14,200.00</u>	<u>\$15,400.00</u>	<u>\$14,000.00</u>	
Total amount loaned thereon....				\$14,000.00
Cash in company's principal office.....				6,041.88
Cash belonging to the company deposited in Amoskeag National Bank.....				38,931.44
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....				8,000.00
Gross premiums in course of collection, less 20 per cent.....				<u>13,326.72</u>
Amount of the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....				\$537,823.59

LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due,	\$9,644.00	
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense.....	4,225.00	
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon,	2,000.00	
Net amount of unpaid losses, carried out.....	————	\$15,869.00
Gross premiums on all unexpired fire risks running one year or less, \$167,171.90; unearned fifty per cent of same.....	\$83,585.95	
Gross premiums on all unexpired fire risks, running more than one year, \$74,660.00; unearned, <i>pro rata</i>	<u>41,235.60</u>	
Total unearned premiums as computed above, carried out.....		<u>\$124,821.55</u>
Amount of all liabilities, except capital stock, and net surplus.....		\$140,690.55
Joint-stock capital actually paid up in cash.....		250,000.00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....		<u>147,133.04</u>
Aggregate of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus,		\$537,823.59

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$222,531.36
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums.....	16,015.64
Net cash actually received for premiums, carried out.....	————
Received for interest on bonds and collateral loans, and from all other sources.....	<u>27,408.48</u>
Income actually received during the year in cash.....	\$233,924.20

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$128,085.00
Cash dividends actually paid stockholders.....	20,000.00
Paid for commissions or brokerage.....	41,031.30
Paid for salaries of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....	7,588.90
Paid for state and local taxes in this and other states.....	6,660.11
All other payments and expenditures.....	<u>9,947.12</u>
Aggregate of actual expenditures during the year in cash.....	\$213,312.43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks and Premiums.

Risks in force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year.....	\$18,592,797.00
Risks written or renewed during the year.....	19,794,080.00
Total.....	\$38,386,877.00
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	17,573,248.00
Risks in force at the end of the year 1879.....	\$20,813,629.00
Risks in force having more than one year to run.....	13,919,334.00
Risks having more than one, and not more than three years to run.....	2,122,826.00
Risks having more than three years to run.....	4,771,467.00

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Amount of premiums received from the organization of company to date....	\$1,289,670.95
Amount of cash dividends declared since company commenced business.....	144,000.00
Amount of the company's stock owned by the directors at par value.....	102,000.00
Dividends declared payable on stock from organization.....	144,000.00
Losses paid from organization to date.....	643,602.90
Fire losses incurred during the year.....	120,456.87

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whole amount of risks outstanding in this state at this date.....	\$4,502,945.00
Amount of cash premiums received in this state during the year 1879.....	48,918.02
Amount of losses paid in this state during the year 1879.....	28,736.38
Ratio of losses to premiums received, 62½ per cent.	

FIRE INSURANCE.

The following tables have been compiled from annual statements of fire-insurance companies, made up to December 31, 1879, and filed with the insurance commissioner:—

TABLE I.

Shows the transactions of the town mutual fire-insurance companies of this State in the year 1879, with their financial standing at the end of that year.

TABLE II.

Includes the fire and fire-marine insurance companies of other states and countries, licensed in this State, and gives their paid-up capital, total assets, liabilities, surplus, income, expenditures, and total amount at risk.

TABLE III.

Exhibits the assets of the fire and fire-marine companies of other states, licensed to do business in this State, itemized as follows: Value of real estate; mortgages; United States bonds; state and county bonds and other securities; collateral loans; cash in office; cash deposited in banks; premiums in course of collection; and other miscellaneous assets.

TABLE IV.

Comprises a summary of the business transactions of the fire and fire-marine companies of other states and countries, in the State of New Hampshire, during the year 1879, showing amount of risks written, premiums received, losses paid, and total amount at risk in the State.

TABLE I.

Abstracts of Statements of Town Mutual Fire-Insurance Companies, made to the Commissioner for the year 1879.

Name of Town and Secretary of Company.	No. of Policies.	Amount of Property at risk.	Amount of Premium Notes held.	Losses in 1879.	Last Assessment; when made.	Amount of Assessment.	Collected on same.	Standing December 31, 1878—plus or minus.	Premiums received in 1879.	Received on Assessments and from other sources.	Total funds in hand during 1879.	Losses paid in 1879.	All other items paid in 1879.	Collectible on Assessments and from other sources.	Cash on hand December 31, 1879.	Total Assets December 31, 1879.	Due on Losses, and for other claims.	Balance, — plus or minus.
BARNSTEAD. N. S. Nutter.....	181	152,630	8,435.34	.....	1878	918.00	918.00	21,6549.86	.....	.....	71.51	.....	58.02	.....	13.49	13.49	.....	\$ 13.49
BEDFORD. J. T. Kendall....	77	94,700	11,194.50	.....	1878	851.56	815.56	123,4080.64	12.01	12.01	216.05	.....	16.12	.....	199.93	199.93	.....	199.93
BOW. Harrison Colby..	81	56,257	2,812.35	.....	1875	29.01	29.01	7.49	2.40	.....	9.89	.....	5.00	.....	4.89	4.89	.....	4.89
CANTERBURY. Luther Sargent..	121	122,775	6,685.25	.....	1877	300.00	298.38	12,0428.13	.....	.....	35.17	.....	20.00	.....	15.17	56.34	.....	56.34
CANDIA. J. L. Fitts.....	188	114,374	7,157.36	.....	1878	256.57	233.97	1,564.66	5.76	143.06	148.82	91.74	54.08	22.60	.....	22.60	1,635.58	—1,612.98
DUNARTON. N. T. Safford...	73	68,415	3,960.20	.....	1877	791.96	774.81	7.45	25.64	.....	33.09	.....	18.00	22.00	15.09	37.09	5.00	32.09
HOLLIS. E. T. Wheeler...	210	213,920	13,207.05	.....	1875	38.04	37.40	39,2724.83	.....	.....	64.10	.....	8.82	.....	55.28	55.28	.....	55.28
LYNDERBOROUGH. J. H. Goodrich..	126	108,757	6,525.42	.....	1871	550.00	550.00	110,6822.29	.....	.....	132.97	.....	12.16	.....	120.81	120.81	.....	120.81
MILFORD. D. S. Burnham..	127	150,230	14,619.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	572.37	89.88	24.57	696.82	.....	79.75	.....	612.22	612.22	.....	612.22

NORTHWOOD, J. S. James.....	242,223,412	12,163.72	.....	1878	907.67	942.69	50.47	72.51	33.00	155.98	.....	54.74	146.60	101.24	247.84	5.00	242.84
PEMBROKE, T. L. Fowler....	138,138,835	6,929.20	.....	1877	250.58	250.58	376.82	26.06	27.00	420.88	31.16	70.50	.....	328.22	328.22	.....	328.22
PIERMONT, L. E. Risley...	115,116,700	7,491.09	300.00	1879	301.98	301.98	38.52	26.73	312.48	377.73	300.00	59.55	.....	18.18	68.18	.....	68.18
STRAFFORD, Alfred Tasker..	118,222,799	11,807.43	2,382.42	1879	2,382.42	316.75	178.42	59.41	322.61	560.44	.....	54.49	2,137.77	505.95	2,643.72	2,782.20	-138.48
SUTTON, Asa Page.....	163,120,562	11,019.47	543.00	1879	541.61	365.00	65.00	62.02	368.90	495.92	365.00	57.80	176.01	73.12	249.79	222.80	16.93
UNITY, Amos Perkins...	99,89,875	4,719.80	.....	1874	80.56	80.00	14.02	.18	.....	14.20	.....	5.00	.....	9.20	9.20	.....	9.20
WEARE, Hiram Buswell..	248,293,452	13,986.29	12.00	1878	1,615.25	1,415.25	25.28	21.43	1,605.10	1,651.81	1,306.38	345.43	.....	.....	.....	69.25	-69.25

TABLE II.

Compiled from the Annual Statements of Fire and Fire-Marine Insurance Companies of other States and Counties doing business in New Hampshire during the year 1879, showing paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, income, expenditures, and whole amount at risk for year ending December 31, 1879.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Paid-up Capital.	Total Assets.	Liabilities, including capital and re-insurance.	Surplus.	Income.	Expenditures.	Total Amount at risk.
Etna, Hartford, Conn.	\$3,000,000	\$7,078,224.49	\$4,742,258.52	\$2,335,965.97	\$2,561,572.99	\$2,511,413.03	\$272,519,159
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass. . .	89,104	270,749.10	42,541.41	104,522.39	48,890.47	46,947.86	316,838
British America, Toronto, Can.	500,000	1,343,908.54	1,152,288.62	191,619.92	888,181.34	785,184.57	85,526,872
Commercial Union, London.	1,250,000	1,653,390.97	881,087.95	772,303.02	1,293,115.65	1,118,923.31	161,955,597
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.	500,000	701,599.02	670,600.52	30,998.49	217,022.77	206,337.32	23,873,009
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	1,483,480.02	1,273,817.68	209,662.34	480,504.76	451,593.16	41,908,631
Compagnie de Reassurances, Paris	Foreign.	326,704.36	326,704.36	322,980.56	10,000.00	.....	41,420,258
Continental, New York, N. Y.	1,000,000	3,478,188.76	2,372,869.48	1,105,319.28	1,688,656.17	1,582,758.22	272,924,515
Dwelling House, Boston, Mass.	300,000	373,202.66	360,522.66	12,680.00	39,697.05	48,440.32	13,129,653
Elhot, Boston, Mass.	200,000	411,222.23	271,619.65	139,602.58	97,484.46	88,180.96	9,152,510
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I. . . .	200,000	352,628.37	271,979.84	80,658.53	126,562.05	107,469.71	10,783,232
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.	300,000	354,121.95	354,022.34	1,099.62	47,703.67	223,213.50	4,286,732
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	500,000	4,165,717.97	3,018,971.81	1,146,746.16	1,376,726.31	1,201,680.97	105,153,478
First National, Worcester, Mass.	200,000	285,306.49	274,569.41	10,837.08	117,081.63	140,621.89	7,398,780
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass.	Mutual.	236,704.89	117,994.30	112,710.59	77,394.27	75,945.46	14,635,822
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000	3,262,627.46	2,229,080.96	993,546.50	601,162.77	705,341.31	138,675,587
Germania Fire, New York, N. Y.	500,000	1,666,831.20	914,076.98	752,754.22	621,721.32	608,964.23	76,189,427
German American, New York, N. Y.	1,000,000	2,619,368.64	1,743,702.48	875,666.16	1,112,688.20	1,002,700.43	142,573,461
Girard Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000	1,161,633.65	603,771.63	557,862.02	312,436.67	292,334.05	41,321,771
Gloucester Fire, Gloucester, Mass.	100,000	151,854.16	137,094.31	14,759.85	49,327.44	62,971.45	2,625,368
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany	Foreign.	449,539.40	145,332.51	304,206.89	280,431.07	183,311.01	17,292,614
Hanover Fire, New York, N. Y.	500,000	1,650,700.57	964,755.36	685,945.21	648,924.48	673,969.09	84,867,440
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.	1,250,000	3,466,020.90	2,526,621.72	935,399.18	1,628,706.69	1,580,406.16	197,046,538
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection, Hartford, Conn. .	200,000	314,459.91	293,384.96	21,074.95	190,081.54	169,599.04	14,632,302
Holyoke Mutual Fire, Salem, Mass.	Mutual.	483,302.31	144,214.00	339,088.31	101,623.87	81,987.66	19,539,426
Home, New York, N. Y.	3,000,000	6,410,988.11	5,090,202.81	1,320,785.30	2,852,819.08	2,802,569.69	349,791,990

Howard, New York, N. Y.	500,000	746,404.95	629,589.19	116,815.76	236,271.33	256,169.52	25,377,594
Imperial Fire, London	Foreign.	928,900.00	261,764.00	667,136.00	455,887.00	426,271.00	30,943,827
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000,000	6,591,740.18	4,177,278.67	2,414,461.51	3,498,523.36	178,411.18	168,611,876
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.	200,000	662,137.13	437,686.76	224,450.37	268,226.25	309,068.33	17,614,789
La Caisse Generale, Paris, France.	Foreign.	546,153.72	972,088.77	974,064.95	431,539.81	402,411.80	30,055,990
La Confiance, Paris, France.	Foreign.	586,634.12	134,006.10	452,628.92	238,442.71	102,944.66	16,647,722
Lancashire, England.	Foreign.	878,891.05	510,313.57	368,585.48	750,438.34	759,624.37	73,656,049
Liverpool and L. & G., England.	Foreign.	4,376,961.45	2,569,915.31	1,807,046.14	2,792,127.78	2,604,794.44	371,387,814
London Assurance, England.	Foreign.	1,157,774.73	366,885.34	790,888.79	562,305.84	543,243.62	71,095,407
London and Lancashire, England.	Foreign.	715,003.10	368,063.73	406,139.37	425,142.33	212,437.61	56,944,008
Manhattan Fire, New York, N. Y.	250,000	729,428.98	539,802.67	138,626.31	625,178.82	743,037.99	47,209,214
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.	500,000	1,160,805.57	907,721.48	253,084.69	383,678.82	442,253.29	57,680,883
Merchants', Newark, N. J.	400,000	1,087,877.22	668,242.67	419,634.55	372,719.40	366,231.04	46,953,388
Merchants', Providence, R. I.	200,000	381,454.61	295,514.29	85,939.72	157,854.59	146,354.89	14,779,062
Meriden Fire, Meriden, Conn.	300,000	423,823.14	407,615.83	16,217.31	233,400.44	250,434.84	16,163,303
Metropole, Paris, France.	Foreign.	253,191.29	33,329.82	219,861.47	26,134.14	6,849.49	3,320,115
Merchants and Farmers', Worcester, Mass.	Mutual.	269,878.85	102,321.84	107,557.01	92,129.74	61,350.64	13,921,288
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.	600,000	1,140,057.64	775,753.29	364,304.35	314,201.40	296,235.19	29,041,168
Niagara Fire, New York, N. Y.	500,000	1,351,776.85	834,139.63	517,637.22	499,884.78	498,004.46	65,552,928
Northern, London, England.	Foreign.	754,846.00	256,209.00	498,537.00	438,535.00	423,164.00	39,248,949
North British, Great Britain.	Foreign.	1,864,598.31	855,080.62	1,009,517.69	1,228,494.69	1,044,066.11	150,675,172
Orient, Hartford, Conn.	500,000	809,020.21	662,721.31	146,298.90	266,441.08	290,346.19	24,764,441
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000	2,011,112.11	1,204,638.80	807,073.23	635,378.25	554,079.58	53,177,560
People's, Newark, N. J.	300,000	501,455.59	145,826.12	56,129.27	250,133.90	246,638.94	19,710,324
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	2,733,341.27	1,858,836.64	874,504.63	1,343,159.29	1,310,363.64	131,348,030
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000,000	2,532,669.82	2,011,553.03	521,116.79	2,267,759.91	2,565,613.10	160,498,814
Phoenix, London	Foreign.	451,742.85	42,560.24	409,182.41	45,812.96	24,176.37	8,652,247
Prescott, Boston, Mass.	200,000	402,362.78	313,437.79	88,924.99	145,417.33	151,421.77	14,081,177
Quincy Mutual Fire, Quincy, Mass.	Mutual.	386,631.25	194,040.09	191,691.16	105,296.72	90,193.21	25,533,558
Queen, Liverpool, England	Foreign.	1,635,627.29	662,520.96	972,696.33	1,005,900.70	845,993.29	113,097,336
Revere, Boston, Mass.	200,000	285,690.54	276,047.42	9,643.12	120,072.50	107,675.67	10,075,849
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.	200,000	437,265.03	317,192.53	122,072.50	232,029.35	204,383.07	21,187,542
Royal, Liverpool, England.	Foreign.	2,703,354.01	1,470,008.96	1,224,345.05	1,705,065.19	1,488,124.21	229,393,272
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, Scotland.	Foreign.	744,324.73	358,868.46	385,456.27	550,084.29	581,290.56	59,055,730
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.	300,000	752,928.30	531,596.50	229,731.80	274,992.10	229,379.99	17,728,985
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.	750,000	1,858,477.34	1,414,143.00	440,334.34	881,215.56	835,374.84	95,795,663
Star Fire, New York, N. Y.	300,000	585,510.44	403,918.98	121,591.42	259,734.93	275,549.15	33,130,708
St. Nicholas, New York, N. Y.	200,000	291,627.80	280,085.87	10,841.43	157,897.19	159,529.24	16,581,152
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, Mass.	100,000	180,588.60	124,677.54	55,911.06	33,776.27	36,623.11	3,313,319
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.	Foreign.	430,223.37	117,113.22	313,110.15	230,734.10	223,853.73	15,347,498
United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000	678,976.58	615,455.54	63,021.04	165,069.40	155,006.20	27,296,817
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.	200,000	778,364.70	667,678.80	110,625.90	518,322.79	499,366.78	100,231,128
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y.	300,000	831,121.24	709,618.87	121,502.37	551,140.41	543,519.89	69,065,004

TABLE III.

Itemized Assets of Fire-Insurance Companies of other States, December 31, 1879.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Value of Real Es- tate.	Mortgages.	United States Se- curities.	State and County Bonds, and other Securities.	Collateral Loans.	Cash in Office, and Deposited in Banks.	Premiums in course of collection.	Miscellaneous As- sets.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	\$295,000.00	\$86,435.40	\$403,625.00	\$4,106,093.44	\$4,080.00	\$723,603.24	\$388,767.61	\$619.80
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass.....	.....	.....	6,255.00	32,582.50	.....	6,823.96	40,448.84	.....
British America, Toronto, Can.....	112,790.69	24,040.27	524,625.00	342,936.40	.....	120,899.06	137,463.59	74,735.92
Commercial Union, London.....	.....	.....	1,280,075.00	.....	.....	193,800.09	176,069.88	.....
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.....	.....	228,450.79	121,350.00	201,493.62	94,000.00	25,161.18	28,260.43	2,283.00
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.....	.....	145,000.00	505,100.00	622,137.00	46,372.00	118,641.95	45,629.07	.....
Compagnie de Reassurances, Paris.....	.....	.....	309,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	4,704.36	3,000.00
Continental, New York, N. Y.....	.....	690,074.88	1,030,810.00	367,827.00	235,235.00	240,686.58	150,399.98	25,655.72
Dwelling-House, Boston, Mass.....	677,500.00	132,844.25	.....	233,684.00	.....	15,088.26	1,209.95	376.20
Ediot, Boston, Mass.....	.....	85,111.59	106,343.75	184,622.00	1,500.00	16,167.58	13,403.39	20,231.50
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.....	129,960.00	.....	51,918.75	129,450.00	.....	26,148.46	12,071.66	2,249.50
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.....	71,160.00	88,342.55	19,072.50	115,098.64	13,000.00	25,606.14	18,852.67	4,019.46
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.....	61,800.00	1,144,259.17	1,028,785.00	1,321,738.49	92,229.77	380,807.32	110,373.22	25,725.00
First National, Worcester, Mass.....	16,275.00	126,999.56	.....	79,790.00	32,275.00	13,648.72	13,838.60	2,539.61
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass.....	33,065.00	104,005.00	.....	36,000.00	19,092.00	7,174.65	4,018.86	25,904.12
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.....	581,200.00	1,896,106.38	165,739.50	190,618.00	213,050.00	170,086.79	40,413.12	5,293.67
Germania Fire, New York, N. Y.....	54,013.50	546,358.50	961,993.75	5,500.00	9,700.00	18,227.59	60,872.96	9,500.00
German American, New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	1,789,151.00	568,820.00	25,500.00	133,324.30	102,573.34	.....
Girard Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, Pa.....	363,800.00	369,907.15	156,761.25	193,256.25	11,000.00	68,824.61	28,208.60	3,846.79
Gloucester Fire, Gloucester, Mass.....	.....	37,460.30	10,400.00	84,919.25	.....	10,074.71	8,999.90	.....
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire, Germany.....	.....	635.00	395,715.00	.....	.....	24,624.02	28,510.76	154.62
Hanover Fire, New York, N. Y.....	2,725.95	165,923.53	1,154,007.50	180,089.50	17,300.00	63,910.35	59,570.81	4,559.00
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection, Hartford, Ct.....	630,175.60	807,986.98	277,492.00	1,137,265.35	.....	350,482.03	241,695.57	10,923.47
Holyoke Mutual Fire, Salem, Mass.....	40,000.00	78,313.37	46,920.00	141,625.00	.....	15,744.76	23,570.19	3,507.94
Home, New York, N. Y.....	54,125.91	1,911,155.29	3,184,125.00	408,940.00	.....	9,245.40	1,079.71	5,079.20
Howard, New York, N. Y.....	115,000.00	39,573.17	452,675.00	438,622.00	500.00	233,299.29	160,622.25	10,378.37
				101,675.00		9,262.07	18,324.12	3,395.59

Imperial Fire, London.....	100,000.00	1,454,665.52	645,910.00	34,269.00	28,010.00	50,711.00	.....
Insurance Co. of No. America, Philadelphia, Pa.	147,162.97	157,800.50	1,632,000.00	2,756,885.55	554,239.73	610,952.39	4,354.02
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.	44,337.61	.....	.....	182,292.25	31,500.00	41,715.52	3,903.00
La Caisse Generale, Paris.....	.....	.....	451,162.00	.....	196,000.00	65,481.20	4,178.87
La Confiance, Paris.....	.....	.....	532,510.00	.....	25,331.15	33,556.88	.....
Lancashire, England.....	.....	.....	807,018.75	.....	30,657.24	34,454.92	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe, England.....	540,500.00	1,360,544.42	1,722,400.00	94,050.00	297,223.15	302,799.00	39,731.56
London Assurance, England.....	2,250.00	.....	1,063,750.00	.....	.....	26,072.84	.....
London and Lancashire, England.....	.....	.....	682,130.00	.....	65,701.89	66,929.11	2,850.00
Mahattan Fire, New York, N. Y.....	20,881.96	153,722.29	332,300.00	27,200.00	23,093.94	96,818.91	25,933.55
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.	83,700.00	80,375.62	.....	401,549.00	300,601.00	83,201.34	37,628.82
Merchants', Newark, N. J.....	143,683.52	380,640.36	205,312.50	171,254.20	63,065.90	25,215.75	6,090.19
Merchants', Providence, R. I.....	.....	19,616.85	.....	231,482.00	96,680.47	18,314.71	339.98
Meriden Fire, West Meriden, Conn.	.....	406.00	200,361.25	147,192.50	16,127.61	37,926.14	4,333.14
Metropole, Paris.....	.....	4,700.00	.....	.....	13,283.74	25,906.55	.....
Merchants & Farmers' Mutual, Worcester, Mass.	50,000.00	334,740.02	53,000.00	78,655.00	37,379.35	3,833.82	1,500.68
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.	62,963.11	87,486.81	930,400.00	576,240.00	107,945.53	5,150.98	.....
Niagara Fire, New York, N. Y.....	23,500.00	.....	676,125.00	117,780.00	42,251.39	48,597.36	1,161.29
Northern, London.....	.....	.....	1,079,670.00	.....	28,010.00	50,711.00	.....
North British, Great Britain.....	.....	.....	26,750.00	513,856.67	182,128.76	137,092.27	1,850.61
Orient, Hartford, Conn.....	26,767.31	139,821.89	273,900.00	215,460.00	84,032.91	30,028.77	8,851.33
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.....	140,000.00	315,236.33	127,282.50	9,900.00	37,951.45	85,054.83	2,483.00
People's, Newark, N. J.....	156,259.86	130,109.09	184,625.00	1,590,012.16	33,889.16	31,931.78	7,242.75
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.....	135,000.00	152,245.00	851,174.00	477,221.84	376,957.97	143,294.34	80,046.83
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	315,000.00	216,570.41	412,500.00	.....	403,138.00	124,550.74	7,000.00
Phoenix, London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,636.59	17,600.06	.....
Prescott, Boston, Mass.....	11,000.00	.....	291,801.75	227,086.00	2,893.60	13,160.45	2,006.98
Quincy Mutual Fire, Quincy, Mass.....	17,500.00	57,590.00	.....	.....	35,666.43	9,598.85	6,098.30
Queen, Liverpool, England.....	299,737.31	54,566.11	1,189,412.50	125,586.25	116,860.24	24,733.81	4,283.33
Revere, Boston, Mass.....	10,000.00	221,114.43	42,000.00	21,000.00	12,014.51	17,696.12	927.55
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.....	3,482.99	.....	103,156.25	.....	88,303.05	159,080.37	8,428.05
Royal, Liverpool, England.....	.....	.....	2,318,411.25	.....	170,071.62	43,787.19	.....
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow.....	.....	.....	684,748.75	.....	15,788.79	112,936.42	.....
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.....	40,000.00	1,050.83	209,450.00	328,508.49	60,382.56	99,500.00	17,110.62
Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.....	171,400.00	331,006.51	122,000.00	963,328.08	14,217.21	25,242.46	2,764.50
Star Fire, New York, N. Y.....	45,500.00	156,611.83	311,537.50	6,187.50	23,900.00	13,588.94	4,554.80
St. Nicholas, New York, N. Y.....	7,300.00	57,872.96	191,480.00	9,292.00	486.21	13,588.94	500.00
Traders and Mechanics, Lowell, Mass.....	14,500.00	29,350.00	.....	60,300.00	15,400.00	2,029.35	.....
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	.....	.....	403,162.50	.....	18,806.86	35,687.01	.....
United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.....	50,150.19	376,472.80	103,283.75	94,445.00	18,210.03	82,54.04	727.77
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.....	34,288.22	322,111.28	190,762.50	1,000.00	58,812.75	105,978.25	.....
Westchester, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	47,500.00	159,197.62	521,392.50	.....	31,072.01	65,537.19	1,751.92

TABLE IV.

Showing the Business of Fire and Fire-Marine Insurance Companies of other States in the State of New Hampshire during the year 1879.

Name and Location of Company.	Amount at risk in this State, Dec. 31, 1879.	Amount of risks written in 1879.	Premiums received in 1879.	Losses paid in 1879.
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.....	\$3,000,000	\$3,163,343	\$36,626.34	\$19,587.04
Atlantic F. & M., Hartford, Conn.....	19,500	32,375	1,702.93	3,984.60
British America, Toronto, Can.....	200,000	122,325	2,253.12	483.77
Commercial Union, London, England..	2,000,000	1,408,416	14,019.36	11,448.87
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.....	250,000	102,469	1,240.87	2,236.42
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.....	341,773	271,467	2,862.80	4,976.89
Continental, New York, N. Y.....	1,200,000	970,679	9,842.42	6,378.37
Dwelling-House, Boston, Mass.....	221,040	56,650	479.58	.....
Eliot, Boston, Mass.....	37,933	27,663	371.63	.....
Equitable F. & M., Providence, R. I..	127,386	54,167	565.02	.....
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.....	336,779	336,779	4,495.54	2,439.28
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,000,000	728,850	11,129.42	14,948.23
First National, Worcester, Mass.....	225,000	150,255	2,638.44	2,373.20
Fitchburg M. Fire, Fitchburg, Mass.....	1,393,735	597,115	9,146.57	7,363.57
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,750,000	1,050,826	11,775.66	10,916.36
Germania Fire, New York, N. Y.....	450,000	298,212	3,907.66	3,401.38
German American, New York, N. Y.....	1,298,703	638,102	7,510.15	6,103.96
Girard Fire & Marine, Philadelphia, Pa.	339,958	87,600	1,330.00	5,484.28
Gloucester Fire, Gloucester, Mass.....	53,966	38,816	710.05	2,400.00
Hamburg-Magdeburg, Germany.....	60,266	58,000	678.40	167.63
Hanover Fire, New York, N. Y.....	550,000	441,892	5,409.60	4,400.46
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.....	3,500,000	2,054,610	19,845.48	21,734.17
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection.....	205,600	205,600	1,415.23	.....
Holyoke Mutual Fire, Salem, Mass.....	211,766	111,490	1,392.98	2,308.34
Home, New York, N. Y.....	3,200,000	2,123,326	25,203.79	18,580.65
Imperial Fire, London, England.....	250,000	207,464	2,764.00	1,009.00
Ins. Co. of N. America, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000,000	1,282,287	15,984.28	9,628.55
Ins. Co. of State of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.	130,575	65,925	753.74	.....
La Caisse Generale, Paris, France.....	154,549	123,416	2,044.00	6.25
La Confiance, Paris, France.....	17,850	17,850	360.66	.....
Lancashire, Manchester, England.....	1,000,000	654,372	11,354.30	10,907.90
Liverpool and L. & G., Liverpool, Eng.	1,500,000	1,459,652	17,524.90	14,773.16
London Assurance, London, England..	250,000	201,596	2,514.49	1,666.57
London and Lancashire, England.....	300,000	255,703	3,348.98	750.23
Manhattan Fire, New York, N. Y.....	252,628	282,203	3,828.46	4,024.66
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.	164,446	167,346	1,672.54	1,358.50
Merchants', Newark, N. J.....	336,250	159,025	1,592.02	1,014.25
Merchants', Providence, R. I.....	260,000	247,551	3,157.74	1,055.67
Meriden Fire, West Meriden, Conn....	250,000	168,200	2,519.32	2,694.50
Metropole, Paris, France.....	125,173	125,170	1,858.02	.....
Merchants & Farmers', Worcester, Ms.	300,000	208,775	2,709.55	399.50
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.....	529,210	300,836	4,053.53	7,127.40
Niagara Fire, New York, N. Y.....	250,000	200,875	2,455.16	1,163.45
Northern, London, England.....	250,000	207,464	2,764.00	1,009.00
North British, England.....	1,800,000	859,245	10,528.12	9,846.07
Orient, Hartford, Conn.....	520,000	464,853	5,046.98	4,136.60
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa....	1,150,000	671,519	9,578.50	8,258.28
People's, Newark, N. J.....	150,000	85,266	1,415.27	993.34
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.....	2,600,000	2,186,733	26,590.40	8,860.29
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1,272,522	526,500	6,368.17	5,523.99
Prescott, Boston, Mass.....	196,991	103,791	1,177.19	50.00
Quincy Mutual Fire, Quincy, Mass....	350,000	141,675	2,145.83	1,500.00
Amounts carried forward.....	\$40,333,599	\$26,506,299	\$322,443 19	\$249,676.63

TABLE IV., — *Continued.*

Name and Location of Company.	Amount at risk in this State, Dec. 31, 1879.	Amount of risks written in 1879.	Premiums received in 1879.	Losses paid in 1879.
Amounts brought forward.....	\$40,333,599	\$26,506,299	\$322,443.19	\$249,676.63
Queen, Liverpool, England.....	1,173,240	1,303,600	20,186.80	15,704.53
Revere, Boston, Mass.....	114,000	95,185	1,130.45	1,383.82
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y....	150,000	105,274	1,269.91	90.00
Royal, Liverpool, England.....	2,200,000	1,477,561	19,994.18	17,172.76
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, Scot....	325,000	311,912	4,201.87	4,959.90
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.....	97,025	110,368	1,623.81	3,035.88
Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.	3,250,000	1,770,842	23,107.52	15,084.14
Star Fire, New York, N. Y.....	46,260	46,260	667.62	200.00
St. Nicholas, New York, N. Y.....	75,000	111,618	1,229.78	.....
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, Mass.	135,752	102,027	1,383.67	9.63
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	130,630	130,630	2,977.85	1,779.59
United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa....	20,850	20,850	268.68	.....
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.....	600,000	478,800	4,287.65	2,592.91
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y..	900,000	634,170	6,170.46	3,255.37
Amounts.....	\$49,561,376	\$33,225,596	\$410,944.44	\$314,945.16

LIFE INSURANCE.

The following tables are compiled from the annual statements, to December 31, 1879, of the several life-insurance companies transacting business in New Hampshire, and filed in the office of the insurance commissioner:—

TABLE V.

Shows the capital stock ; total assets claimed ; amount of items ruled out ; total assets admitted ; reserve, and other liabilities, excluding capital ; surplus as regards policy-holders ; and total income and expenditures in the year 1879.

TABLE VI.

Shows the itemized assets of the life-insurance companies doing business in this State in 1879, as made up to the end of that year.

TABLE VII.

Shows the itemized disbursements of the life-insurance companies operating in this State in 1879, as reported to the end of that year.

TABLE VIII.

Relates to the New Hampshire business of the several life-insurance companies during the year 1879, showing the number of policies issued during the year, and the number and amount of policies in force in the State, also the amount of premiums collected and claims paid in the State during that year.

TABLE V.

Compiled from the Annual Statements of Life-Insurance Companies transacting business in New Hampshire during the year 1879, and made up to the end of that year.

Name of Company and Location.	Paid-up Capital.	Total Assets claimed by the Company.	Deduct Assets not admitted.	Total admitted Assets.	Reserve, and other Liabilities, excluding Capital.	Surplus as regards Policy-holders.	Total Income in 1879.	Total Expenditures in 1879.
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.....	\$750,000	\$25,592,363.69	\$4,257.72	\$25,538,105.97	\$22,028,216.60	\$3,501,665.07	\$4,318,301.93	\$3,580,316.11
Charter Oak M. Life, Hartford, Conn.....	Mutual.	8,243,732.42	21,890.57	8,221,841.85	8,116,647.63	105,194.22	809,425.75	1,322,658.18
Connecticut M. Life, Hartford, Conn.....	Mutual.	48,792,334.48	68,689.17	48,723,645.31	45,357,883.06	3,365,762.25	8,954,290.66	8,063,228.73
Continental General Life, Hartford.....	300,000	1,351,906.36	2,401.99	1,349,504.37	1,031,096.00	318,408.37	228,906.03	221,010.24
Continental Life, Hartford, Conn.....	100,000	2,797,323.28	251,442.16	2,545,881.12	2,525,625.00	20,256.12	466,380.47	756,342.69
Equitable Society, New York, N. Y.....	Mutual.	37,298,142.75	297,225.70	37,000,917.05	33,513,505.37	3,487,411.68	8,347,080.85	6,264,905.97
John Hancock M. Life, Boston, Mass.....	Mutual.	9,672,785.11	10,663.68	2,462,121.43	2,439,734.49	222,386.94	454,000.91	541,000.05
Manhattan Life, New York, N. Y.....	100,000	10,049,156.62	...	10,049,156.62	8,750,127.29	1,299,028.23	1,548,268.10	1,641,272.73
Massachusetts M. Life, Springfield.....	Mutual.	6,639,727.39	8,589.82	6,631,137.57	5,970,855.38	660,282.19	1,108,336.81	1,082,288.44
Mutual Life, New York, N. Y.....	Mutual.	88,281,058.75	68,358.07	88,212,700.68	82,393,075.64	5,819,625.04	17,630,093.42	16,038,654.16
Mutual Benefit Life, Newark, N. J.....	Mutual.	35,268,434.84	28,864.81	35,239,570.03	31,427,130.11	3,812,419.92	5,709,957.35	5,462,312.00
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.....	Mutual.	2,268,940.44	18,355.76	2,250,584.68	1,622,940.70	609,388.22	355,764.85	345,853.83
New England M. Life, Boston, Mass.....	Mutual.	15,131,240.65	22,199.23	15,131,240.45	13,252,078.59	1,879,162.06	2,419,163.51	2,343,434.69
New York Life, New York, N. Y.....	Mutual.	38,881,029.81	22,199.23	38,858,830.58	33,599,213.18	5,259,617.40	7,887,126.10	5,843,888.69
Penn. Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mutual.	7,031,318.84	19,770.64	7,011,548.15	5,905,215.37	1,106,332.78	1,413,590.39	1,080,708.61
Phoenix M. Life, Hartford, Conn.....	100,000	10,690,215.33	52,037.73	10,647,177.67	10,304,002.30	343,175.30	1,708,430.92	1,767,697.72
State M. Life, Worcester, Mass.....	Mutual.	2,533,756.61	400.00	2,533,356.61	2,059,723.68	473,632.63	399,370.99	251,895.63
Travelers' Life and A. Hartford, Conn.....	600,000	4,383,433.72	27,443.36	4,355,990.42	3,641,380.66	1,314,609.76	1,690,502.34	1,240,377.16
United States Life, New York, N. Y.....	250,000	4,983,226.81	29,888.16	4,953,338.65	4,462,905.75	500,432.90	914,312.60	827,299.22
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.....	Mutual.	6,884,798.26	12,490.76	6,872,307.50	6,632,019.53	240,287.97	1,366,931.47	1,923,732.16
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.....	100,000	217,653.75	1,642.53	215,411.22	111,598.00	103,813.22	33,967.34	23,853.68

TABLE VI.

Showing the Itemized Assets claimed by the Life-Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire in 1879, taken from Annual Statements made up to December 31 of that year and filed with the Insurance Commissioner.

Name of Company.	Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company.	Loans on Mortgages.	Loans on Collateral Security.	Loans to Policy-holders, secured by assignment of Policy.	Premium Notes held on policies in force.	Cost value of bonds and other securities.	Cash in office and deposited in banks.	Interest due and accrued on securities, notes, and value of stocks over cost.	Net uncollected and deferred premiums due.	Bills receivable, agents' balances, committed commissions, supplies, etc. (usually ruled out).
Aetna Life.....	\$644,901.77	\$9,779,581.56	\$408,806.91	\$76,679.70	2,970,882.21	8,044,910.62	2,535,927.07	917,708.87	\$75,326.91	\$4,257,772
Charter Oak.....	3,667,806.77	2,007,144.59	42,169.93	.....	1,822,770.20	164,857.50	38,100.70	350,614.56	31,657.00	21,890.57
Connecticut M.....	11,989,472.47	22,217,463.37	27,953.28	.....	4,109,717.91	8,184,676.14	1,415,332.63	1,635,250.43	39,839.68	68,689.17
Connecticut G.....	318,816.02	522,146.34	5,790.00	.....	117,845.46	326,473.57	55,639.63	25,258.56	16,938.81	2,401.99
Continental.....	474,873.05	618,043.89	136,485.36	750.00	693,693.16	133,534.72	95,356.69	384,188.39	28,986.42	251,442.16
Equitable.....	8,294,796.02	10,475,062.90	3,673,700.00	.....	.....	12,185,018.42	1,215,194.58	692,349.13	554,796.00	227,225.70
John Hancock.....	249,169.26	1,305,997.67	36,050.00	7,660.00	222,250.30	689,700.00	23,025.20	103,362.65	36,545.61	10,663.68
Manhattan.....	1,250,418.69	3,896,094.26	1,696,465.14	.....	1,588,497.88	1,296,814.97	37,810.74	216,183.65	126,871.19	.....
Massachusetts M.....	7,811,806.18	24,805,134.77	2,100,000.00	50,030.00	704,241.92	1,636,160.46	100,147.80	415,193.78	113,455.37	8,589.82
Mutual Life.....	2,094,135.25	8,706,233.84	.....	.....	4,398,843.89	18,526,880.38	2,363,337.28	1,787,798.81	727,744.26	68,368.07
Mutual B. L.....	234,422.83	623,636.96	123,000.00	13,942.46	22,958.00	1,028,500.00	70,885.46	92,316.59	172,744.26	28,864.81
National.....	1,295,900.00	2,149,869.68	108,200.00	5,500.00	1,382,569.45	8,682,428.08	138,811.41	996,752.33	170,090.35	201,119.33
New England M.....	4,974,573.68	15,313,278.95	850,000.00	.....	621,403.02	13,644,671.96	1,961,701.48	1,129,510.09	403,691.40	221,199.23
New York.....	554,990.00	2,442,594.55	159,126.36	106,853.00	670,158.51	2,413,901.70	275,067.39	299,746.69	89,109.91	19,770.69
Penn. Mutual.....	1,031,088.22	5,979,658.95	36,835.61	.....	2,150,440.48	704,703.00	520,590.81	184,131.24	39,729.29	52,037.73
Phoenix Mutual.....	594,000.00	152,200.00	50,000.00	.....	17,066.87	2,032,800.45	135,804.74	105,484.55	.....	40.00
State Mutual.....	941,536.38	2,015,522.91	1,500.00	1,700.00	.....	1,724,379.64	353,855.01	51,015.37	83,442.76	27,443.36
Travelers.....	167,138.04	1,923,874.52	400,000.00	.....	101,908.97	1,976,639.14	64,854.78	169,630.08	112,751.16	29,888.16
United States.....	2,268,828.52	2,361,228.02	.....	1,119.89	1,148,488.29	622,267.61	161,978.33	204,706.08	101,922.46	12,490.76
Union Mutual.....	.....	110,112.61	22,400.00	375.00	5,914.50	64,451.50	16,723.61	4,001.35	5,882.05	1,642.53
Vermont Life.....	13,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VII.

Itemized Disbursements of Life-Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire during the year 1879, as shown by Annual Statements filed with the Insurance Commissioner, made up to December 31 of that year.

Name of Company.	Cash paid for death-losses, additions, and endowments, including premium notes used for same.	Cash rendered for surrendered policies.	Premium in notes used in purchase of policies and voided by lapse.	Cash surrender value added to recom-verted additions applied to pay premiums.	Cash dividends paid to policy-holders, and dividends in payment of premiums.	Premium notes or loans used to pay dividends to policy-holders.	Cash paid stock-holders or dividends.	Cash paid to agents and the various officers for services and expenses.	Cash paid for taxes and license fees.	Cash paid for advertising, rents, and other miscellaneous expenses.
Atlas Life.....	\$2,132,618.00	\$25,575.38	\$60,979.44	\$279,597.68	\$220,166.60	\$192,901.28	\$75,000.00	\$293,449.56	\$115,603.21	\$84,424.89
Charter Oak.....	682,430.56	169,675.27	192,258.22	1,036,584.68	1,681,618.29	292,046.68	.....	113,519.42	60,726.17	363,988.50
Connecticut Mutual.....	3,745,265.54	210,386.27	259,484.35	.....	2,346.42	2,969.75	15,000.00	428,369.71	340,532.89	157,338.74
Connecticut General.....	116,213.40	29,875.42	3,859.48	58,905.77	1,281.86	2,561.29	.....	36,343.10	5,196.45	9,266.22
Continental.....	302,887.74	55,501.04	180,853.78	.....	1,410,399.36	16,169.98	7,000.00	102,062.19	8,145.88	33,443.14
Equitable.....	2,576,286.50	1,002,185.33	.....	33,040.23	43,863.87	15,730.95	40,000.00	727,585.12	81,666.98	460,182.73
John Hancock M.....	295,195.49	12,764.46	17,795.99	.....	234,825.81	16,005.82	.....	81,882.90	7,096.33	33,250.81
Mahattan.....	817,681.37	94,508.91	90,854.75	46,423.99	90,052.19	71,807.28	.....	167,605.82	8,639.82	171,425.30
Massachusetts Mut'l.....	553,923.46	20,279.86	58,981.36	.....	3,427,479.00	.....	.....	128,073.53	11,127.93	101,618.84
Mutual Life.....	6,019,070.67	4,568,995.81	187,227.88	241,535.21	1,335,177.75	82,095.46	.....	1,057,373.39	350,324.26	615,401.63
Mutual B. L.....	2,631,592.89	366,327.95	366,327.95	.....	53,627.95	1,694.89	1,435.58	389,896.20	56,482.55	172,006.16
National.....	1,041,565.86	32,848.46	1,216.31	.....	410,006.80	86,834.05	.....	34,338.70	5,514.21	11,317.87
New England Mutual.....	1,263,847.00	229,785.22	38,140.21	.....	1,514,551.33	10,788.51	.....	164,365.40	14,413.07	130,022.94
New York.....	2,779,849.96	494,255.65	22,024.96	.....	1,714,942.16	62,877.07	.....	691,420.71	88,752.17	272,255.40
Penn Mutual.....	448,691.79	139,393.22	42,627.03	78,911.55	.....	292,773.59	6,000.00	126,052.81	24,281.61	64,842.92
Phoenix Mutual.....	685,228.10	236,261.30	198,539.33	.....	79,430.43	.....	.....	149,828.46	60,123.76	150,031.63
State Mutual.....	114,004.52	14,915.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,398.33	1,236.97	2,000.00
Travelers' L. & A.....	535,575.02	34,594.98	40,580.46	.....	39,801.58	.....	72,000.00	475,586.90	17,384.29	105,285.97
United States.....	287,135.77	216,970.76	40,580.46	.....	1,889.40	.....	28,927.50	136,758.83	7,592.93	69,364.39
Union Mutual.....	767,135.61	110,962.83	124,152.99	175,906.03	1,889.40	23,992.85	.....	298,135.49	8,824.02	94,673.52
Vermont Life.....	2,400.00	.....	453.19	20.21	2,613.10	.....	6,000.00	9,266.56	371.11	2,790.51

TABLE VIII.

Compiled from Annual Statements of Life-Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire, made up to December 31, 1879, and filed with the Insurance Commissioner, showing the number and amount of policies of the several companies in New Hampshire at that date, also the business transactions of the year 1879.

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, YEAR 1879.									
Name of Company.	No. and amount of policies in force in this state, December 31, 1879.		No. of policies.	No. and amount of new policies issued in this state during 1879.			Premiums received.		
	No. of policies.	Amount of pol- icies.		Amount of pol- icies.	Cash.	Notes.	Total cash and notes.	Losses incurred, and annuities falling due.	Amount of losses, annuities, and endowments paid in 1879.
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.	960	\$792,763	33	\$34,308	\$24,754.44	\$5,877.31	\$30,631.75	\$38,157.00	\$47,889.22
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.	620	388,836	14	6,805	3,763.69	.....	3,763.69	15,453.00	15,579.00
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	565	1,324,542	41	38,005	32,417.19	85.00	32,502.19	29,604.00	30,404.00
Connecticut General, Hartford, Conn.	35	36,942	1	1,200	1,197.05	.....	1,197.05	.....	.....
Continental Life, Hartford, Conn.	161	182,600	23	20,600	6,272.77	.....	6,272.77	19,484.58	19,884.58
Equitable Society, New York, N. Y.	279	802,770	67	135,115	17,466.26	.....	17,466.26	20,000.00	17,000.00
John Hancock Mutual, Boston, Mass.	65	78,598	5	4,089	327.36	96.00	423.36	2,557.00	2,557.00
Manhattan Life, New York, N. Y.	108	167,519	2	1,685	3,280.38	49.72	3,330.10	.....	.....
Massachusetts Mutual Life, Springfield, Mass.	1,301	1,836,151	55	82,719	42,387.55	10,364.49	52,752.04	33,155.00	43,186.00
Mutual Life, New York, N. Y.	506	1,093,200	47	129,195	26,826.14	.....	26,826.14	68,703.96	58,203.96
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.	210	374,799	7	26,790	12,160.87	.....	12,160.87	1,500.00	7,220.00
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.	88	139,750	1	1,000	2,678.57	104.11	2,782.68	1,000.00	1,000.00
New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.	293	521,240	3	4,500	8,040.27	1,310.00	9,350.27	26,000.00	26,000.00
New York Life, New York, N. Y.	114	260,830	31	124,200	1,134.43	.....	1,134.43	3,132.00	3,370.00
Phoenix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.	626	739,535	85	77,918	29,733.02	796.00	30,529.02	1,000.00	1,000.00
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.	22	41,000	.....	.....	985.78	.....	985.78	2,000.00	2,000.00
Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.	581	956,922	485	831,684	9,486.69	.....	9,486.69	1,528.51	3,528.51
United States Life, New York, N. Y.	63	50,055	10	12,465	989.35	.....	989.35	2,000.00	2,000.00
Union Mutual Life, Augusta, Me.	413	408,320	25	26,294	8,360.65	1,710.00	10,079.65	25,600.00	24,636.00
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.	31	45,500	7	9,506	1,704.31	.....	1,704.31	.....	.....
Totals.	7,041	\$10,241,872	945	\$1,588,082	\$233,975.77	\$20,392.63	\$254,368.40	\$310,875.05	\$288,658.27

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THEIR AGENTS.

The following comprises all the fire and life insurance companies of other States licensed April 1, 1879, to do business in this State, together with the names of all the agents licensed to do business for each company.

[“If any person shall solicit or receive any risk or application for insurance, or receive money or value therefor, for any insurance company *or agent*, without license from the commissioner, he shall be punished for each offense by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the prosecutor.” See chapter 1, section 4, laws of June session, 1870.]

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ÆTNA, HARTFORD, CONN. — Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Charles A. Tufts, Dover; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; George Tilden, Keene; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Jesse E. Dewey, Lebanon; James J. Barrett, Littleton; A. A. Woolson, Lisbon; L. B. Clough, Manchester; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; R. C. Osgood, Newport; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; John Sise, Portsmouth; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; Charles F. Parker, Wolfeborough; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Charles C. Kimball, Charlestown; George A. Emerson, Bristol; George C. Currier, Derry Depot; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Timothy Murray, Newmarket; Perkins Bros., Tilton; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Alfred R. Evans, Gorham; Pitman & Osgood, North Conway; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; J. H. Wilkinson, South Newmarket.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE, PROVINCETOWN, MASS. — James P. Bartlett, Portsmouth.

BRITISH AMERICA, TORONTO, CANADA. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; Charles A. Tufts, Dover; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; Winch & Copp, Nashua.

COMMERCIAL UNION, LONDON, ENGLAND. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; F. W. de Roche-mont & Son, Portsmouth; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; J. Fleeman, Wilton; Frank Freeman, Dover; N. Butler & Co., Fisherville; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Aldrich & Co., Keene; John B. Pike, Lebanon; Elbridge J. Copp, Nashua; James Bullard, Claremont; W. H. Belknap, Exeter; E. P. Richardson, Manchester.

COMMONWEALTH, BOSTON, MASS. — Lyman Jackman & Co., Concord; E. J. Copp, Nashua; J. E. Wilson, Manchester; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth; F. H. Rollins, Plymouth.

CONNECTICUT FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN. — Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; M. D. Taylor, Nashua; W. G. Everett, Manchester; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; F. W. de Roche-mont & Son, Portsmouth; D. M. White, Peterborough; True E. Prescott, Laconia; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

CONTINENTAL, NEW YORK CITY. — W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; H. H. Holt, Lyme; G. A. French, Manchester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; A. F. Howard, Portsmouth; D. M. White, Peterborough; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; George A. Emerson, Bristol; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; White & Pierce, East Jaffrey; Jesse E. Dewey, Lebanon; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont; John S. Rollins, Plymouth.

DWELLING-HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS. — L. Jackman & Co., Concord; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; Caleb Richardson, Nashua; F. D. Somes, Laconia.

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. — George A. French, Manchester.

ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS. — Henry Y. Hayes, Dover.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS. — John G. Lane, Manchester; Caleb Richardson, Nashua; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth.

FIRE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; L. Jackman & Co., Concord; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; Dexter Chase, Lancaster; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; E. W. Farr, Littleton; John C. French, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; George F. Starkweather, Keene; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; W. C. Fox, Wolfeborough; Perkins Bros., Tilton; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; C. O. Eastman, Claremont.

FIRST NATIONAL FIRE, WORCESTER, MASS. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; A. F. Howard, Portsmouth; H. H. Holt, Lyme; J. G. Kimball, Nashua.

FITCHBURG MUTUAL FIRE, FITCHBURG, MASS. — J. G. Joslin, Keene; Charles Richardson, Amherst; Kidder & Whitney, Milford; E. M. Forbes, Winchester; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; C. H. Obear, New Ipswich; C. B. Perry, Fitzwilliam; E. J. Durant, Lebanon; Levi Stearns, Townsend, Mass.; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; H. B. Stiles, Brookline; D. M. White, Peterborough; White & Pierce, East Jaffrey; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont; R. C. Osgood, Newport; J. W. Coolidge, Hancock; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; C. A. Field, Hanover.

FRANKLIN FIRE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — C. A. Field, Hanover; G. A. French, Manchester; Frank Freeman, Dover; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; John Sise, Portsmouth; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; William J. Wheeler, South Paris, Me.

GERMANIA FIRE, NEW YORK CITY. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; G. W. Benn, Dover; John G. Lane, Manchester; E. J. Copp, Nashua; A. S. Parsley, Rochester; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; Dexter Chase, Lancaster; Pierce & Holman, Hillsborough Bridge.

GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK CITY. — John C. French, Manchester; J. H. Thurber, Nashua; E. B. Huse, Enfield; C. W. Tibbetts, Farmington; A. S. Parsley, Rochester; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; G. B. Prescott, Dover; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; B. F. Haley, Newmarket; F. G. Clark, Peterborough.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — C. M. Edgerly, Manchester.

HANOVER FIRE, NEW YORK CITY. — Aldrich & Co., Keene; C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth; George A. French, Manchester; S. C. Clark, Lake Village; Frank Freeman, Dover; S. W. Rollins, Meredith Village; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; E. J. Copp, Nashua; Pierce & Holman, Hillsborough Bridge; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION, HARTFORD, CONN. — James S. Blenkinsop, 10 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.

HARTFORD FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN. — George A. French, Manchester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; John Sise, Portsmouth; George Tilden, Keene; C. F. Parker, Wolfeborough; C. A. Field, Hanover; D. H. Wendell, Dover; G. C. Gordon, Salem; N. M. Swasey, North Haverhill; E. B. Huse, Enfield; W. H. Stickney, Epping; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; S. C. Clark, Lake Village; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; R. C. Osgood, Newport; G. W. Wiggins, Exeter; Moody & Howe, Brattleborough, Vt.; Walter A. Shaw, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; A. S. Parsley, Rochester; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Knapp & Moses, Great Falls; Timothy Murray, Newmarket; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; Perkins Brothers, Tilton; Hunt & Hamilton, Athol, Mass.; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; F. J. Barber, Hinsdale; E. M. Forbes, Winchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont; James H. Wilkinson, South Newmarket.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE, HAMBURG, GERMANY. — Gustavus M. Sanborn, Manchester; L. Jackman & Co., Concord.

HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE, SALEM, MASS. — W. G. Everett, Manchester; J. B. Marston, Concord; J. F. Smith, Salem; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; M. D. Taylor, Nashua; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont.

HOME, NEW YORK CITY. — A. R. Emerson, Alstead; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; George Olcott, Charlestown; L. H. Eastman, Conway; D. H. Wendell, Dover; C. H. Burns, Wilton; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; S. D. Downs, Francetown; C. A. Field, Hanover; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; E. J. Durant, Lebanon; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; G. A. French, Manchester; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; R. C. Osgood, Newport; John Sise, Portsmouth; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; A. P. Davis, Warner; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Aldrich & Co., Keene; A. A. Woolson, Lisbon; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; Perkins Brothers, Tilton; S. H. Legro, Lancaster; Timothy Murray, Newmarket; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont.

HOWARD, NEW YORK CITY. — John H. Ballard, Concord.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — J. W. Currier, Alton; D. H. Wendell, Dover; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; G. A. French, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Aldrich & Co., Keene; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Edward J. Durant, Lebanon; Frank H. Rollins, Plymouth; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; Alfred R. Evans, Gorham.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. — H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; L. Jackman & Co., Concord; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; G. F. Starkweather, Keene.

IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, ENGLAND. — J. G. Lane, Manchester; Chase & Day, Lancaster; D. M. White, Peterborough; G. W. Benn, Dover; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; G. C. Gordon, Salem; C. A. Field, Hanover; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; S. & S. C. Eastman, Concord; William A. Berry, Bristol.

LANCASHIRE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. — J. H. Thurber, Nashua; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; G. B. Prescott, Dover; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Charles O. Eastman, Claremont; John G. Lane, Manchester; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth.

LA CAISSE GENERALE, PARIS, FRANCE. — L. Jackman & Co., Concord; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; Ward P. Whitcher, Lisbon; J. S. Foot, Manchester; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth.

LA CONFIANCE, PARIS, FRANCE. — George A. French, Manchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE. — Frank Freeman, Dover; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; R. C. Osgood, Newport; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; Charles F. Parker, Wolfeborough; Aldrich & Co., Keene; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; Edward P. Storrs, Hanover; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; George B. Prescott, Dover; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; John Sise, Portsmouth; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; E. D. Sabine, Windsor, Vt.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. — L. B. Clough, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

MANUFACTURERS' FIRE AND MARINE, BOSTON, MASS. — Henry Y. Hayes, Dover.

MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK CITY. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; George F. Starkweather, Keene; Winch & Copp, Nashua; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook.

METROPOLE, PARIS, FRANCE. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; F. H. Butler, East Jaffrey; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; Frank Freeman, Dover; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; C. A. Field, Hanover; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; George A. French, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; John Sise, Portsmouth.

MERCHANTS', NEWARK, N. J. — L. Jackman & Co., Concord; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; Winch & Copp, Nashua; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester.

MERCHANTS', PROVIDENCE, R. I. — E. P. Richardson, Manchester; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; C. A. Tufts, Dover; N. Butler & Co., Fisherville; John H. Ballard, Concord.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' MUTUAL, WORCESTER, MASS. — C. A. Field, Hanover; Orren Fol-

som, Gilmanton; H. H. Holt, Lyme; J. B. Marston, Concord; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont.

MERIDEN FIRE, MERIDEN, CONN. — L. B. Clough, Manchester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; White & Pierce, Peterborough and East Jaffrey; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

NATIONAL FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN. — D. H. Wendell, Dover; J. C. French, Manchester; Robert C. Osgood, Newport; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; George Tilden, Keene; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth.

NIAGARA FIRE, NEW YORK CITY. — J. G. Kimball, Nashua; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; Aldrich & Co., Keene; G. M. Sanborn, Manchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, GREAT BRITAIN. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; Frank Freeman, Dover; Robert C. Osgood, Newport; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; George F. Starkweather, Keene; E. B. Huse, Enfield; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; C. Richardson, Nashua; G. W. Wiggin, Exeter; George S. Wilder, Hinsdale; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Perkins Brothers, Tilton; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; Charles A. Hazlett, Portsmouth.

NORTHERN, LONDON, ENGLAND. — J. G. Lane, Manchester; Chase & Day, Lancaster; D. M. White, Peterborough; G. W. Benn, Dover; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; George C. Gordon, Salem; C. A. Field, Hanover; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; S. & S. C. Eastman, Concord; W. A. Berry, Bristol.

ORIENT, HARTFORD, CONN. — G. A. French, Manchester; George Tilden, Keene; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; H. F. Gerrish, Dover; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; C. O. Eastman, Claremont; True E. Prescott, Laconia.

PHENIX, BROOKLYN, N. Y. — John C. French, Manchester; George Tilden, Keene; J. G. Lane, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; John Sise, Portsmouth; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont.

PHENIX, HARTFORD, CONN. — John W. Currier, Alton; D. H. Wendell, Dover; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; H. H. Holt, Lyme; N. M. Swasey, North Haverhill; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; William Yeaton, Pittsfield; E. M. Forbes, Winchester; A. P. Davis, Warner; J. Fleeman, Wilton; Knapp & Moses, Great Falls; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; J. E. Dewey, Lebanon; L. B. Clough, Manchester; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; F. H. Rollins, Plymouth; Frank J. Barber, Hinsdale; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; D. R. Hall, Croydon Flat; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Farwell & Bailey, Claremont; Perkins & Co., New Hampton; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — John Sise, Portsmouth; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; Frank Freeman, Dover; E. D. Sabine, Windsor, Vt.; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Pitman & Osgood, North Conway; J. E. Dewey, Lebanon; G. A. Litchfield, Keene.

PHENIX ASSURANCE, LONDON. — Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Charles A. Tufts, Dover; William G. Everett, Manchester; John C. Kimball, Nashua; Clinton S. Averill, Milford.

PEOPLE'S, NEWARK, N. J. — L. Jackman & Co., Concord; J. E. Wilson, Manchester.

PRESCOTT, BOSTON, MASS. — L. Jackman & Co., Concord; J. C. French, Manchester.

QUEEN, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; C. A. Tufts, Dover; John C. French, Manchester; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; George A. Emerson, Bristol.

QUINCY MUTUAL, QUINCY, MASS. — J. G. Kimball, Nashua; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Perley Dodge, Amherst; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; C. A. Field, Hanover; John B. Pike, Lebanon; C. B. Perry, Fitzwilliam; W. P. Burton, Lebanon; E. M. Heard, Sandwich; B. M. Morrill, Claremont; Jeremiah Jones, Alton; S. K. Mason, Bristol; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

1880.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.

1880.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire.

In accordance with the requirements of the statute, we have the honor to submit through our chairman the thirty-sixth annual report of the board of railroad commissioners, for the year ending March 31, 1880.

MILEAGE AND CONSTRUCTION.

During the year no new roads have been commenced, but the Profile and Franconia Notch, and the Whitefield and Jefferson lines, that were in process of construction at the date of last report, have been completed, and are meeting with all the success that their projectors anticipated.

The Manchester and Keene road has remained during the year in substantially the same unfinished condition that it was at last report, and the people along the line have thus far failed to realize any return for the capital invested in its construction.

As these roads were reported last year, there is no change in the mileage of the roads in the State to be noted at this time.

RAILROADS IN A PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

During the year the business prospects of our railroads have materially improved, in the same proportion as all business has enjoyed increased prosperity. This is but the natural outgrowth of an increased activity in labor and capital, for railroads are not directly producers, but are dependent upon the productions of the whole country for a

prosperous condition, and in accordance with the universal law of demand and supply is their welfare increased or diminished.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the recent season of great financial depression has passed away, and that it never may return. Be that as it may, the experience of our railroad managers during the past five years in meeting the financial crisis, forcing the closest economy everywhere in order to meet the obligation to the corporations to which they were responsible, may prove valuable in the future management in developing local and foreign business relations with the public, and as a precedent in showing what constitutes a *minimum* of operating expenses.

For several years past the railway system of the whole country has been operated in a manner that has attracted widespread attention, and has created a demand, not only from persons interested financially, but from the public at large, for some decided reform. New Hampshire has not been blind in this matter, as the legislatures in the past well understand, for petitions have been presented and referred, committees, standing and special, have been appointed to hear complaints and suggestions, who have patiently attended to their duty, and bills have been introduced into both branches of the general court, intending from the principles evolved to effect a radical change in the laws now in force in the State that govern and regulate the traffic and transportation by railroads.

Thus far nothing has been effected ; and it is doubtful if the crude ideas that have been set forth and discussed, even when divested of partisan zeal and personal prejudice, would not have resulted in more harm than good, and involved the public and the railways in more rather than less difficulties, thus complicating instead of harmonizing the interests of the people and the roads.

The problem of railway management is in itself a peculiar one, and on a scale so much larger than the business operations of the people generally, that it cannot in all respects be governed by the rules that are adapted to the business transactions of a large portion of the public. Therefore it is but natural that conflicting ideas should prevail as to the rights of the people on the one side, and of the railroads on the other; yet the principles involved and the privileges to be enjoyed are of the same simple character as underlie all questions affecting public improvement.

In other States the spirit of investigation has prevailed, and committees have spent even more time in listening to the complaints from the public than has been done in New Hampshire, and the questions that have been discussed demonstrate that the feeling of distrust in regard to large corporations is well-nigh universal. So far as we can learn, nothing in the way of permanent reform has yet been effected through these investigations; but in many instances it has been apparent that the people cannot all run a railroad, nor do the managers of roads always take that interest in the affairs of their lines that first-class business men are wont to do in a private vocation, when a large amount of capital is invested.

Too often too much is expected of one man; for it is simply an impossibility for one man to do everything, and while he may be doing an important work in connection with one department of his line, some other interest will correspondingly suffer. Thus the people of one section consider themselves neglected, and, finding it a difficult matter to obtain a conference with the one having the authority to make even trifling changes or explanations, are at once seized with the determination to oppose the road in their section in every conceivable way. As railroads are dependent upon public patronage for their support and the income upon the investment, they cannot afford to have these local annoyances, for the local traffic of a road is its bone and

sinew, and every considerable line should have its local manager,—a thorough-going business man,—who should make it his sole business to build up the local interests of his line.

A man thoroughly conversant with railroad management oftentimes knows better what will best accommodate a special locality than the people themselves; and if he cannot fulfill all the requirements that are demanded, he can at least explain why it is impracticable. There are but few who are so utterly selfish as to desire a road operated for their special benefit; and when it is fully demonstrated that they are being served as well as those of other localities, and as well as the line can afford, the people generally will be perfectly satisfied. If one who is duly qualified, and empowered to meet the people, and discuss their real or fancied grievances, will go among them, showing himself willing to advance any business whose development will add to the traffic of his road, and showing that however small the work may be it is of interest to the road that it should be made larger, we should hear less of extortion and discrimination, and the harmony that would exist would soon develop a local business that would many times repay the expense.

In the early history of railroads in this State but little was expected beyond a local traffic and a market; but with the present vast system of interstate communication and the great increase of agricultural products in the Western States, many roads that at the time they were constructed scarcely expected more than a good local business now find themselves in competition with other lines for the transportation of the necessary articles to feed New England, and also of that surplus which in no inconsiderable degree supplies the demand of foreign countries.

NECESSITY OF INVESTIGATION.

It is well that there is a desire to investigate as to the truth or falsity of charges against corporations and individ-

uals, for in no other way can their positions be fully understood ; and, while suggestions on the part of this board may not be deemed of much weight, it seems hardly probable that any solution can be had of a question of such widespread importance to all classes of people, except by associated effort on the part of all the roads to accomplish what would be impossible for any one road or line of roads to do alone. Combination of railway management, working harmoniously, like similar associated effort of capital and labor in other business relations, can accomplish a work peculiarly their own, if undertaken with a will. Unfortunately for the immediate success of a work of this kind, the financial character of different roads varies so much that it is very difficult to work in harmony. It is of course impossible for a road, fully realizing all its present and future obligations to its stockholders and the public, to compete with the management of a bankrupt line that long since ceased to have any financial obligations to anybody. It would be far better for all concerned if bankrupt corporations, like individuals, were brought down to a dividend-paying basis, for the capital that was left would have a true value, and the operators of the property in which it was invested would be held strictly accountable for the manner in which they performed their duty. Then all competing lines would have a common object in view, and to earn a fair income over and above operating expenses would be a duty the public could not deny, nor the true business man fail to appreciate.

A few years since this problem of transportation was a small matter compared with its present gigantic proportions ; but, large as it is now, it does not require more than ordinary business perception to foresee, that, with the increase of mileage into a hitherto undeveloped but well known to be a wonderfully fertile section, the facilities of the present will be utterly inadequate to transport the increased products of the great West, without a delay that

will be unsatisfactory to the producer. The capacity of our roads should therefore be increased rather than diminished. Available space should be kept for the easy handling of trains, and terminal facilities should be improved so as to avoid delay in the transshipment of freight in bulk or in parcel.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Within the past few years a great deal has been done by almost all the lines of railroad having a terminus at tide-water, to develop their facilities to handle freight in an economical manner and transship without delay all the foreign traffic from over their roads.

Large amounts of capital have been invested in improved methods of transfer, and in land and the necessary machinery and buildings to prevent any extraordinary accumulation of cars at any given point, and to prevent cars from being detained in the vicinity of shipping-points when needed for moving freight along the line. In Boston almost every available property is in some way controlled by the corporation or by individuals in the interest of some one of the great transportation lines from the West, and it is a well-known fact that during the past winter the terminal facilities of Boston were inadequate to take care of the vast amount of foreign freights that were consigned to that port for transshipment. The daily reports of the exportation of grain showed that a good many cargoes during the past winter were sent to Portland and New London to be transported on ships that would have loaded in Boston had an opportunity been open.

The great increase in the value of property when developed for such purposes should awaken the people and the railroad corporations of this State to the fact that we have one of the best and safest harbors in New England, that might, at comparatively small cost in proportion to the expense of filling acres of flats and tide-water basins, as is necessary in Boston in order to increase the facilities at

that point, be made a shipping-point to take the surplus, if not be made a competing port for foreign freight.

It is well known that a large amount of local or domestic freight, such as coal, cement, etc., is now delivered at Portsmouth by vessels that return in ballast, because no available return freight is offered, while a great deal of rough and dressed granite is every year sent to about the same points as these vessels go for freight; and it is possible that these heavy freights might be delivered in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, by these vessels at less cost than in any other route, beside securing for the roads in New Hampshire the full amount paid for railroad transportation, instead of dividing with other roads.

It is a matter of fact that granite is a staple article in this State, and that it has the reputation of being of the best quality in color and power to resist the action of the elements anywhere to be found. But, unfortunately for the prospect of its becoming a source of wealth to the State, the best quarries are situated so far inland that the freight becomes a serious element in the practical development of its worth.

If our corporations and capitalists would unite in developing new and cheaper routes and rates of transportation, the labor and capital necessary to successfully work our quarries would materially advance the property valuation of the State. It is true it is very heavy freight, but railroad corporations have but little to do with the handling of it, except to furnish rolling stock and motive power, while it is generally sent in full car-loads — the unit of a full train — and therefore may be considered as desirable freight for any line.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

At the session of the legislature in 1879, the matter of discrimination in rates of freight was brought to its attention by means of certain parties who made complaint

thereof, and appeared before a committee of the house, alleging that unjust and unfair deductions were made from rates to large shippers, and that certain roads had even gone so far as to dictate as to the disposal of freight after delivery. It appeared in evidence that such had been the case; and in view of this it seems to be proper to inquire what the remedy may be to prevent injustice or unfairness, and how it may be applied. A legislative enactment, fixing a legal unit of one, ten, or any number of cars likely to be employed by any one shipper, and when the price of such a unit was established, then all shippers of one car-load or ten car-loads would fare alike, and rates to suit this or that individual or corporation or against them would no longer be a subject of complaint. Perhaps it is proper that the principle which recognizes a difference between wholesale and retail prices of any kind of goods may apply to shippers of large or small amounts of any particular class of freights; but if so, there should be a legal ground for the action of the roads, and caprice or favoritism, or any attempt to interfere with the disposition of freight after it has been transported, would be illegal, and consequently the remedy would be within the reach of any aggrieved party.

As bearing upon this point, that one of the more important considerations upon which discriminations are based is *the establishment of lower rates for the carriage of commodities in large than in small quantities*, we quote the following from the government report upon the United States internal commerce: —

“The economies of transportation indicate that differences in rates based upon this consideration are justifiable, and yet experience proves the importance of setting a limit to the discretion which may be exercised by railroad corporations in this regard. A single car-load has been suggested as the unit for the charges for the carriage of commodities of one kind. Evidently, unless some limit is set to the discretionary power exercised by railroad companies, the most unjust discriminations may be practiced as against small shippers, under the

pretext that the quantity of any particular commodity transported affects the cost of such service."

Another perennial source of complaint is the wide disparity between local and through freight rates, always in favor of the distant producer and dealer, and against him who lives within the State. It is of this that we hear so much, and so important has it become that Congress has been importuned to enact laws regulating interstate transportation and the foreign shipment of Western products. From the discussions so far published it seems certain that no one has yet demonstrated a feasible plan; but the fact has been evolved that it is a problem, the solution of which very few agree upon. Prominent railroad men and accountants have presented facts and theories, founded upon observation and statistics, but their only effect, thus far, seems to have been to controvert each other, without in any way throwing much light upon the intricate question. It is a question whether the local traffic of a line shall pay so much more than the through traffic that it practically furnishes an avenue by which the Western farmer and mechanic can send his products to New England to compete with a man living upon the line who pays as much to get his agricultural products to a market as does the man a thousand miles away; whether it is a good policy for railroads to discriminate in favor of the farmer living more than a thousand miles away, and who only uses the line for a means of transportation because he can get better rates than on some other of the competing lines, instead of encouraging the local patrons of the road by giving them rates at least as low as are made for his Western competitor.

Mr. Adams says the whole trouble arises from unregulated competition, and the whole matter will regulate itself on the principle of "the survival of the fittest." This may be very well in theory, but, in carrying out the matter practically, who would care to be one of those that did not survive? Now, while Mr. Adams states before the house

committee on commerce his personal opinion to this effect, and says: "All that can be done is to let the railroads alone," he recommends that they should be allowed to federate — pool, and come to a responsible head, which can be stricken off if necessary for the good of the country. It is probable that federation, or pooling, would result in much good, but it would seem more like good management that this responsibility should be provided for and made one of the fundamental principles, instead of allowing it to be the foot-ball of the railroads on the one side, and the speculator on the other: because in order to facilitate and improve any business it must rest upon a foundation of justice and equality, which shall not be made and unmade at the caprice of this or that road: for otherwise both the roads and the people lose all confidence, and the last state is worse than the first. In federation, all trunk lines placing the money received for freights in one pool, each line takes out *pro rata*, and it matters not which does the larger amount of work, it receives only the same. Thus in practice pooling may prove a hardship for one line, while another may have light work and good pay. While the whole freight might be thrown on one line, or the passenger list of one line might be double that of its rival, yet each would receive the same for an equal number of miles of road. It is easy to foresee that such an arrangement would last but a short time, unless controlled by law; and if controlled by law, there would be nothing like justice unless in some way each and every road was made to do its share of the work, and thus bear its proportionate burden of operating expenses.

Therefore, neither mere theory, nor the crude ideas of those who never made practical application of the ideas they advance, are entitled to any more consideration as to this matter than any other subject of a speculative nature. It is certain that justice does not require the local traffic of a railroad to support and maintain a first-class line for a

non-paying through traffic. Let each pay its due proportion of operating and other expenses, and while a barrel of flour may cost a trifle more in New Hampshire, our butter, beef, and potatoes will bring an increased profit to the raiser by means of its costing less to place them in market. In this connection we are led to a reference to the difficulty of maintaining through rates at such a figure as to make lower local rates possible. The cuttings of rates from time to time have resulted from more than one cause, and so much light is thrown upon one of these causes by a well-timed paragraph in the annual report of the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, of January, 1879, that we reproduce it here. It is as follows:—

“At present the control over railroad charges has been surrendered by those managing the roads into the hands of a swarm of roving freight-agents,—a species of commercial travelers peculiar to the present day, who are authorized at their discretion to sell their employers’ wares at whatever price they see fit. That this should be the case is one of the most curious facts connected with the American railroad system; and yet it is indisputable. Were it not so it would be thought incredible. It is surprising enough that those owning railroads should thus recklessly abandon to men of no responsibility the power of giving away their services; but it is still more surprising that the business community sustains itself under such circumstances. The first principles of law governing common carriers are habitually violated. Special contracts covering long periods of time are made every day with heavy shippers, under which the common carrier, whose first duty is to serve all equally, gives to certain parties a practical control of the markets. There is thus neither equality nor system,—law nor equity,—in the matter of railroad charges. A complete change in this respect is a condition precedent to any just and equitable system of railroad transportation, as it is to any successful East-bound combination. The rate-making power must be confined to few and trustworthy hands.”

CAR LINES.

Another matter, bearing directly and forcibly upon this subject, is the existence of the almost innumerable lines of cars, which, although brought into being within a very few years, have already acquired a vigorous and aggressive

maturity. A full discussion of the effects of these great and powerful agencies upon transportation would exceed the reasonable limits of this report, and we refer to them chiefly for the purpose of calling attention to a paragraph from an able and exhaustive paper in the "North American Review," in its issue of October, 1879, entitled "The Railway Problem," from the pen of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and an extract from a report from the special committee of the New York legislature of 1879, made last winter, after an exhaustive investigation of the subject to which it refers. The former is as follows:—

"One of the chief difficulties in maintaining rates arises from the fact that many officials interested in Western lines, as well as in some of the trunk lines, have a separate pecuniary interest in the cars running upon these lines, for which they obtain a certain mileage, and which consequently they desire to have kept in motion continuously. If business cannot be had at schedule rates, and these parties have no paramount interest in preserving them, the incentive for making a cut can be readily seen; and, if the officers interested in the cars are possessed of sufficient influence, the necessity for cutting rates can be so explained as to prevent their correction. In fact, to the power of these and other interested 'institutions' may be traced the greatest difficulties which the trunk lines have had to encounter, — difficulties which, up to this time, have proved to be insurmountable."

The report above alluded to gives some idea of the immense profits secured by means of the special car lines above referred to, paying its respects particularly to that one which bears the name of the "Merchants' Dispatch." This is what the committee say of this especial "fast freight line:"—

"It has paid ten per cent dividend for the past four years, and twenty-five per cent of the capital only having been paid in, it amounts to an annual dividend of forty per cent. It furnishes 3,451 cars, and gets three-quarters of a cent per mile for each mile any of its cars run, and five per cent on fourth class and special classes and fifteen per cent on all other classes of freight handled, for soliciting business. It is in evidence that the New York Central, by reason of its large ownership

of stock in the Merchants' Dispatch, earns more for its stockholders on the business done by this line than it would under the co-operative system. What it gains, of course, the Western roads lose; and such a state of affairs cannot last long. There is nothing to prevent all this stock finding its way into individual hands. However properly this particular company may be managed, it is wrong in principle, and admits of all the abuses that have been formerly practiced upon stockholders through similar organizations. This is not the opinion of the committee only, but of good railroad men as well."

The committee did not find any fault with the Red, White, Blue, Hoosac Tunnel, and some other of the through fast freight lines, but it is safe to assume, that, under the system which allows their rise and progress, the profits of all of them have been enormously out of proportion to those of the roads over which they are hauled, and that a vast amount of profits have been diverted from their legitimate haven, the pockets of the stockholders in these roads, into those of the owners of these many-hued cars, and which, in view of the statement of Mr. Garrett, seems to indicate on the part of the officers of some of the roads a course of conduct not consistent with fidelity towards the stockholders in the roads which they manage. It seems to be well understood by our railroad managers in this part of the country that this whole system is not conducive to the best interests of their roads; and the great increase of these peculiar institutions, together with a knowledge on their part that immense profits, a part of which, at least, would accrue to their roads, go to individuals holding large interests in the car companies, may cause a means to be suggested and measures to be taken to correct what seems to be an unmixed evil, so far as the railroads are concerned.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

Most of the European governments have taken action in the important matter of excluding the color-blind from positions in the railway or marine service, where their presence involves the greatest risks, and some of the

principal corporations in Great Britain have voluntarily adopted more or less stringent means of protection; but in this country the subject has been practically ignored. The legislature of Massachusetts, through the influence of Dr. Jeffries, who has made extensive investigation, was induced last year to take an active interest in the subject, and instructed the board of railroad commissioners to consider whether any legislation is expedient or needful with reference to the employment by railroad corporations of persons afflicted with color-blindness. The commissioners reported substantially: 1. That color-blindness, total or partial, is a well-established fact, and that these men are unfit for positions on railroads requiring ability to distinguish color-signals. 2. That its extent has been greatly exaggerated, and that the per cent of such persons is very small. 3. That experts are not necessary to determine cases except doubtful ones. 4. Recommending an annual examination of employes by railroad companies. 5. No legislation recommended, as the interest of each corporation is strong enough to insure careful examination. Both humanity and self-interest would make railroad managers careful in this respect.

Inquiries have been made by this board of all the railroad corporations operating roads in this State, and we do not find that any accident has ever occurred from this cause. Many of the roads have adopted some test, generally by some officer of the road, and a few have been found occupying irresponsible positions that were more or less at fault in regard to color.

There is no doubt but there are persons color-blind who are not aware of the fact, but it would seem almost impossible for one having occasion to be guided by different colored signals to be long ignorant of his defect, and self-preservation would prompt his seeking other employment. It would be well for all corporations to test all new employes, for such would naturally be unaware of his defect.

Since the report of the commissioners in Massachusetts was published, considerable has been written to prove that examinations for the detection of color-blindness should always be made by a professional expert in order that such examination should be of any practical value. As examinations of this kind are not made for their statistical value, it is practically believed such a position is not well sustained; for it has been demonstrated that until a person fails to discriminate between common and well-defined colors, he would not fail to observe a difference between a red, white, or green light.

Therefore, except in cases in which there was doubt, from hesitancy to distinguish shades, or inability to fix upon the same color at different times and places, it would seem unnecessary to use more than a practical application of well-defined theory. Such practical knowledge can be attained by a person of good judgment and a clear perception of colors in a short time from one who has expert knowledge of ophthalmic defects, and, except in doubtful cases, can very readily make an examination that will be of practical service to a corporation, and give confidence to those examined.

TAXATION.

At the second national convention of railroad commissioners, holden at Columbus, Ohio, November 12, 1878, a committee, consisting of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, William B. Williams, of Michigan, and J. H. Oberly, of Illinois, was appointed to take this subject into consideration and to report at the next meeting of the convention. At the third annual meeting, in Saratoga, June 10, 1879, a preliminary report was made and discussed, and the report was recommitted to the same committee, who subsequently made the following report, submitting at the same time a draft of law, as a form to be

brought before the legislatures of the several States that were represented : —

“ Shortly after the last convention of commissioners, your committee issued a circular and accompanying interrogatories in relation to the matter referred to them for investigation, which were sent to all the state executives and to a large number of the leading railroad corporations of the country. Through the courtesy of the State Department at Washington, the representatives of the national government at the principal capitals in Europe were also called upon for information on the railway tax systems there in use. As a result, some sixty answers were, in all, received, covering the various States of the Union, Canada, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, and Austro-Hungary. The information contained in these answers is much of it of great value, especially in the case of the documents relating to the systems of taxation in use in foreign countries. These the committee have printed in full as part of the present report, as the facts and statements contained in them are not elsewhere to be found in any easily accessible shape. A compendium of the systems in use in all the States of the Union has been prepared, and likewise forms a part of this report.

“ On examining this compendium of State systems in present use in this country, it will at once be observed that they are much more varied than would naturally be supposed, or, perhaps, than would have been thought possible. Generally, it may be said, there is no one principle running through the various systems described; and further, that there is no method of taxation possible to be devised which is not at this time applied to railroad property in some part of this country. So far as those now well-recognized principles which should be at the basis of all systems of taxation are concerned, they would, as a rule, seem to have been utterly ignored. In two adjoining States, for instance, with roads belonging to one company operated in both, will be found on one side of the line a system, simple, direct, equitable, imposing a moderate and fixed burden from which there is no escape; while, on the other side of the line, will be met a system which can be said to be based on nothing more reliable than arbitrary guess-work. In certain States, the railroads are apparently looked upon as a species of windfall from which everything which can be exacted in the way of taxation is so much pure gain. In other States they escape with very slight and wholly disproportionate burdens. The franchise tax, the gross and net earnings tax, the personal property tax, the realty tax, are all met with indiscriminately; applied sometimes by local

boards, sometimes by boards of state equalization, but almost invariably in utter disregard of any principle.

"A more striking, and in some respects discouraging, example of general confusion, as regards an important matter of fiscal legislation, could hardly be imagined.

"The conclusion reached by the committee as the result of their investigations can be very briefly stated. The requisites of a correct system of railroad, as of other taxation, are that it should, in so far as it is possible, be simple, fixed, proportionate, easily ascertainable, and susceptible of ready levy. Very few of the systems now in use in this country were found to possess any of these requisites. So far from being fixed, they are most of them extremely arbitrary and fluctuating. Neither are they proportionate, as in some cases the measure of valuation is the market price of securities; in others, the arbitrary estimates of appraisers; in yet others, gross receipts; and in others, local assessment. That the tax should be almost impossible of ascertainment under these circumstances, does not need to be said. As to being susceptible of ready levy, any tax assessed on and paid by a railroad corporation is that; but it would appear that a large portion of the taxes now nominally levied must either be evaded, or else are in the nature of double taxation, for the securities on which they are assessed are in the eye of the law personal property, assessable at the residence of the owner.

"If, therefore, these securities, whether bonds or stock, are taxed to the corporations in the State where its road is situated, they are as personal property subject to a further tax in the place of the holder's residence, if he happens to reside in another State; if such securities are not taxed to the corporations, then whether they are taxed at all must depend upon the honesty of the holder, wherever he lives, or the astuteness of the local tax-gatherer. The utmost inducement to fraud and evasions is thus systematically held out. For the conscientious holder of stock or bonds there may be no escape from double taxation of the most oppressive kind, while for the unscrupulous the door for evasion is wide open.

"The conclusion at which your committee arrived was, that all the requisites of a sound system were found in taxes on real property and on gross receipts, and in no others; in fact, that when these were properly imposed, no other taxes were or could be necessary, as nothing would escape untaxed. Under this system, the real estate of the railroad corporations, held for corporate use outside of their right of way, would be locally assessed exactly in the same way as the real estate of private persons or of other corporations adjoining it was

assessed. There would be no distinction made in regard to it. It is the ordinary tax on real property. Beyond that a certain fixed percentage, established by law and of general application, should be assessed on the entire gross earnings of the corporations, and this should be in lieu of all forms of taxation on what is known as personal property. Under this system, the rolling stock of the corporation would not be assessable; nor its securities, whether stock or bonds, either indirectly through the corporation, or directly in the hands of those owning them. The entire burden, be the same more or less, would be imposed in one lump on the corporation and levied directly. It does not need to be pointed out that this system is perfectly simple; that under it taxation is fixed by a general law and not by local valuations; that it is thoroughly proportionate, inasmuch as the amount levied depends on the volume of gross receipts; finally, it can be ascertained by any one, and can by no possibility be evaded.

“The apportionment of a levy on gross receipts among the several States through which a single railroad may run, is, in this country, undoubtedly attended with much difficulty, and the committee have given careful consideration to the subject. The conclusion at which they have arrived is, that it should be made a matter of mutual understanding between the States, and that, as the levies must be independent, they should be apportioned according to mileage. That is, real estate owned by each corporation, outside of its right of way, should be locally assessed where it is situated, without regard to the fact that it belongs to a corporation and is used for railroad purposes. The vast and costly terminal grounds in New York, Chicago, and all the other great trade-centers, would thus be locally taxed at those centers, and on the basis of valuation for similar adjoining land there in use. Real estate in the country, on the other hand, would be taxed at the country or agricultural valuation. The realty outside of the right of way being thus disposed of for purposes of taxation on fixed principles easily understood, the entire gross earnings of the corporations should be subject to assessment by each State through which its road might run in the proportion which the miles of the road in that State bear to its whole number of miles. The percentage of the levy would then be greater or smaller according to the law of the State, but the proportion of the whole amount upon which the levy was to be made would be fixed and always easy of ascertainment. The disposition to be made of the tax thus levied when paid into the hands of the state authorities — whether it should be retained in the state treasury or distributed among localities, either those through which the road might run, or those in which the holders of its securities reside —

would be matter for adjustment by legislation. It could either be retained in the state treasury, or paid back into the local treasuries of the counties or towns in which the roads are located, on mileage proportions, or ratably distributed among all the municipalities of the State. It is a tax on transportation, whether of persons or property. It is very possibly as equitable a method of raising money by taxation as can be devised. If it could, therefore, once be uniformly and properly adjusted, the distribution of the results of the tax would present very few difficulties. All communities and every part of each community are dependent more or less directly on railroad transportation. A general tax upon it, if properly imposed, would be felt not unequally by all, and might perhaps not unjustly be shared by all. As will be seen on reference to the accompanying reports, this method of imposing an indirect tax is not uncommon in Europe. In France, especially, a large revenue, which has amounted to more than twenty million dollars a year, has been thus levied. This is not, however, properly, a railroad tax; but rather a tax collected through the instrumentality of the railroads, the companies operating them being, in so far, used as tax-gatherers.

“Recurring, however, to the railroad tax proper, — that is, to the sum collected from the railroads as their fairly proportionate part of the common burden, — where this sum is now levied as an entirety by the state governments, the most usual method of distribution is to divide it among the counties and municipalities through which each road runs, in proportion to the length of it therein. In Massachusetts the tax is paid over to the place of residence of the individual stockholder, and any undistributed balance is paid into the treasury of the State. In Michigan the whole amount of the tax is paid to and retained by the State, being devoted to special purposes. In Mississippi, where there is a franchise tax, one-half of it goes to the counties through which the road runs, the balance to the State. In New Hampshire, again, one-fourth of the tax is paid to the towns through which the road passes, in proportion to the amount expended in each town for right of way and taxes. The other three-quarters is divided among the towns in proportion to the stock owned therein. In this respect, therefore, as in all others, the existing state systems afford every variety of precedent. The disposition to be made of a tax after it is collected, in no way, however, affects the question of the proper method of collecting it. It must so largely depend on local exigencies that no general rule regulating it would seem to be possible.

“Finally, the committee will say, that, of all the systems of taxation

examined by them, those in use in England, among the countries of Europe, and in Michigan and Wisconsin among the States of the Union, seem to them most intelligent and in conformity with correct principles. The Michigan and Wisconsin systems would seem to be especially commendable. The systems in use in many of the older States, on the contrary, and notably in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, are very cumbersome, and present hardly any features worthy of study or imitation.

“That of Massachusetts, for instance, is based upon no recognized principle, would admit of evasions in a most obvious way, and is impossible of any general application. The fundamental idea with it is, that the capital stock represents the property, and that its market value will, therefore, approximately measure it for purposes of taxation. A heavily bonded road, under this system, practically escapes taxation; and, again, where the stock is owned outside of the State in which the road is situated, the tax levied on it inures, not to the State of the owner’s residence, but to that in which the property is located. Under such a system it hardly needs to be said that the taxation fluctuates widely in amount, and that, the amount of debt behind the capital stock being disregarded, the burden bears little or no necessary relation to actual earning capacity, whether net or gross.

“Clumsy and devoid of scientific merit as it unquestionably is, however, the Massachusetts system would seem to be preferable to that still in use in New York, concerning which the state assessors in their annual report for 1873 expressed the opinion that under it there was ‘no uniform rule for any road, in any county, each assessor being governed entirely by his own views.’ In certain towns the railroads appear to pay about one-third of the entire taxes, while the assessed valuation in 1873 varied from \$400 per mile to \$100 per rod. ‘The difference in the assessment of the New York Central and Hudson River road, where, for all the purposes that the road can be used, it is of the same value to the company, is \$24,000 per mile. In short, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the assessments are as unlike as the complexion, temperament, and dispositions of the assessors.’ It does not need to be pointed out that a system such as this — and it is the system in most general use — compels the corporations, in self-defense, to an active participation in local politics. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that, as a system, it is open to almost every conceivable objection.

“It does not seem necessary to proceed in the enumeration of States, as the objections to which the system of each is open will readily suggest themselves to any one at all familiar with the principles of cor-

rect taxation, on reference to the accompanying abstract of these systems. It is very apparent that the subject of railroad taxation is one which in this country has as yet received little mature consideration. With a view to affording some basis for better legislation, the committee submit, with the accompanying documents, the following form of law, in which the phraseology of the Michigan statute has been very closely followed.

“C. F. ADAMS, JR., of Massachusetts,

“W. B. WILLIAMS, of Michigan,

“J. H. OBERLY, of Illinois,

“Committee.”

DRAFT OF LAW.

“SECT. I. Every corporation, person, or association owning or operating any railroad or any portion thereof in this State, shall, on or before the day of in each year, pay to the state treasurer an annual tax upon the gross receipts of said railroad, computed in the following manner, viz.: Upon all gross receipts not exceeding thousand dollars in amount per mile of road actually operated, per cent of such gross earnings; upon such gross receipts in excess of thousand dollars per mile so operated, per cent thereof; which shall be in lieu of all other taxes upon the property, capital stock, or evidences of indebtedness of such corporations, except such real estate as lies outside of the location for a right of way exclusively, not exceeding rods in width.

“SECT. II. The real estate lying outside of such location, shall be liable to taxation in the same manner as other real estate in the same place.

“SECT. III. When a railroad lies partly within and partly without this State, there shall be paid into the state treasury such proportion of the tax imposed by the first section of this act, as the length of its operated road in this State bears to the whole length thereof.”

If it would not so greatly increase the length of this report, it would be a pleasure to publish the correspondence of the committee with our home and foreign governments, as explaining the amount of labor and time that was expended by them in the preparation of their report, as well as indicating the course of reasoning that caused them to arrive at these definite conclusions.

Reference having been made to the statute in Michigan

in regard to the similarity of the present law in that State and the draft herewith submitted, it is necessary to copy from the form adopted in that commonwealth in the taxation of railroads, sufficient to explain the rates and amounts that are left in blank : —

“In lieu of all taxes, except on real estate not used for railroad purposes, a tax of two per cent is laid on gross earnings not exceeding \$2,000 per mile, and of three per cent on gross earnings exceeding that sum.”

In addition to this, there is also a tax of three per cent on receipts from passengers carried in any palace or sleeping car, or any car for which an extra price is paid, and a tax of two per cent on the gross receipts derived from the leasing or hiring of cars by any “special,” fast, “colored,” or other freight line.

The last is for the purpose of reaching a class of property that has increased very fast in the past few years, and in which probably more than ninety per cent of the through freight business of New England with the Western States is done at the present time, and which is more particularly referred to in another division of this report.

Comment would seem unnecessary upon a report made by as able men as those upon this committee, but the subject of taxation is a vexatious one, being an arbitrary measure to meet public expenses.

The theory is a simple one. The public should pay for what they have; and if all are equally benefited by the public measures and improvements for which the burden of taxation is instituted, then, in principle, all should be equally willing to contribute according to their means. Unfortunately, in practice the theory does not hold good, for there are really but few but what are perfectly willing to escape taxation, if it is not imposed upon them.

Probably corporations are not different from individuals in this respect; therefore, the simplest practical method

that will at once reach each and every road in the State, and impose a tax that bears with equal justice upon all, without being excessive in its demands, must commend itself to every one who desires that the burden should be assessed in equity. For, in reality, a tax upon railroads is but an indirect way of assessing a tax upon the public, as every one who has occasion to use a road in its only capacity for earning a dollar, — that of common carrier, — must contribute to help pay its expenses and taxes.

The form herewith submitted, with a sliding scale for a rate of assessment to meet the capacity of different roads in receipts as compared with operating expenses, seems to meet the requirements, as it is simple in its plan, cannot be evaded, and only needs a practical investigation to fix the rate.

IS IT PRACTICABLE TO SECURE UNIFORMITY IN THE TIME AND MANNER OF MAKING RETURNS?

The following memorial explains its object and the reason of its being brought to the notice of the legislature, while its importance is perhaps sufficient excuse for the board to offer a few suggestions in regard to its contemplated reform.

“To the Legislatures of the various States of the Union.

“GENTLEMEN, — At a meeting of railroad commissioners held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th day of November, 1878, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed to mature a form of returns and system of uniform railroad book-keeping so far as the same is practicable, and that the said committee be instructed to invite the co-operation of the leading railroad accountants of the country in the performance of this duty, and that they report at the next meeting of the convention. This was the first general attempt to unite in this work the authority requiring such returns and the corporations by whom they are to be made, and the universal approval with which it was received was alike an indorsement of its correctness and a guaranty of its success. The committee and accountants prepared a schedule, which, while calling for nothing more than any railroad ought to

be able to furnish, will enable any one, whether investor, student, or legislator, to determine for himself many of those matters which are essential to intelligent action.

"This schedule was approved at the meeting of commissioners holden at Saratoga, on the 10th of June last, as the basis upon which the returns in all the States should be made. It was, however, the general sentiment of the convention, that the advantages of agreement in the *form* of the returns would be but partially realized unless uniformity in the *time* of making them was also secured; and after full discussion it was voted: 'That in the opinion of this convention the 30th of June is the most generally convenient date for closing the yearly accounts of railroad corporations, and it is hereby recommended for adoption in all the States.' It was also voted: 'That the present committee on accounts be appointed to prepare a memorial on this subject to be presented on behalf of this convention to the legislatures of the several States at their next sessions, and that as commissioners we will use our best endeavors to secure a favorable consideration of the same.'

"The expression of the convention we believe to be the universal sentiment of those interested in the subject in any capacity. To require that the railroad companies make their returns at a uniform time and in a uniform manner, we believe to be the most important step toward acquiring correct and exact information in regard to this greatest material interest in our country.

"In accordance, therefore, with the vote above quoted, we, as the committee therein referred to, recommend the passage of such enactments as will fix the close of the fiscal year for railroad corporations on the 30th of June.

"GEO. M. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut,	} Committee."
"GEO. M. BOGUE, of Illinois,	
"THOS. H. CARTER, of Virginia,	
"M. C. WOODRUFF, of Iowa,	
"A. J. TURNER, of Wisconsin,	

In looking over the reports from this board, since they were first published, it is apparent that no one whose duty it has been to compile the returns but has been fully aware of the fact that the time allowed by the statute was by far too brief to give even an expert the requisite period to carefully arrange the returns of the different roads.

Theoretically, the law contemplated sixty days,—viz.,

from March 31 to May 31,—in which the chairman was expected to visit the principal office of each road doing business in the State, make such examination of the affairs of the road as would be necessary to report its financial condition, as well as its compliance with the laws of the State, and report the same through the secretary of state to the honorable legislature. Now, any expert in such matters will affirm, that to make a satisfactory examination of over thirty different companies would alone consume the entire period, without taking into consideration the time necessary to compile the report.

Practically,—with the exception of those roads having their principal offices in Maine and Massachusetts, and, therefore, conforming to the statutes of those States in making their returns to September 30,—it is impossible for the officers to get their books in condition to make their annual returns until about the 25th of May, or the time of the annual meetings ; so that less than ten days are left to obtain the returns and compile the report. It is unnecessary to add that our reports have always been brief and unsatisfactory ; the time being insufficient to tabulate the statistics, or make any deductions from the returns of the past, or suggestions for the future. In almost every other State six months are allowed, and are considered to be quite as brief a period as the work can be well done.

The memorial contemplates making a uniform date, — June 30. It is at once to be observed that this date was suggested from the fact that a majority of the States represented hold their sessions of the legislature during the winter months.

In New Hampshire it would be impracticable to adopt this rule : but it would be far better for all concerned to have the financial year close December 31 instead of March 31, as it is the natural period for the beginning and closing of business transactions ; it would give ample time to compile the report, and, as most roads make a practice of

making reports to the directors every six months, it would be comparatively easy for the auditors of the different roads to conform to the change.

Below are the rules referred to in the memorial, and the form of general exhibit; the latter being that now used by the United States government, and already adopted by many of the States, and, in the view of this board, eminently preferable to the schedule provided for under our statutes. It is to be earnestly hoped that our legislature may do its share in securing uniformity of returns throughout the country, by adopting the form given below by early enactment.

RULES, ETC.

I.

All liabilities (including interest accrued on funded debt) shall be entered upon the books in the month when they are incurred, without reference to date of payment.

II.

Expenses shall be charged each month with such supplies, materials, etc., as have been *used* during that month, without reference to the time when they were purchased or paid for.

III.

No expenditure shall be charged to property accounts, except it be for actual increase in construction, equipments, or other property, unless it is made on old work in such a way as to clearly increase the value of the property over and above the cost of renewing the original structures, etc. In such cases, only the amount of increased cost shall be charged, and the amount allowed on account of the work shall be stated.

IV.

Mileage of passenger and freight trains shall include only the miles shown to be run by distances between stations; allowances made to passenger or freight trains for switching, and all mileage of switching engines computed on a basis of eight miles per hour for the time of actual service, shall be stated separately.

V.

Season-ticket passengers shall be computed on the basis of twelve passengers per week for the time of each ticket.

VI.

Local traffic shall include all passengers carried on local tickets, and all freight carried at local tariff or special local rates. All other traffic shall be considered through.

GENERAL EXHIBIT.

Total income	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total expense, including taxes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Net income	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Interest on funded debt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Interest on unfunded debt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rentals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balance applicable to dividends	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dividends declared (per cent)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balance for the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balance (profit and loss) last year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Add or deduct various entries made during the year not included above (specifying same).								
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CHARGES AND CREDITS TO PROPERTY DURING THE YEAR.

Construction and equipment (specifying same)	.	.
Other charges (specifying same)	.	.
Total charges	.	.
Property sold or reduced in value (specifying same)	.	.
Net addition (or reduction) for the year	.	.

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings:—

From local passengers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Through passengers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Express and extra baggage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mails	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sources, passenger department	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total earnings, passenger department	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Local freight	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Through freight	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sources, freight department	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total earnings, freight department	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total transportation earnings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rents for use of road	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Income from other sources (specifying same)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total income from all sources	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Expenses: —

Salaries, general officers and clerks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Law expenses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Insurance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stationery and printing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Outside agencies and advertising	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Contingencies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, buildings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Renewal rails	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Renewal ties	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, roadway and track	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, locomotives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fuel for locomotives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Water supply	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oil and waste	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Locomotive service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, passenger-cars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Passenger-train service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Passenger-train supplies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mileage, passenger-cars (debit balance)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Repairs, freight-cars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Freight-train service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Freight-train supplies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mileage, freight-cars (debit balance)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Damage and loss of freight and baggage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Damage to property and cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Personal injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agents and station service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Station supplies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total operating expenses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taxes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

 Total operating expenses and taxes

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets: —

Construction account	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Equipment account	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other investments (specifying same)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Cash items :—

Cash	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bills receivable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Due from agents and companies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Other assets :—

Materials and supplies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sinking funds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Debit balances	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Total assets
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Liabilities :—

Capital stock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Funded debt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Unfunded debt, as follows :—

Interest unpaid	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dividends unpaid	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Notes payable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vouchers and accounts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other liabilities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Profit and loss or income accounts
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Total liabilities
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PRESENT OR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT INCLUDED IN BALANCE-SHEET.

Bonds guaranteed by this company or a lien on its road
(specifying same).

Overdue interest on same
--------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Other liabilities (specifying same)
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MILEAGE, TRAFFIC, ETC.

Mileage, passenger trains	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Freight trains	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Switching trains *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other trains	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Total train mileage
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Miles run by passenger, mail, and baggage cars (north
or east)†

*If any allowance is made to passenger or freight trains for switching, state the amount allowed to each here. Passenger trains, miles. Freight trains, miles.

† This division is not compulsory, and need only be given by companies so keeping their accounts.

Miles run by passenger, mail, and baggage cars (south or west)*

Miles run by freight-cars (north or east)*

Miles run by freight-cars (south or west)*

Number of season-ticket passengers

Number of local passengers (including season)

Number of through passengers

Total number of passengers carried

Mileage of local passengers (north or east)*

Mileage of local passengers (south or west)*

Mileage of through passengers (north or east)*

Mileage of through passengers (south or west)*

Total passenger mileage

Number of tons local freight carried

Number of tons through freight carried

Total tons freight carried

Mileage of local tonnage (north or east)*

Mileage of local tonnage (south or west)*

Mileage of through tonnage (north or east)*

Mileage of through tonnage (south or west)*

Total freight mileage

Average weight of passenger trains

Average number of cars in passenger trains

Average weight of freight trains

Average number of cars in train

Average number of persons employed

Length of road, branches, sidings, &c.

Names of officers and directors

Corporate name of company, and principal address

CONCLUSION.

The duties of the board of railroad commissioners, as defined by the statute, do not contemplate special investigations, further than a general examination of the affairs of each road, unless ordered by the governor or legislature.

In conducting such inquiries, it is not too much to say

* This division is not compulsory, and need only be given by companies so keeping their accounts.

that the managers and others of our railway corporations have been uniformly courteous in giving information, and have rendered every assistance in securing full returns.

It is simply impossible for them to give returns at the time the statute names ; as settlements must be made with connecting roads and lines after the financial year is closed, before an analysis of receipts or expenses can be given.

G. P. CONN, Concord,
D. E. WILLARD, Orford,
J. E. FRENCH, Moultonborough,
Commissioners.

MILEAGE OF RAILROADS COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION WITH-
IN THE LIMITS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No.	MILES.
1. Ashuelot Railroad — Keene to Ashuelot.....	23.00
2. Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad (Grand Trunk Railway Company, lessee) — State line in Shelburne, to the Connecticut River at North Stratford.....	52.00
3. Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad — Concord to Groveton Junction.....	146.17
Wing Road Junction in Bethlehem, to base of mountain.....	20.39
	———— 166.56
4. Boston and Maine Railroad — State line, Mass., to State line, Me....	34.75
5. Cheshire Railroad — State line, Mass., to State line, Vt.....	42.81
6. Concord Railroad — Concord to Nashua.....	35.00
7. Concord and Claremont Railroad — Concord to Claremont.....	56.00
Branch — Contoocook to Hillsborough Bridge.....	15.00
	———— 71.00
8. Concord and Portsmouth Railroad — Portsmouth to Manchester.....	40.50
9. Dover and Winnepesaukee Railroad — Dover to Alton Bay.....	29.00
10. Eastern Railroad — Seabrook to Portsmouth.....	16.55
11. Fitchburg Railroad — State line, Mass., to Greenville.....	9.37
12. Manchester and Lawrence Railroad — Manchester to State line, in Salem.....	22.39
13. Manchester and North Weare Railroad — Manchester to North Weare....	19.00
14. Monadnock Railroad — State line, Mass., to Peterborough.....	13.76
15. Mt. Washington Railway — base of mountain to summit.....	3.33
16. Nashua, Acton, and Boston Railroad — Nashua to State line.....	4.75
17. Nashua and Lowell Railroad — Nashua to State line, Mass.....	5.25
18. Nashua and Rochester Railroad — Nashua to Rochester.....	48.81
19. Northern Railroad — Concord to West Lebanon.....	69.50
Branch — Franklin to Bristol.....	13.41
	———— 82.91
20. Peterborough Railroad — Wilton to Greenfield.....	10.50
21. Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad — State line, Me., to State line, Vt.....	42.00
22. Portland and Rochester Railroad — State line, Me., to Rochester.....	3.00
23. Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway Railroad — Portsmouth to Conway.....	71.37
24. Portsmouth and Dover Railroad — Portsmouth to Dover.....	10.88
25. Sullivan County Railroad — Windsor, Vt., to Bellows Falls, Vt.....	25.50
26. Suncook Valley Railroad — Suncook to Pittsfield.....	18.00
27. West Amesbury Branch Railroad — State line, Mass., to Newton.....	2.25
28. Wilton Railroad — Nashua to Wilton.....	15.50
29. Wolfeborough Railroad — Wakefield to Wolfeborough.....	12.00
30. Worcester and Nashua Railroad — State line to Nashua.....	6.63
31. The Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad — Peterborough to Hillsborough Bridge.....	19.50
32. Manchester and Keene Railroad — Greenfield to Keene.....	29.55
33. Profile and Franconia Notch Railroad — Franconia to Profile House.....	10.00
34. Whitefield and Jefferson Railroad — Whitefield to Jefferson.....	10.00
	————
Total mileage completed within the limits of the State.....	1,005.42

STATEMENT
OF THE
FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RAILROADS
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD RAILROAD.

Line of Road.—Concord to Nashua, double track, 35 miles. Branch: Concord to Hooksett, 7 miles. Leased: Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, 40.5 miles; Manchester and North Weare Railroad, 19 miles; Suncook Valley Railroad, 20 miles; Nashua, Acton, and Boston Railroad, Nashua to North Acton, Mass., 20.21 miles, of which 4.75 miles are in New Hampshire. Total length roads operated by the company, 141.71 miles, of which 126.25 miles are in New Hampshire.

The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, 26 miles, is operated by this line, under a contract; but there is no lease, and separate books are kept, and returns made to the State and the stockholders.

The Concord Railroad and its leased lines have for a long period been the most important and successful railroad interest in the State. Paying large dividends, keeping their road-bed and rolling stock in the best condition, and having neither funded nor floating debt, it can be classed as one of the best roads in New England.

It has a double track of steel rails, and, being of easy

grade, it can do a large and increasing business with safety and dispatch.

Of its leased lines but little can be said, as no separate books are kept : but it is generally conceded that the Concord and Portsmouth division is a profitable investment, and it is probable the other leased lines pay at least operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, except, possibly, the Nashua and Acton, which is claimed to fall behind ; but as other advantages result from the holding this lease, it is probably an item of profit to the main line to operate this road. The directors in their annual report say : —

“Although the rates received from through business have been extremely low during the year, and a large reduction has been made in the local freight tariff, which took effect on the first of January last, there has been a favorable increase in the volume of business on the road and in its gross receipts for the year. The increased cost of material, supplies, and labor hereafter must necessarily add to the operating expenses; but the directors are hopeful that the business depression, which has prevailed for several years past, has given place to a period of greater prosperity, and that the income of the road will be sufficient to enable the company to maintain the good condition of its property, provide all reasonable accommodations for the public, and secure the usual dividends to its stockholders.”

“The depots and other buildings owned by the corporation have generally been kept well repaired, and are now in good condition. Improvements, for the convenience of the patrons of the road, have been built at Concord depot, and the ticket-office at that station has been enlarged; new platforms have been built, and the necessary repairs made at various other stations upon the road. Extensive changes are now being made in the depot building at Greenland, which will, when completed, add much to the comfort of the public who patronize the road at that station. Plans have been adopted and contracts made for the construction of the long-contemplated new passenger-depot at Nashua, and work has already been commenced upon the same, the whole to be completed during the present season. Contracts have also been made for completing the new engine-house at Concord, and for constructing new and more extensive coal and wood sheds, and improved conveniences for sawing wood at that station, work upon which improvements is now in progress.”

“No person has been injured, and no property of the corporation seriously damaged, by any accident upon the road during the year.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$870,088.65
Total expense, including taxes,	607,295.76
Net income,	262,792.89
Rentals,	44,094.00
Balance applicable to dividends,	218,698.89
Dividends declared, ten per cent,	150,000.00
Balance for the year,	68,698.89
Manchester and Lawrence Railroad,	67,581.49
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,	1,117.40

The above amount, \$607,295.76, includes the following:
 Unsettled claims, \$3,000; new freight-cars, \$10,000; new engine-house, etc., at Concord, \$15,000; new depot at Nashua, \$20,000.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.		CR.	
Construction,	\$1,500,000.00	Capital stock,	\$1,500,000.00
Rindge's wharf,	51,507.72	Det. and contingent,	109,935.71
Manchester and North Weare Railroad,	11,534.19	Notes payable,	8,438.87
Notes receivable,	56,319.93	Interest,	65,055.70
Mt. Washington Railroad,	173.61	Concord Railroad dividend, May 1,	75,000.00
Suncook Valley Railroad,	63,060.00	Concord Railroad old div.,	2,466.50
Cash on hand,	78,835.83	Suncook Valley Railroad div.,	195.00
		Concord & Portsmouth Rail- road dividend,	339.50
	<u>\$1,761,431.28</u>		<u>\$1,761,431.28</u>

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local and through passengers,	\$299,447.91
express and extra baggage,	13,550.04
mails,	12,053.91
local and through freight,	541,244.80
rentals of buildings and lands,	3,791.99
Total income from all sources,	—————\$870,088.65

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$14,052.00
Law expenses,	3,390.91
Insurance,	5,420.00
Stationery and printing,	2,271.12
Advertising,	580.15
Depot repairs,	13,649.91
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	3,307.22
New engine-house and depots,	7,708.85
Repairs, fences, road-crossings and signs,	508.74
Renewal rails,	83,428.54
Renewal ties, and repairs, roadway and track,	60,958.65
Repairs, locomotives,	15,838.95
Fuel for locomotives, etc.,	99,139.90
Water supply,	4,960.00
Oil and waste,	7,081.14
Locomotive, new,	14,327.00
Repairs, passenger-cars,	13,780.32
Passenger-train service and supplies,	46,998.55
Stationary engine repairs,	2,021.28
Repairs, freight-cars,	16,233.13
Freight-train service and supplies,	55,258.45
Patterns and shop tools,	3,062.49
Repairs, wharf at Portsmouth,	1,007.30
Damage and loss of freight and baggage, and damage to property and cattle,	1,654.62
Agents and station service and supplies,	13,087.74
Taxes, state,	35,939.62
municipal,	696.14
land at Manchester,	32,933.04
Total expenses and taxes,	—————\$559,295.76

New engine-house at Concord,	\$15,000.00	
New depot at Nashua,	20,000.00	
New freight-cars,	10,000.00	
Unsettled claims,	3,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$48,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$607,295.76

OFFICERS.

President. — J. Thomas Vose.

Treasurer. — Nathan Parker.

Clerk. — J. W. Fellows.

Superintendent. — H. E. Chamberlin.

Freight Agent. — J. W. Hildreth.

Ticket Agent. — J. W. Wardwell.

Cashier. — J. Frank Webster.

Directors. — J. Thomas Vose, F. B. Hayes, Boston; J. W. Johnson, Enfield; H. C. Sherburne, B. A. Kimball, Concord; Frederick Smyth, Samuel N. Bell, Manchester.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord Railroad, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Manchester to Portsmouth. Length, 41 miles.

The line was originally constructed from Concord to Portsmouth via Suncook, to the present line in the town of Candia; but a few years since, by the authority of the legislature, the rails were taken up from Suncook to Candia and the road-bed abandoned. At the same time the road was extended from Candia to Manchester, and the main line of the Concord road was connected at Hooksett by constructing a branch to Suncook.

The road is leased to the Concord road for an annual rental of \$25,000, the lessees furnishing all the equipment,

paying the taxes, and keeping the road in repair. This amounts to a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock — which is fixed at \$350,000 — of three and one-half per cent, and \$500 to enable the corporation to maintain an organization.

This information is furnished by the lessees, but they are unable to give any information in regard to the gross receipts or operating expenses, as no separate books are kept, and the business transactions are merged with those of the main line.

The directors of the road do not make any return, and therefore no assets are given to balance the liabilities of the capital stock.

The company own the road under a special act of the legislature in 1857, when the stock was fixed at \$250,000; but in constructing the road from Candia to Manchester another \$100,000 was added to the capital stock, and a new lease effected at seven per cent for ninety-nine years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income from rent,	\$25,000.00
Dividends declared, seven per cent,	24,500.00
Expenses of organization of board of directors,	500.00

OFFICERS.

President. — Stephen Kenrick.

Superintendent. — H. E. Chamberlin.

Clerk. — William H. Hackett.

Treasurer. — Moody Currier.

Directors. — Stephen Kenrick, Franklin; B. F. Martin, Manchester; J. B. Walker, Concord; S. N. Bell, Manchester; Nathan Parker, Manchester; John J. Bell, Exeter; J. J. Pickering, Portsmouth.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, Concord, N. H.

SUNCOOK VALLEY RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Pittsfield to Suncook Village. Length, 19 miles.

This road was constructed with the understanding it should be leased to the Concord Railroad on its completion, at an annual rental of six per cent on its capital stock. It was completed and formally opened late in the season of 1869, and January 1, 1870, was leased for a term of forty-two years from that date, the lessees furnishing all the equipment and keeping the road in repair; the lease being taken by the Concord, and the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad corporations, who were large stockholders in the new road.

The operation of the line falls upon the Concord road, and the rent, to the holders of stock outside of that held by the lessees, is paid by the Concord road.

This stock, 2,400 shares, representing \$240,000, receives \$14,400, or six per cent on the capital invested. It does not appear in the returns of the Concord or the Manchester and Lawrence roads that any dividend is paid on the stock of the Suncook Valley road that is held by them, although the latter road in its annual report says: "The Suncook Valley stock has been arranged and 420 2-5 shares have been transferred to this corporation; and while no value has been placed upon the same upon the treasurer's trial-balance, yet there is a substantial value in this item." This may be understood as referring to some possible dividend in the future, that may be paid by the Concord road.

No separate books are kept, and the gross receipts and operating expenses are merged in the returns of the Concord Railroad.

The Concord road pays to the corporation of the Suncook Valley road \$300, annually, in addition to the annual rent, to enable an independent organization to be maintained.

OFFICERS.

President. — Samuel N. Bell.

Treasurer. — James A. Weston.

Superintendent. — H. E. Chamberlin.

Directors. — Samuel N. Bell, M. V. B. Edgerly, Frederick Smyth, Manchester ; C. H. Carpenter, Chichester ; Natt Head, Hooksett ; L. R. Towle, R. L. French, Pittsfield.

Corporate name, and principal address : Suncook Valley Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER AND NORTH WEARE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Manchester to North Weare. Length, 19 miles.

This line was originally chartered and constructed as the New Hampshire Central Railroad, but, becoming financially embarrassed, failed to meet its obligations, and was sold to a company organized for the purpose of making the purchase. In 1858 the Manchester and North Weare Railroad Corporation was chartered, being expressly authorized to purchase the franchises and property of the New Hampshire Central company, which were about to be sold by the trustees of mortgagees, who held mortgage of the same dated January 24, 1851. The act authorized the purchasers to organize a new company, and use the property of the old New Hampshire Central Railroad under the new title. The property was thus sold in 1859, the nominal capital being fixed at \$200,000. Since that date the line has been known as the Manchester and North Weare Railroad, and has been operated by the Concord Railroad corporation, by whom the road is substantially owned.

During the year ending March 31, 1880, the operating expenses were \$6,435.20 more than the gross receipts, as will be seen by the financial exhibit.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Passenger earnings,	\$11,044.97	
Freight earnings,	13,041.53	
Express earnings,	999.98	
Mail earnings,	714.74	
Milk-car earnings,	1,748.06	
Gross earnings,	<hr/>	\$27,549.28
Operating — total expense,		\$33,984.48
Gross earnings,		27,549.28
		<hr/>
Expense above earnings,		\$6,435.20
Balance to credit of Manchester and North Weare Railroad March 31, 1879,		\$17,590.20
Balance to credit of Manchester and North Weare Railroad March 31, 1880,		11,155.00
		<hr/>
Deficit,		\$6,435.20

OFFICERS.

President. — Phinehas Adams, Manchester.

Treasurer. — Josiah Carpenter, Manchester.

Clerk. — C. H. Bartlett, Manchester.

Directors. — Phinehas Adams, Charles E. Balch, C. W. Stanley, Charles Chase, George Foster, Jesse Gault, B. A. Kimball.

Corporate name, and principal address : Manchester and North Weare Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

NASHUA, ACTON, AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Nashua to Acton, Mass. Length, 20.21 miles, of which 4.75 miles are in New Hampshire.

This line is leased to the Concord Railroad at an annual rental of \$11,000, which falls far short of rendering the road a paying investment.

The treasurer reports that the annual rental is all the income the corporation has received since last report, which was used to reduce the unfunded debt of the road.

No change in the officers has been reported, therefore the same board is reported as last year.

OFFICERS.

President. — J. C. Moulton, Laconia.

Treasurer. — F. D. Cook, Nashua.

Directors. — J. C. Moulton, Henry Parkinson, C. G. Sargent, Joseph B. Clark, E. P. Brown, J. Fletcher, Jr., Benjamin Saunders, S. M. S. Moulton, E. B. Hammond, Dana Sargent.

Corporate name, and principal address: Nashua, Acton, and Boston Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

MANCHESTER AND LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Manchester to the State line at Methuen, Mass. Length. 22.39 miles. Leased of the Boston and Maine Railroad.—the Methuen branch, 3.75 miles; total length operated, 26.14 miles.

This road is operated by the Concord Railroad, under a mutual understanding between the two roads, as there is no actual lease. Separate books are kept of the receipts and operating expenses, but the operations of the line are under the same general officers as the Concord road; therefore the combination is such that no competition for business can exist between the two corporations.

In the last annual report of the directors, the following may be found, which shows the road to be in a prosperous condition financially, and that it is kept in first-class condition. They say: —

“Three hundred and ninety-three tons of new rails, ninety-six tons of welded rails, and nine and one-half tons of steel rails have been laid. Eight thousand one hundred and seventy-six sleepers have been

replaced, and the track, bridges, fences, and buildings are in excellent repair.

"The friendly and harmonious relations existing between this and all connecting roads is matter of congratulation, and a continuance of the same is most confidently anticipated.

"No accident has occurred to the road or to its trains during the year, such as to interfere with its regular operation.

"It is with pleasure that the board bear witness to the care, skill, and fidelity with which the officers and employes have performed their duties during the year just past. To them your thanks are due, as upon them very largely depends the success of the corporation."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$175,898.72
Total expense, including taxes,	75,153.79
Net income,	100,744.93
Balance applicable to dividends,	100,744.93
Dividends declared, ten per cent,	100,000.00
Balance for the year	744.93

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local and through passen-	
gers,	\$57,968.46
express,	6,144.15
mails,	3,379.20
Total, passenger department,	\$67,491.81
From local and through freight,	40,634.17
Total transportation,	\$108,125.98
From rentals of buildings and land,	191.25
Concord Railroad,	67,581.49
Total income,	\$175,898.72

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$1,500.00
Law expenses,	434.57

Stationery and printing,	286.65
Outside agencies and advertising,	103.68
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	177.00
Repairs, buildings,	26.65
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, signs, renewal-rails, and renewal ties,	10,727.98
Fuel for locomotives,	14,956.44
Water supply,	50.00
Passenger-train service, and passenger-train supplies,	1,894.82
Freight-train service, and freight-train supplies,	4,083.87
Damage and loss of freight and baggage, damage to property and cattle, personal injuries,	696.36
Agents and station service, and station supplies,	3,120.00
Taxes, state,	25,852.72
municipal,	243.05
Rent of Methuen branch,	11,000.00

Total operating expenses and taxes, \$75,153.79

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction,	\$1,000,000.00	Capital stock,	\$1,000,000.00
Telegraph,	4,770.35	Notes payable,	15,000.00
Hooksett branch,	18,000.00	Interest,	361.05
New car acc't, Vt. Central,	17,353.60	Dividends unpaid,	6,603.50
Concord, M. & L. Railroad,	32,000.00	Income and expense,	103,291.71
Manchester & No. Weare R. R.,	00.00		
Suncook Valley Railroad, 420 2-5			
shares,	00.00		
Mount Washington R. R., 37			
shares,	00.00		
Cash,	53,132.31		
	<u>\$1,125,256.26</u>		<u>\$1,125,256.26</u>

OFFICERS.

President. — B. F. Martin.

Treasurer. — George B. Chandler.

Clerk. — S. N. Bell.

Superintendent. — H. E. Chamberlin.

Assistant Supt. — J. W. Hildreth.

Directors. — B. F. Martin, Manchester; Edward A. Abbot, Boston, Mass.; Joseph W. Smith, Andover, Mass.; Nathan Parker, Manchester; William A. Tower, Boston, Mass.; Asa Fowler, N. White, Concord.

Corporate name, and principal address: Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

BOSTON, CONCORD, AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Concord to Groveton Junction, 145.4 miles. Branch, from the main line near Littleton to the base of Mount Washington, 20.4 miles. Total length of road operated, 165.8 miles. Sidings, 19 miles.

The line was constructed under several different charters, and was consolidated a few years since on the completion of the road to connect with the Atlantic and St Lawrence division of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at Groveton Junction, in 1872.

The branch to the base of Mount Washington was completed about this time, and the whole line placed under one management.

The construction of this long line of railroad has been the means of developing the resources of northern New Hampshire to a great degree, and opened to the world an easy access to our lakes and mountains that is appreciated during the summer months.

The increase of population in the northern part of the State has been the direct result of the opening of this and other lines into Coos County, so that, while the population

in many of the agricultural districts of the State has decreased, the census of 1880 shows an increase in that county over that of 1870.

This line has been fortunate in securing men with indomitable will to persevere in constructing a road through a section that in the early history of railroads was considered too rough to be ever traversed by steam carriage.

The road is in good condition and is managed with economy. As the business increases considerable outlay will be necessary in increasing the side tracks, so that trains can be run by telegraph, and avoid the delay incident to only having stated places for passing each other.

In their annual report the directors say : —

“ The rolling stock is in good condition. We have built the past year one observation-car, one baggage and smoking car, and purchased one first-class passenger-car, and built fifty-five platform and three box and two stock cars. We have purchased two first-class engines, have made thorough repairs on engines, passenger and freight cars. The roadway has been greatly improved by additional ballasting at points required. We have laid 68,594 sleepers, two hundred tons of steel, and seven hundred and sixteen tons of iron rail, have put down five thousand Fisher and Norris joints, have taken up, mended, and put in track again thirteen hundred and eighty-six tons of rails. We have built a new freight-depot and a new engine-house at Plymouth, and a new rail-shop at Warren, to take the place of those destroyed by fire. Extensive repairs on buildings have been made, and our bridges and fences are in good condition.

“ Our relations with all the connecting roads have been harmonious, and there is now no apparent reason to apprehend that they may not so continue.

“ No serious accident has happened to any passenger or to property transported over the road during the year.

“ On June 25, 1879, Hugh Plunkett, employed on a log train on Mount Washington Branch Railroad, while jumping between two cars fell underneath and was instantly killed.

“ Sept. 12, 1879, Mrs. Young, while attempting to cross the track at Spaulding's Crossing, was struck by the engine of the up mail train and received injuries from which she died a few days afterwards.

“ Jan. 27, 1880, John W. Butler, while shifting cars in Woodsville yard, caught his foot in a guard rail, and before it could be extricated

was run over by a freight train, crushing his leg and necessitating amputation, during the operation of which he died.

"No blame was attached to the road in either case."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction,	\$2,850,000.00	Stock (old, dividends, etc.),	\$459,600.00
Wood, oil, etc., on hand,	59,282.93	Stock, preferred,	800,000.00
Stock, etc., on hand for repairs,	109,819.80	Stock, new,	540,400.00
Trustees of sinking fund,	201,500.00	Bonds due in 1865,	25,700.00
Pemigewasset House,	16,000.00	Bonds due in 1875,	31,600.00
Joseph A. Dodge, general manager,	35,672.67	Bonds due in 1889,	624,000.00
Purchase of White Mts., N. H., Railroad,	300,000.00	Bonds due in 1893,	1,874,500.00
Extension of White Mts., N. H., Railroad,	790,000.00	Coupons due and unpaid,	1,683.00
Branch Railroad to Mt. Washington,	407,000.00	Dividends due and unpaid,	1,448.89
Cash on hand for coupons unpaid,	1,683.00	Dividends due and unpaid since May 20, 1867,	12,717.00
Cash on hand for dividends unpaid,	14,165.89	Profit and loss,	585,694.33
Cash and bonds on hand,	172,218.93		
	<u>\$4,957,343.22</u>		<u>\$4,957,343.22</u>

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$678,123.34	
Total expense, including taxes,	477,251.46	
Net income,		\$200,871.88
Interest on debts less interest received,		151,014.14
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$49,857.74
Dividends declared, six per cent, on preferred stock,		43,707.00
Balance (profit and loss) last year,		582,485.09
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		585,694.33

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local and through passengers,	\$260,921.42
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From express,	11,250.00	
mails,	16,825.69	
Total earnings passenger de-		
partment,	—————	\$288,997.11
Total earnings freight depart-		
ment,		383,531.35
Income from other sources,		5,594.88
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$678,123.34

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and	
clerks,	\$11,067.32
Law expenses,	1,306.25
Insurance,	7,285.00
Stationery and printing,	2,994.76
Outside agencies and advertising,	4,887.52
Repairs, bridges (including cul-	
verts and cattle-guards),	3,628.36
Repairs, buildings,	13,302.34
Repairs, fences, road-crossings,	
and signs,	903.65
Renewal rails,	41,510.38
Renewal ties,	17,095.80
Repairs, roadway and track,	50,324.00
Repairs, locomotives,	33,413.21
Fuel for locomotives,	71,089.67
Water supply,	751.10
Oil and waste,	9,689.47
Locomotive service,	36,614.75
Repairs, passenger-cars,	12,434.19
Passenger-train service, con-	
ductors, brakemen,	14,448.79
Repairs, freight-cars,	19,845.11
Freight-train service, conduct-	
ors, brakemen,	14,625.88

Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	2,468.43	
Damage to property and cattle,	1,331.08	
Agents and station service,	16,338.16	
All other expenses,	72,340.99	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$459,696.21
Taxes,		17,555.25
		—————
Total operating expenses and taxes,		\$477,251.46

OFFICERS.

President. — J. Thomas Vose, Boston.

General Manager. — J. A. Dodge, Plymouth.

Treasurer. — E. D. Harlow, Boston.

Clerk and Assistant Treasurer. — Charles M. Whittier, Plymouth.

Directors. — J. Thomas Vose, Boston; Joseph P. Pitman, Laconia; Peter Butler, Boston; S. N. Bell, Manchester; Joseph A. Dodge, Plymouth; John P. Spaulding; Warren F. Daniell, Franklin.

Corporate name, and principal address: Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. President and treasurer's office, Boston, Mass.; general manager's office, Plymouth.

MOUNT WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — From the base to the summit of Mount Washington. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

This road was completed in 1869, and is the only road in this country running up a mountain-side with an average grade of one foot in three, except it is accomplished with the aid of a stationary engine.

It was considered a visionary scheme when the plan was first suggested, and any one with a less indomitable will than Sylvester Marsh would have given up in despair of

ever overcoming the unfavorable criticism with which this project was received by railway engineers and others.

Time, however, has shown, not only the feasibility of the plan, but also the entire safety with which it can be operated.

The devices by which the speed of a train or a single car can be controlled are as wonderful in effect as the design is simple in conception. So perfectly and automatically is this power applied, that a car may be left to itself on the heaviest or the lightest grade, and its speed will not be more than three miles an hour.

No accident has occurred to a single passenger since the road was opened ; and the only accidents to employés and others that have occurred, have been from negligence or failure to obey the rules and regulations of the management of the line.

The number of passengers carried over the line in 1879 was 9,922, and 14 tons of freight were transported during the same period.

The company own 6 engines and 6 passenger-cars, and all the rolling stock is kept in first-class condition.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$29,615.69
Total expenses, including taxes,	16,978.48
	<hr/>
Net income,	\$12,637.21
Interest on debt,	600.00
	<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$12,037.21
Dividends declared, ten per cent,	12,950.00
Balance for the year, deficit,	912.79
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	6,676.84
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to another year,	5,764.05

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From passengers,	\$27,629.50	
express and mails,	88.00	
	<hr/>	
Total passenger earnings,	\$27,717.50	
From freight,	210.00	
all other sources,	1,688.19	
Total earnings,	<hr/>	\$29,615.69

Expenses.

Salaries,	\$1,000.00	
Insurance,	247.75	
Stationery, printing, and outside agencies,	234.75	
Repairs, roadway and track,	1,577.20	
Repairs of locomotives and new en- gine,	4,099.77	
Fuel,	1,282.50	
Oil and waste,	208.49	
Passenger-cars,	1,200.00	
Freight on materials and wood,	288.64	
Pay-roll,	5,413.24	
Provisions for employés,	1,254.66	
Other expenses,	171.48	
Total operating expenses,	<hr/>	\$16,978.48

Profit and Loss Account.

Expenses one year to April 1, 1880,	\$16,978.48	
Interest,	600.00	
Dividend No. 3,	12,950.00	
Balance on hand April 1, 1880,	5,764.05	
	<hr/>	\$36,292.53
Balance on hand April 1, 1879,	\$6,676.84	
Earnings (gross) one year to April 1, 1880,	29,615.69	
	<hr/>	\$36,292.53

The capital stock is \$129,500, and the unfunded debt is notes to the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, and Connecticut River railroads, of \$10,000 at six per cent interest.

OFFICERS.

President. — Sylvester Marsh, Concord.

Treasurer. — Edward D. Harlow, Boston.

Superintendent. — Walter Aiken, Franklin Falls.

Secretary. — Francis E. Brown, Concord.

Assistant Treasurer. — Charles M. Whittier, Plymouth.

Directors. — Sylvester Marsh, Concord; J. Thomas Vose, Boston; Nathaniel White, Concord; Walter Aiken, Franklin Falls; Emmons Raymond, Boston; John H. George, Concord; Joseph A. Dodge, Plymouth.

Corporate name, and principal address: Mount Washington Railroad, No. 31 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

WHITEFIELD AND JEFFERSON RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Whitefield to Jefferson. Length, 10 miles.

This road was in the process of construction at the time of the last report, and was completed and opened in July, 1879. A part of the line was originally built to meet the demands of the lumbering interest at Whitefield, and was projected into Jefferson with a view of enlarging the business, and at the same time to facilitate the summer travel in the picturesque region around the mountains.

The road has been substantially constructed, and, as will be seen by the financial statement of its officers, meets with success as an investment.

The cost of constructing the road was divided equally between the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad and the Brown Lumbering Company.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$12,761.97	
Total expense,	7,070.33	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$5,691.64
No debts.		
Dividends declared, four per cent,		5,200.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$491.64

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From passengers,	\$2,292.92	
express,	129.85	
mails,	264.81	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$2,687.58
From freight,		10,044.39
other sources,		30.00
		<hr/>
Total earnings,		\$12,761.97

Expenses.

Repairs, roadway and track,	\$1,133.90	
Repairs, locomotives,	740.26	
Fuel, locomotives,	1,616.19	
Oil and waste,	391.70	
Locomotive service,	1,452.23	
Passenger-train service,	339.00	
Freight-train service,	866.41	
Agents and station service,	195.00	
Stationery and printing,	194.00	
Contingencies,	141.64	
Total operating expenses,	<hr/>	\$7,070.33

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.	Cr.
Construction acc't to M'ch, 1880, \$130,000.00	Capital stock, \$130,000.00
Cash, 491.64	Profit and loss account, 491.64
\$130,491.64	\$130,491.64

OFFICERS.

President. — Aaron Ordway, Lawrence, Mass.

Treasurer. — E. D. Harlow, Boston, Mass.

Secretary. — S. N. Bell, Manchester.

Superintendent. — A. L. Brown, Whitefield.

Directors. — Aaron Ordway, Alson L. Brown, Warren G. Brown, Nathan R. Perkins, Josiah T. Vose, Samuel N. Bell, Joseph A. Dodge, Warren F. Daniell.

Corporate name, and principal address: Whitefield and Jefferson Railroad, Whitefield, N. H.

PROFILE AND FRANCONIA NOTCH RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Bethlehem Junction to the Profile House in Franconia. Length, 10 miles. Gauge, 3 feet. Steel rail, thirty-five pounds to the yard.

This road, which was completed in July, 1879, and run through the season, is the first narrow-gauge road that has been constructed in the State, and the operations for the season of 1879 were fully equal to the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

It has been substantially constructed and equipped at a moderate cost, and there is no reason why, with the ordinary care and foresight necessary to maintain any road in good condition, this line may not be kept in the condition of a first-class road, with as little expense as any other section of ten miles.

It is true, it was built through a rough, unbroken wilderness, part of the way near the base of the highest of the

Franconia range of mountains; but the engineers found the best of material for the construction of a first-class road, and were faithful to the trust imposed by the public upon persons having charge of works for public improvement, in securing a first-class road-bed, large and substantial culverts, strong and well-built bridges, and the best of American steel rails.

The operation of the road commenced before the line was completed, and construction trains were required during a part of the season; therefore no accurate account of the operating expenses was kept, and the financial statement appended only contains the approximate estimate of the officers of the road.

It will be noticed that the road has no debt, and a surplus carried forward to another year quite sufficient to meet any unadjusted contingent accounts incident to the construction of a new line.

The average number of men employed was eleven, and no accidents occurred to employés or passengers.

The grade of the road is heavy, — one hundred and sixteen feet to the mile; yet with engines of twenty-two tons each, the operations of the past year have demonstrated that trains can be run at an average rate of speed, with perfect safety, and with all the comfort to be obtained on a standard-gauge line.

FINANCIAL REPORT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$15,778.71	
expenses,	3,000.00	
Net income,	—————	\$12,778.71
Dividends declared, four per cent.		
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to another year,		\$7,578.71

Charges to property during the year : —

Construction,	\$111,327.17	
Equipment,	23,062.53	
Total, and net addition,	—————	\$134,384.70

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From passengers,	\$15,571.88	
express and extra baggage,	100.00	
	—————	
Total, passenger department,	\$15,671.88	
From freight department,	106.83	
Total transportation earnings,	—————	\$15,778.71

Expenses.

The expenses of transportation were kept with the construction account and are estimated to have been	\$3,000.00
	—————
Net income,	\$12,778.71

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$111,327.17	Capital stock,	\$130,000.00
Equipment account,	23,062.53	Balance carried to another year,	7,578.71
Cash,	3,189.01		
	—————		—————
Total assets,	\$137,578.71	Total liabilities,	\$137,578.71

Rolling stock : Two engines, with Westinghouse brake ; four passenger, two combination and baggage cars, with Westinghouse brake ; six platform freight-cars ; two push and two hand cars.

OFFICERS.

President. — Richard Taft.

Treasurer. — Charles H. Greenleaf.

Superintendent. — Charles C. Lund.

Clerk. — Charles C. Lund.

Directors. — Richard Taft, Emmons Raymond, J. A. Dodge, Nathaniel White, John H. George, Walter Aiken, Samuel N. Bell.

Corporate name, and principal address: Profile and Franconia Notch Railroad, Profile House, N. H.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Concord to White River Junction, Vt. Length, 69.5 miles. Branch, Franklin to Bristol. Length, 13.41 miles. Total length operated by the company, 82.91 miles. Side track, 16.5 miles.

The Northern also operates the Concord and Claremont, with a branch to Hillsborough, and the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroads, and are the principal owners in these lines; but separate books are kept, and independent organizations are maintained, therefore each corporation renders a separate return.

The Northern Railroad has always had the reputation of doing a large business at the *minimum* of expense, considering the grades and difficulties to be overcome, and at the same time keep their road-bed and rolling stock in first-class condition.

In their annual report the directors state: —

“It is not the policy of the board to engage in any new enterprises, but rather to operate the road with such care and economy in every detail, that, while the condition of its property is improved, and the public fully accommodated, the stockholders may receive the largest net income from their investment.

“The through rates received for business from the West have, during the past year, been even less than in former years, so that, though the amount of such business has largely increased, the relative net income therefrom has decreased. As this business constitutes the larger part of the traffic over your road, a small increase in such rates would materially increase the net income.”

One year ago, in the commissioners' report, the reason assigned for the decrease in the annual gross receipts of this road was "mainly the rates of through freight from the West, in fixing which, this road, being a small link, has no controlling voice. The directors have given great and anxious attention to the subject during the year, without satisfactory results, and, in case further exertions do not effect some relief from the disastrous arrangements, the directors say: 'The question will then arise whether it is expedient for this road to continue that business, which, at present, is attended with very little if any profit to it.'"

In answer to a question by this board, to this road in common with other lines, as to "What proportion of through business is done by the cars of your own line?" the answer is returned, "Comparatively none." Now, it is generally understood that those lines of cars that carry the through freight over this and other roads return a large income upon the investment, and it would seem that such earnings should be a legitimate income to all roads doing a through business.

If it is necessary that such business should be done by private car lines, that have the entire control of the rates for which such business shall be carried, then the system should be reversed, and, instead of receiving mileage, such lines should pay a reasonable rate per mile for hauling their cars, and in that way allow the roads to have control of their own business.

A reduction has been made in the local passenger fares on this road since last report, and "the station at White River Junction, owned in common by the Central Vermont, Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, and this company, requiring extensive repairs and improvements for the public accommodation, we have joined with the other parties in interest in making them, and though they are not yet fully completed, the larger part of the cost to this road has been included in the expenses of the past year."

In common with several other corporations, the directors complain that the taxes assessed for the year were excessive, and say:—

“Under the new system of taxation, the state tax, which was before larger than was equitable, compared with the taxation of other property, has been increased about eleven per cent over the amount of the previous year, so that on the net income of \$107,372.02, a tax of \$35,043.31 has been assessed upon this corporation. Believing this tax to be unjust, the directors have caused it to be paid under protest.”

No serious accident has occurred since last report. 

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$439,005.74
expense, including taxes,	326,566.89
Net income,	<u>\$112,438.85</u>
Balance of interest received,	72,867.19
Balance applicable to dividends,	<u>\$185,306.04</u>
Dividends declared, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,	164,851.50
Balance for the year,	<u>\$20,454.54</u>
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	123,232.97
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,	————— \$143,687.51

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$88,152.22
through passengers,	51,251.77
express and extra baggage,	7,500.00
mails,	13,449.27
other sources, passenger department,	291.32
Total, passenger department,	————— \$160,644.58

From local freight,	\$124,253.32	
through freight,	151,865.68	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	\$276,119.00
Total transportation earnings,		\$436,763.58
Rents,		2,242.16
Total income from all sources,		<hr/> \$439,005.74

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$11,142.63
Law expenses,	1,679.40
Insurance,	2,730.67
Stationery and printing,	1,897.75
Outside agencies and advertising,	243.39
Contingencies,	12,625.76
Repairs, bridges (including cul- verts and cattle-guards),	6,982.60
Repairs, buildings,	13,445.41
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	1,633.17
Renewal rails,	17,271.55
Renewal ties, repairs roadway and track,	58,476.34
Repairs, locomotives,	16,633.36
Fuel for locomotives,	68,109.80
Water supply,	493.46
Oil and waste,	3,680.50
Locomotive service,	25,947.17
Repairs, passenger-cars,	5,978.42
Passenger-train service,	7,406.07
Passenger-train supplies,	926.42
Repairs, freight-cars,	13,476.19
Freight-train service,	3,259.61
Freight-train supplies,	2,978.22
Telegraph, maintaining and oper- ating,	3,114.35

Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	276.94	
Damage to property and cattle,	99.00	
Agents and station service,	10,825.06	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$291,333.24
Taxes,		35,233.65
		—————
Total operating expenses and taxes,		\$326,566.89

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DE.			CR.
Construction and equipment account,	\$3,068,400.00	Capital stock,	\$3,068,400.00
711 shares Northern Railroad stock,	37,708.34	Funded debt, bonds due April 1, 1874,	100.00
Contracts,	22,605.11	Interest unpaid,	129.00
Concord and Claremont R. R.,	254,245.72	Dividends unpaid, payable June 1, 1880,	95,789.76
Cash,	60,063.06	Notes payable,	177,000.00
Bills receivable,	431,850.25	Vouchers and accounts, premiums,	14,474.81
Due from agents and companies,	194.47	Other liabilities, contingent fund,	484,879.73
Materials and supplies,	109,393.86	Profit and loss or income accounts,	143,687.51
	—————		—————
Total assets,	\$3,984,460.81	Total liabilities,	\$3,984,460.81

Present or Contingent Liabilities not Included in Balance-Sheet.

Concord and Claremont Railroad bonds,	\$500,000.00
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OFFICERS.

President. — Henry C. Sherburne, Concord.

Treasurer. — George A. Kettell, Boston.

Assistant Treasurer. — Charles S. Mellen, Concord.

Clerk. — William L. Foster, Concord.

Superintendent. — George E. Todd, Concord.

Directors. — Henry C. Sherburne, Concord ; George W. Nesmith, Franklin ; F. B. Hayes, J. H. Benton, Jr., Uriel Crocker, Boston ; George E. Todd, Concord ; A. W. Sullo-way, Franklin.

Corporate name, and principal address: Northern Railroad, Concord, N. H.

PETERBOROUGH AND HILLSBOROUGH RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Peterborough to Hillsborough Bridge. Length, 18.5 miles.

This road was opened in July, 1878, but has not as yet developed much business aside from a local traffic along the line. As the towns are not large through which this road passes, the traffic has as yet assumed but small proportions.

The construction of this line was aided by the Northern Railroad, by whom it is operated, and the income of the road has not yet paid the interest on the investment, and the directors of the Northern Railroad in their annual report to their stockholders remark : —

“It was expected that some advantages would be derived from the operation of the Manchester and Keene Railroad ; and as there is now a strong probability that this road will soon be satisfactorily completed and continuously operated, it is hoped the objects for which you lent your aid will be accomplished without pecuniary loss to the company.”

No accidents have occurred during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit from the time the road was opened July 27, 1878, to March 31, 1880.

Total income,	\$18,614.64	
Total expense, including taxes,	19,777.41	
Net loss from operation,	—————	\$1,162.77
Interest on funded debt, 6½ per cent,		10,725.00
Balance (loss) carried forward,		\$11,887.77

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From passengers,	\$7,116.14	
mails,	943.34	
Total, passenger department,	\$8,059.48	
Total, freight department,	10,555.16	
Total transportation earnings,	—————	\$18,614.64

Expenses.

Insurance,	\$287.55
Contingencies,	942.34
Repairs, buildings,	189.42
Repairs, roadway and track,	6,059.28
Repairs, locomotives,	2,741.04
Fuel for locomotives,	4,676.11
Oil and waste,	1.81
Locomotive service,	1,010.38
Passenger-train supplies,	358.60
Freight-train service,	358.25
Agents and station service,	3,152.63
Total operating expenses,	————— \$19,777.41

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account, Has no rolling stock.	\$206,781.24	Capital stock, Funded debt,	\$45,000.00 165,000.00
Total assets,	\$206,781.24	Total liabilities,	\$210,000.00

OFFICERS.

President. — Josiah Minot, Concord.

Treasurer and Clerk. — E. H. Woodman, Concord.

Superintendent. — George E. Todd, Concord.

Directors. — Josiah Minot, John M. Hill, Gust Walker, Concord; H. K. French, Peterborough; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough; J. M. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address: Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad, Concord, N. H.

SULLIVAN COUNTY RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Bellows Falls in Vermont to Windsor in the same State. Length, 26 miles.

This road follows the line of the Connecticut River through Sullivan County, the *termini* only being in the State of Vermont.

The road was constructed under the corporate name of the "Sullivan Railroad," and was completed in 1852 at a cost of \$1,250,000. Having issued bonds to the amount of \$750,000, the debt was so heavy that the road was financially embarrassed from the commencement of its operations.

It was managed until 1866 by a trustee for the benefit of the bondholders, when its financial condition was such as to entirely fail to meet the interest on its bonds, and it was sold to the Northern Railroad corporation for \$500,000.

The road was then leased for a term of five years to Hon. J. Gregory Smith and others in the interest of the Central Vermont Railroad, at an annual rental of \$25,000, and subsequently for five years more at the same rental. This lease expired in 1876, and since that time it has been operated by the Central Vermont under a contract based upon the net earnings.

The financial statement given below is the return of the lessees to the lessors, and as the latter party did not have time to make thorough examination of the same they do not vouch for its correctness.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$171,984.37	
Total expenses, including taxes,	121,611.07	
Net income,	—————	\$50,373.30

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local and through passengers,	\$51,510.51	
express and extra baggage,	1,800.00	
mails,	3,903.46	
	—————	
Total passenger earnings,	\$57,213.97	
From local and through freight,	114,770.40	
Total income from all sources,	—————	\$171,984.37

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$6,600.00
Contingencies,	3,820.67
Terminal facilities, use of depots, etc.,	4,500.00
Repairs and renewals, roadway,	17,425.95
Repairs, locomotives,	13,735.20
Fuel for locomotives,	17,762.37
Oil and waste,	752.28
Locomotive service,	6,850.35
Repairs and rent of passenger-cars,	10,230.00
Passenger-train service,	10,516.32
Repairs and rent of freight-cars,	17,452.62
Agents and station service,	4,138.60
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses,	\$113,784.36
Taxes,	7,826.71
Total operating expenses and taxes,	<hr/> \$121,611.07

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.		CR.	
Cost of road,	\$500,000.00	Capital stock,	\$500,000.00

OFFICERS.

President. — H. C. Sherburne, Concord.

Treasurer. — G. A. Kettell, Boston.

Assistant Treasurer. — C. S. Mellen, Concord.

Clerk. — J. H. Albin, Concord.

Directors. — H. C. Sherburne, G. E. Todd, Concord ; Uriel Crocker, Francis B. Hayes, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Boston ; George W. Nesmith and Alvah W. Sulloway, Franklin.

Corporate name, and principal address : Sullivan County Railroad, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD AND CLAREMONT RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Concord to Claremont Junction on the Sullivan County Railroad. Length, 56 miles. Branch, Contoocook to Hillsborough Bridge. Length, 14.9 miles. Total length of line operated by company, 70.9 miles.

This line was originally constructed, under charters, for the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, Sugar River, and Contoocook Valley Railroads; and was consolidated October 31, 1873, by an act of the legislature, under its present corporate name.

The road is operated by the Northern Railroad, who hold \$254,245.72 of the stock and debt, and guarantee the funded debt of \$500,000.

It will be noticed in the general exhibit, that the net income for the past year was only enough to meet the interest upon its funded and unfunded debt, and the balance carried forward is the same as that of the previous year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$139,854.69	
Total expense, including taxes,	90,166.57	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$49,688.12
Interest on funded debt,	\$25,475.15	
Interest on unfunded debt,	24,212.97	
	<hr/>	49,688.12
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	\$7,299.93	
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,	7,299.93	

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$53,140.98	
through passengers,	1,800.00	
express and extra baggage,	3,613.62	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$58,554.60
From local freight,		80,719.25
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,		\$139,273.85
From income from other sources,		580.84
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$139,854.69

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$3,581.17
Law expenses,	36.75
Insurance,	1,444.77
Stationery and printing,	575.68
Outside agencies and advertising,	66.74
Contingencies,	1,552.13
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	952.46
Repairs, buildings,	1,214.83
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	961.84
Renewal rails,	2,198.03
Renewal ties,	7,521.10
Repairs, roadway and track,	25,367.27
Repairs, locomotives,	3,784.77
Fuel for locomotives,	9,786.52
Water supply,	115.11
Oil and waste,	510.10
Locomotive service,	5,508.61
Repairs, passenger-cars,	3,143.43
Passenger-train service,	2,808.81
Passenger-train and station supplies,	151.35

Repairs, freight-cars,	5,322.51	
Freight-train service,	2,330.89	
Freight-train and station supplies,	57.53	
Telegraph (maintenance and operating),	17.25	
Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	172.06	
Damage to property and cattle,	60.00	
Agents and station service,	6,643.43	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$85,885.14
Taxes,		4,281.43
Total operating expenses and taxes,		\$90,166.57

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction and equipment account,	\$1,126,606.38	Capital stock,	\$410,900.00
Cash,	23,396.64	Funded debt,	500,000.00
Due from agents and companies,	6,255.60	Interest unpaid, coupons,	35.00
Materials and supplies,	13,122.03	Other liabilities,	254,245.72
Debit balances,	3,100.00	Profit and loss or income accounts,	7,299.93
Total assets,	\$1,172,480.65		\$1,172,480.65

OFFICERS.

President. — H. C. Sherburne, Concord.

Treasurer. — G. A. Kettell, Boston.

Assistant Treasurer. — C. S. Mellen, Concord.

Clerk. — J. Y. Mugridge, Concord.

Superintendent. — George E. Todd, Concord.

Directors. — H. C. Sherburne, George E. Todd, D. W. Johnson, M. W. Tappan, C. P. Sanborn, John Kimball, C. O. Stearns.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord and Claremont Railroad, Concord, N. H.

EASTERN RAILROAD (MASSACHUSETTS).

Although, as a corporation, this railroad is entirely foreign to the State, yet, by virtue of its leased lines, consisting of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway, Wolfeborough Branch, Eastern (N. H.), and the Portsmouth and Dover Railroads, and the fact that the earnings and operating expenses of those roads are all included in the annual returns of this line, it becomes necessary to include in this report the management of the whole line, in order to obtain any statement of its operations in this State.

It is claimed, — in common with other roads operating leased lines within the State, — that the operating expenses and taxes of some of these leased roads are not met by the gross receipts of the roads leased; but until separate accounts are kept with each line, there is no way to prove or disprove these assertions. It will be observed by referring to the table showing the amount paid on leased property, that the rent paid on the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway road is four and one-half per cent on \$1,000,000 bonds, less the amount owned by the Eastern R. R. Co., which leaves only \$514,000 on which interest is paid, while the Wolfeborough Branch received six per cent on its capital stock, as also does the Portsmouth and Dover, and the Eastern in New Hampshire received four and one-half per cent on its capital stock of half a million dollars. Therefore, this corporation pays annually to the holders of the stock and bonds of New Hampshire roads the sum of \$94,009.

At the time this report was made, the amount to be paid the Portsmouth and Dover was in dispute, and was referred to Hons. Isaac W. Smith, George A. Bingham, and Lewis W. Clark, of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and has been since decided by them in favor of the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad.

From the reports of the leased lines it will be seen that the rentals have been promptly met, and the very full report given below will show that the road has made commendable effort to regain the confidence of the public. Great care has been taken to keep the road-bed and rolling stock in first-class condition, and the management have the reputation of doing all in their power to accommodate the public and to facilitate transportation over the whole line.

Considerable money has been expended at Portsmouth in improvements and adding to the value of their property in that city.

The financial returns are for the year ending September 30, 1879, to conform with the law in Massachusetts.

DESCRIPTION OF ROAD.

Main Line.

	Miles.
Boston to State line,	41.39
State line to Portsmouth,	15.90
Portsmouth to Portland,	51
From Portland to Boston,	— 108.29
Conway Junction to North Conway,	71.37
(Portsmouth to Conway Junction, 11 miles.)	
Total length of main line,	<hr/> 179.66

Branches.

Branches owned or leased by company: —

East Boston, single track	2.08, double
track 1.23,	3.31
Charlestown, double track,	1.086
Saugus, single track,	9.52
Swampscott, “	3.80
Marblehead, “	4
Lawrence, single track	17.66, double
track 2,	19.66

South Reading, single track,	8.12	
Gloucester, “	17.38	
Essex, “	5	
Asbury Grove, “	1	
Salisbury, “	3.75	
Newburyport City Railway,	2.80	
Portsmouth and Dover Railroad,	10.88	
Wolfeborough Railroad,	12.03	
Total length of branches,	—	102.336
		<hr/>
Total length of road and branches,		281.996
Double track on main line,	32.80	
Double track on branches,	4.316	
Total length of double track,	—	37.116
Aggregate length of sidings and other tracks not enumerated,		66.0425
		<hr/>
Total length of track operated by this company,		385.1545
Total length of track laid with steel rails,		141.209
Total length operated by lease in New Hampshire,		110.18

GENERAL EXHIBIT.

Total income,	\$2,485,977.90	
Total expenses, including taxes,	1,491,192.61	
Net income,	—	\$994,785.29
Interest on funded debt,	\$491,645.69	
Interest on unfunded debt,	51,836.02	
Rentals paid,	293,996.52	
		<hr/> 837,478.23
		<hr/>
Balance,		\$157,307.06
Dividends declared, none.		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
Balance Sept. 30, 1878,	\$10,226,613.04	Old coupon accounts canceled during year,	\$280.00
Land damage settled during year,	3,612.83	Cash from sundry old accounts during year,	23,360.60
Personal-injury claims and judgments settled during year (prior to this year),	26,205.59	Old dividends collected during year,	402.00
Sundry other claims settled during year,	2,447.23	Miscellaneous property sold during year,	855.12
Interest prior to Oct., 1876, settled during year (balance for year charged off),	2,112.95	Old accounts canceled during year,	884.74
Bad accounts charged off,	2,756.17	Land account increased in valuation during year (Lawrence),	10,000.00
Reduction in value of lands,	187,400.00	Gross earnings for the year,	2,485,977.90
Reduction in value of equipment,	106,300.00		
Operating expenses for the year,	1,491,192.61		
Interest for the year,	543,481.71		
Rent of leased roads for the year (\$54,687.50 of this amount being in anticipation, the whole not due till July, 1881),	293,996.52	Total,	\$2,521,760.36
Total,	\$12,886,118.65	Balance to next year's account,	\$10,364,358.29

RESULT OF BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

The business of the year shows the following results, viz. : —

A credit for gross earnings from passengers,	\$1,341,453.42
“ “ “ freight,	988,043.68
“ “ “ mail,	40,553.50
“ “ “ express,	67,124.23
“ “ “ extra baggage,	2,665.75
“ “ “ property,	25,426.99
“ “ “ miscellaneous,	20,710.33

Total gross earnings,	\$2,485,977.90
Less operating expenses as per detailed statement, being $59\frac{9}{10}$ per cent of gross earnings,	1,491,192.61

Net earnings,	\$994,785.29
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Other debits as follows, viz. : —

Rent of leased roads,	\$293,996.52	
Interest for year,	543,481.71	
		<u>837,478.23</u>
Surplus, credited to profit and loss account,	\$157,307.06	

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (leased lines not included).			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$7,000,000.00	Capital stock,	\$4,997,600.00
Equipment account,	800,100.00	Funded debt,	13,589,237.76
Real estate and stocks,	1,306,410.00	Notes payable,	926,400.00
Materials and supplies on hand,	180,534.58	Current bills and pay-rolls audited,	220,547.63
Cash,	144,197.39	Current traffic balances and accounts payable,	34,418.68
Bills receivable,	9,345.66	Accrued interest,	115,176.90
Due from agents and companies, etc.,	242,829.58	Accrued rentals of leased roads,	154,321.07
Other debit balances,	5,743.54	Unpaid dividends,	15,817.00
Profit and loss,	10,364,358.29		
Total,	\$20,053,519.04	Total,	\$20,053,519.04

RENT OF LEASED ROADS.

Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, —			
Six per cent dividend on \$1,500,000 capital stock,			\$90,000.00
Notes and interest,			27,187.52
Rent anticipated, July 1, 1879, which by contract would not have been entirely paid until July 1, 1881,			62,500.00
			<u>\$179,687.52</u>
Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway Railroad, —			
Four and one-half per cent on \$1,000,000.00 bonds,			
Less owned by E. R. R. Co.,	486,000.00	“	
Four and one-half per cent on \$514,000.00 “			23,130.00
Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire (as per contract),			22,500.00

Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, —	
Six per cent dividend on stock (in dispute),	45,468.00
Wolfeborough Railroad, —	
Six per cent dividend on stock,	2,911.00
Newburyport City Railroad, —	
Six per cent on stock,	6,000.00
Boston and Albany Railroad, —	
Use of track (disputed),	7,800.00
Boston and Maine Railroad, —	
Use of track,	6,500.00
	<hr/>
Total rent of leased roads,	\$293,996.52

MILEAGE, TRAFFIC, ETC.

Miles run by passenger-trains,	1,028,719
“ freight-trains,	495,946
“ working-trains,	542,657
	<hr/>
Total train miles,	2,067,322
Average gross earnings per train mile,	\$1.63
operating expenses per train	
mile,	.97 ⁸
net earnings per train mile,	.65 ²

Passenger Traffic.

Total number of passengers carried,	4,534,748
“ “ “ one mile,	65,403,019
Passenger mileage to and from other roads,	9,133,833
Average rate of fare per mile from	
local passengers, not including	
season-tickets,	.02 ⁶⁷⁴
Average rate of fare per mile from	
foreign passengers,	.01 ⁶³⁶
Average rate of fare per mile from	
season-tickets,	.00 ⁹⁴⁹
Average rate of fare per mile from	
all passengers,	.02 ⁰⁵¹

Total number of season-ticket passengers (round trip),	1,283,311
Total number of passengers to and from Boston, including season,	1,577,311
Total number of season-tickets to and from Boston (one round trip daily),	850,039

Freight Traffic.

Total number of tons of freight carried,	849,712
Total number of tons of freight carried one mile,	44,996,094
Freight ton mileage to and from other roads,	14,855,527
Average rate of local freight,	.02 <u>63</u>
Average rate of foreign freight,	.01 <u>309</u>
Average rate per ton per mile for all freight,	.02 <u>195</u>

PERFORMANCE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

	Total cost.	Average cost per mile in cents.
Oil, waste, and tallow,	\$7,227.10	0.350
Fuel,	180,579.28	9.004
Repairs of engines,	80,921.43	3.93
Wages engineers and firemen,	116,613.21	5.65
Wages cleaning engines,	8,703.05	0.425
	\$398,044.07	19.369
Miles run to one pint of oil,		19.72
“ “ ton of coal,		49.24
“ “ cord of wood,		35.40
Six miles an hour allowed switching engines.		
Average cost of coal,	\$4.38½ per ton.	
“ “ wood,	3.26 per cord.	

OFFICERS.

President. — E. B. Phillips.

Treasurer. — N. G. Chapin.

Auditor. — C. S. Sergeant.

Master of Transportation. — D. W. Sanborn.

General Freight Agent. — W. F. Berry.

General Passenger Agent. — Lucius Tuttle.

Purchasing Agent. — G. J. Fisher.

Master of Maintenance of Way. — H. Bissell.

Acting Master of Rolling Stock. — D. S. Wallis.

Directors. — George S. Morison, New York, N. Y.; George P. King, Boston, Mass.; John Cummings, Boston, Mass.; Alfred P. Rockwell, Boston, Mass.; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Willard P. Phillips, Salem, Mass.; James W. Johnson, Enfield, N. H.; George W. Gill, Worcester, Mass.; E. B. Phillips, Boston, Mass.

Corporate name, and address: Eastern Railroad Company, Boston, Mass.

EASTERN RAILROAD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Line of Road. — Portsmouth to the State line at Seabrook. Length, 15.9 miles. Five miles double track.

This road forms an important link in the great Eastern line from Boston to Portland, and after a long process of litigation has effected settlements with the connecting roads, and is now well secured to the stockholders, upon a sound financial basis, with a fair rate per cent dividend.

It is leased to and operated by the Eastern (Mass.) Railroad corporation, which pays four and one-half per cent annually upon the capital stock; also the taxes and the expenses of an independent organization.

This renders its stock, as a matter of income, equal to government bonds, and may be considered as a fair average of financial investments.

The equipment necessary to operate the road is furnished by the lessees; the road is kept in first-class repair, and the lessees have expended large amounts of money in repairs of station buildings at Portsmouth, and along the line, that will be fully appreciated by those having occasion to patronize the road.

It is believed the lessees make every effort to operate the road for the accommodation of the public along the line, as well as for their through traffic, and there is no doubt but this part of the line earns them a good income.

No analysis of receipts and expenses can be given, as the operations of this road are not kept separate, but are merged with the accounts of the Eastern (Mass.) Railroad corporation and the other leased lines under the control of that management.

In order to comply with the provisions of the statute, this corporation should have an assistant treasurer living within the limits of the State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$22,500.00
Net income,	22,500.00
Dividends declared, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$780,535.56	Capital stock,	\$492,500.00
Cash,	3,483.52	Dividends unpaid,	1,295.21
		Surplus permanent investment,	288,035.56
		Surplus cash,	2,188.31
	\$784,019.08		\$784,019.08

OFFICERS.

President. — Moody Currier, Manchester.

Treasurer. — Edward A. Abbot, Boston.

Clerk. — William H. Hackett, Portsmouth.

Directors. — Moody Currier, Manchester: Edward A. Abbot, Walter Hastings, Alfred B. Hill, Francis Thompson, Boston, Mass.; Edward L. Giddings, Beverly, Mass.; Dexter Richards, Newport.

Corporate name, and principal address: Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, 161 High street, Boston, Mass.

PORTSMOUTH, GREAT FALLS, AND CONWAY RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Portsmouth to North Conway Junction. Length, 71.37 miles. Sidings, 6.6 miles.

This road was constructed to Union Village, in Wakefield, in 1850, and was operated for one year by the Boston and Maine Railroad, and subsequently by the proprietors, until it passed into the hands of the trustees in 1864, when a new charter was granted for the purpose of settling the affairs of the first corporation, which had become very much involved in debt.

The present corporate name was assumed, and authority granted to extend the line to Conway.

In 1871 the road was opened to Conway Junction, on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and a new and shorter line to the eastern slope of the White Mountains given to the public. As a connecting link between Boston and the mountains, this road occupies an important place in the mileage of the leased lines of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts.

The conditions of the lease are that the Eastern (Mass.), the Eastern (N. H.), and the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway Railroads should be operated as one consolidated road, with but one set of books, and participate equally in the profits in proportion to their respective interests in the combined capital stock. The Eastern (Mass.) Railroad owns \$551,000 of the capital stock, and holds \$486,000 of the funded debt.

As this road is operated under a charter from this State, and the lessors maintain a separate organization, the appointment of an assistant treasurer residing in the State would be necessary, under chapter 158, section 6, if there was any dividend to be paid on the capital stock. For the present no dividend on the capital stock will be paid, and the only revenue under the lease is four and one-half

per cent on its funded debt, and the taxes, with a small interest account.

The equipment of the road is furnished by the lessees, except some rolling stock owned by the lessors, and valued, as reported in the assets, at \$64,050.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income from rental to Eastern Railroad,	\$45,000.00
Net income,	45,000.00
Interest on funded debt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,	45,000.00
Interest allowed on deposit in bank,	303.88
Balance carried forward to next year,	303.88
Added to construction account during the year: Settlement of flowage claim in connection with deed for original location,	900.00

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$2,087,150.00	Capital stock,	\$1,150,300.00
Equipment account,	64,050.00	Funded debt,	1,000,000.00
Cash,	797.16	Unpaid coupons,	1,215.00
		Dividends unpaid,	180.00
		Profit and loss (interest),	302.16
Total assets,	\$2,151,997.16	Total liabilities,	\$2,151,997.16

OFFICERS.

President. — E. B. Phillips, Boston.

Treasurer. — N. G. Chapin, Boston.

Clerk. — Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth.

Superintendent. — J. W. Sanborn, Wolfeborough Junction.

Directors. — E. B. Phillips, Boston, Mass.; S. C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Willard P. Phillips, Salem, Mass.; G. E. B. Jackson, Portland, Me.; John Cumnock, Great Falls.

Corporate name, and principal address: Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway Railroad, office at the Eastern Railroad corporation, Boston, Mass.

WOLFEBOROUGH RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Wakefield Junction to Lake Winnepesaukee in Wolfeborough. Length, 12 miles. Sidings, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

This road was opened in 1872, and at once leased to the Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire, and the lease transferred to the Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts. The latter-named corporation pays to the Wolfeborough Railroad, as an annual rental, six per cent on the cost of the leased road, with the proviso, that, if at any time the net earnings of the road for one year should exceed that amount of income, one-half of the excess should accrue to the lessors. The road has no rolling stock, and all the equipment is furnished by the lessees.

The total number of shares of stock is 3,865, of which the Eastern Railroad Company hold 3,£79; so that the lessees own all but 486 shares of the capital stock.

The lessors maintain an independent organization, and the requirements of section 6, chapter 158 of the revised statutes, require that an assistant treasurer should be appointed, who shall reside in the State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

The earnings and expenses are embraced in the returns of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$386,500.00	Capital stock,	\$386,500.00
Cash,	480.00	Interest unpaid,	651.00
Bills receivable,	171.00		
Total assets,	\$387,151.00	Total liabilities,	\$387,151.00

Dividends declared, six per cent.

OFFICERS.

President. — E. B. Phillips, Boston.

Treasurer. — N. G. Chapin, Boston.

Clerk. — John L. Peavey, Wolfeborough.

Superintendent. — John W. Sanborn, Wolfeborough Junction.

Directors. — A. P. Rockwell, Boston ; John M. Brackett, William C. Fox, Blake Folsom, Joseph L. Avery, Wolfeborough ; John W. Sanborn, Wolfeborough Junction ; Frank Jones, Portsmouth.

Corporate name, and principal address : Wolfeborough Railroad, office of the Eastern Railroad Company, Boston, Mass.

PORTSMOUTH AND DOVER RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Portsmouth to Dover. Length, about 11 miles.

The road was completed and opened for traffic February 1, 1874, and at once leased to the Eastern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, and the lease transferred to the Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts, for a term of fifty years, at an annual rental of six per cent on the cost of construction.

The road being built when labor and material were very high, the construction account was considered by the lessees so much above the average of a section of the same length, that measures were taken to have the amount reduced.

The case was referred, and the referees held that the account was substantially correct, and therefore should not be reduced.

The court afterwards sustained the verdict of the referees, and ordered the fees of the reference to be paid by the county.

Like other leased roads, no analysis of receipts and operating expenses is furnished, as no separate accounts are kept for so short a line.

The road is maintained in good condition, and the rolling stock and other equipments are furnished by the lessees.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$45,468.00
Dividends declared, six per cent,	45,468.00

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$752,346.36	Capital stock,	\$757,800.00
Cash,	4,940.64	Dividends unpaid,	543.00
Bills receivable,	600.00	Vouchers and accounts,	30.00
Due from agents and companies,	486.00		
Total assets,	\$758,373.00	Total liabilities,	\$758,373.00

OFFICERS.

President. — Frank Jones, Portsmouth.

Treasurer. — George L. Treadwell, Portsmouth.

Clerk. — Calvin Page, Portsmouth.

Directors. — Frank Jones, Daniel Marcy, Albert R. Hatch, William H. Sise, Portsmouth; Oliver Wyatt, Andrew H. Young, Charles H. Sawyer, Dover.

Corporate name, and principal address: Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me., main line; length, 115.5 miles, of which 34.75 miles are in New Hampshire. Branches: Medford, 2 miles; Methuen, 3.75 miles; Great Falls, 2.75 miles. Leased: Newburyport Railroad, 26.98 miles; Danvers Railroad, 9.26 miles; Dover and Winnepesaukee Railroad, 29 miles; West Amesbury Railroad, 4.5 miles; Lowell and Andover Railroad, 8.73 miles. Total length of road belonging to the company, 126.50, of which 37.5 miles are in New Hampshire. Total length of leased roads, 78.47 miles, of which 31.25 miles are in New Hampshire. Total miles operated by the

company, 202.2 miles, of which 68.75 miles are in New Hampshire. Length of double main track, 78.41 miles; aggregate sidings, etc., 71 miles.

The line of double main track extends from Boston to the Merrimack River at Haverhill. The directors have reserved from the earnings of the road \$100,000 for the purpose of extending the second track east, and construction has commenced to carry out the enterprise to Newton Junction in New Hampshire the present year.

The road is maintained in first-class condition, and the rolling stock of the main line and leased roads is kept in the best repair, and is furnished with all the approved safeguards against accident.

The bridge over Merry-meeting River, in the town of Alton, which was destroyed by fire in May, 1879, has been replaced by a substantial iron structure; but the repair-shops at Alton Bay that were burned in 1878 have not been rebuilt, as the company had so little work to be done at that point that it was deemed inexpedient by the directors to rebuild. No serious accident occurred on any portion of the line during the past year.

The financial statement is for one year, ending September 30, 1879, as required by the statute in Massachusetts, and embraces the earnings and operating expenses of the main line and leased roads, as no separate accounts are kept for the different roads.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Lawrence on the tenth day of December, 1879.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPT. 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$2,238,821.14	
Total expense, including taxes,	1,337,344.66	
Net income,	—————	\$901,476.48
Interest on funded and unfund- ed debt,	\$246,447.12	
Rentals,	87,200.00	
	—————	333,647.12
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$567,829.36
Dividends declared, six per cent,		420,000.00
		—————
Balance for the year,		\$147,829.36
Filling Prison Point Bay,		17,410.82
		—————
Amount earned during the year above expenses, dividends, rentals, and interest,		\$130,418.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.

DE.			CR.
Dividend paid Nov. 15, 1878,	\$210,000.00	Balance Sept. 30, 1878,	\$1,502,226.29
Dividend paid May 15, 1879,	210,000.00	Income this year,	550,418.54
Sundry items charged off as of no value,	3,651.42		
Balance,	1,628,993.41		
Total,	\$2,052,644.83		\$2,052,644.83

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$1,104,179.49	
through passengers,	152,888.08	
express and extra bag- gage,	64,119.99	
mails,	23,209.43	
Total earnings passenger department,	—————	\$1,344,396.99

From local freight,	\$540,082.12	
through freight,	265,377.99	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	\$805,460.11
From rents,		66,408.35
interest,		22,555.69
		<hr/>
Total earnings,		\$2,238,821.14

Expenses.

Repairs road,	\$131,084.11
bridges,	13,149.22
fences, road-crossings,	
and signs,	7,523.96
buildings,	82,606.56
locomotives,	86,547.31
passenger and baggage	
cars,	47,601.97
merchandise cars,	33,993.45
Removing ice and snow,	2,366.30
Switch, gate, signal, and watch	
men,	91,345.55
Passenger expense,	213,963.63
Freight expense,	212,128.02
Fuel and water for locomotives,	173,566.07
Fuel for stations and shops,	9,822.47
Renewal of rails,	27,268.51
Renewal of ties,	27,967.94
General expense,	41,279.89
Oil,	13,598.58
Insurance,	3,292.00
Telegraph,	5,225.13
Waste,	3,488.18
Gratuities and damages,	13,394.67
Dover and Winnepesaukee R. R.	
rent,	29,000.00
West Amesbury R. R. rent,	5,700.00

Lowell and Andover R. R. rent,	\$2,500.00
Taxes,	96,131.14
Filling Prison Point Bay,	17,410.82
Total expenses and taxes,	<u>\$1,441,955.48</u>

Total earnings above operating expenses and taxes,	\$796,865.66
Less interest,	<u>246,447.12</u>
	<u>\$550,418.54</u>

Less dividend paid May 15, 1879, \$210,000.00	
Less dividend to be paid Nov. 15, 1879,	<u>210,000.00</u>
	<u>420,000.00</u>
	<u>\$130,418.54</u>

Amount reserved for second track east of Haverhill, and other purposes,	<u>100,000.00</u>
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Amount earned this year above expenditures, reservation, and dividends,	<u>\$30,418.54</u>
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ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$9,512,615.54	Capital stock (received from	
Equipment account,	1,242,230.00	sale of 70,000 shares),	\$6,921,274.52
Materials and shop supplies,	143,945.81	Seven per cent bonds due 1893,	1,500,000.00
Cash,	217,304.93	" " " " 1894,	2,000,000.00
Notes receivable,	142,379.75	Notes payable,	12,009.08
Boston and Maine Railroad stock at par,	27,000.00	Lowell and Andover Railroad improvement account,	6,924.99
Land and improvements Dover and Winnepesaukee Railroad,	26,502.73	Uncalled-for bond interest,	4,445.00
Dover and Winnepesaukee Railroad stock,	263,144.48	" " dividends,	12,149.00
Steamer "Mt. Washington" and wharves,	69,260.24	Ledger balances,	44,146.49
Danvers Railroad bonds,	125,000.00	Profit and loss,	1,628,993.41
Danvers Railroad account,	27,430.00		
Lowell and Andover Railroad betterments,	31,127.06		
Newburyport Railroad stock and bonds,	302,001.95		
Total,	<u>\$12,129,942.49</u>	Total,	<u>\$12,129,942.49</u>

OFFICERS.

President. — Nathaniel G. White.

Treasurer. — Amos Blanchard.

General Superintendent. — James T. Furber.

Clerk. — Chauncey P. Judd.

Auditor. — William P. Peirce.

Directors. — Nathaniel G. White, Lawrence, Mass.; George C. Lord, Boston, Mass.; Amos Paul, South Newmarket, N. H.; Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Boston, Mass.; Wm. S. Stevens, Dover, N. H.; James R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.; John Felt Osgood, Boston, Mass.; Samuel E. Spring, Portland, Me.; Nathaniel W. Farwell, Lewiston, Me.

Corporate name, and principal address: Boston and Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

DOVER AND WINNIPESAUKEE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Dover to Lake Winnipisaukee at Alton Bay. Length, 29 miles.

The construction of this line was commenced in 1849, and opened for traffic in September, 1851, under the corporate name of the “Cochecho Railroad.”

The corporation was re-organized in 1863, under its present name, and at the same time was leased for fifty years to the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation, at an annual rental of six per cent on the capital stock of the company, representing the cost of the road, — \$480,000, — and an additional sum of \$200 for the purpose of enabling the company to maintain an independent organization.

As the lessees own more than half of the capital stock of the road, — \$263,144.48, — about \$15,789 of the rental is paid to the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the road is kept in repair and the taxes are paid by the lessees.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$30,195.42
Total expense, including taxes,	418.38
Net income,	<u>\$29,777.04</u>

Balance applicable to dividends,	\$29,777.04
Dividends declared, six per cent,	28,800.00
	<hr/>
Balance for the year,	\$977.04
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	838.61
	<hr/>
Balance (surplus),	\$1,715.65
Deduct amount invested in U. S. bonds,	1,591.25
	<hr/>
Balance carried forward to another year,	\$224.40

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$480,000.00	Capital stock,	\$480,000.00
110 shares D. & W. R. R. stock,	11,090.00	Dividends unpaid,	855.00
1500 U. S. four per cent bonds,	1,591.25	Profit and loss or income ac-	
Real estate,	5,000.00	counts,	17,905.65
Cash,	1,079.40		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total assets,	\$498,760.65	Total liabilities,	\$498,760.65

OFFICERS.

President. — William Hale, Dover.

Treasurer and Clerk. — George W. Benn, Dover.

Directors. — William Hale, Dover ; William Hill, North Berwick ; John McDuffee, Rochester ; Charles W. Woodman, Charles Woodman, Dover ; Amos Paul, South Newmarket.

Corporate name, and principal address: Dover and Winnepesaukee Railroad, Dover, N. H.

WEST AMESBURY BRANCH RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Newton Junction to West Amesbury, Mass. Length, 4.50 miles; of which 2.25 miles are in New Hampshire.

This branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad was opened in January, 1873, and at the same time was leased to the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation, at an annual rental of \$5,700. The rolling stock is furnished by

the lessees and the roadway kept in repair at their expense. A separate organization is maintained, and from their officers the following financial statement is obtained, for one year ending September 30, 1879 : —

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income (annual rental),	\$5,700.00
Total expense, including taxes,	148.39
Net income,	\$5,551.61
Interest on funded debt,	3,990.00
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$1,561.61
Dividends declared, $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent,	1,567.50
Balance for the year (deficit),	\$5.89

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$114,000.00	Capital stock,	\$57,000.00
Deficit,	21.43	Funded debt,	57,000.00
Cash,	13.57	Interest unpaid,	35.00
Total assets,	\$114,035.00	Total liabilities,	\$114,035.00

OFFICERS.

President. — William H. Haskell.

Treasurer. — D. J. Poor.

Clerk. — J. D. Pike.

Directors. — William H. Haskell, B. F. Sargent, A. E. Goodwin, John Hoyt.

Corporate name, and principal address : West Amesbury Branch Railroad, Merrimac, Mass.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Nashua to Lowell, Mass. Length, 14.5 miles double track, of which 5.25 miles are in New Hampshire. Sidings, etc., 7.35 miles. Leased : Stony Brook

Railroad, North Chelmsford, Mass., to Ayer, Mass., 13.16 miles; Wilton Railroad, 15.5 miles; Peterborough Railroad, 10.5 miles: total length of leased roads, 39.16 miles, of which 31.25 miles are in New Hampshire: total length of line operated by the company, 53.66 miles.

This road was for twenty years operated by the Boston and Lowell corporation, upon a basis of sixty-nine per cent of the gross earnings to the Boston and Lowell and thirty-one per cent to the Nashua and Lowell; but since the expiration of the lease, in 1878, it has been operated on its own account, with results that are satisfactory to the managers and stockholders.

There are several matters still unsettled between the two roads, and the Nashua and Lowell corporation represent that exorbitant charges are made by the Boston and Lowell corporation for business facilities. The directors say in their annual report to the stockholders: —

“You were informed, by the last annual report, of the exorbitant charges levied by the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company upon business over its road going from and to all points situated upon lines operated by you; such charges being more by fifty per cent than charges made to other roads on business done for them, and higher, even, than the prevailing local rates between Lowell and Boston, or the local rates now prevailing on any other railroad leading out of Boston. Those charges have been enforced against us, and are likely to be until we can put ourselves in condition to deal with some other railroad leading south from Lowell.”

It is not within the province of this board to investigate matters of this kind; yet if these charges are true, that unjust discrimination is being made against this corporation, there should be investigation and means provided for redress.

The Nashua and Lowell corporation have assisted the Manchester and Keene Railroad to the amount of \$80,694, which, thus far, has failed to render any return upon the investment. The directors report to the stockholders as follows: —

"We regret to state that no part of the Manchester and Keene Railroad is yet opened for use. We had completed arrangements for opening and operating the road from Greenfield to Hancock Junction as lessee thereof at a fixed rental, when we were notified by George A. Ramsdell, Esq., of Nashua, that he claimed to be in possession of the whole road as a receiver appointed by the supreme court of the State of New Hampshire, and that any attempt on our part to open and operate the road under our lease from the corporation would be treated as in contempt of his authority.

"We were also informed by Mr. Ramsdell that under his authority the road would be put in condition for use throughout its entire length by the 15th of June next. We hope his statements in this respect will prove correct. Whenever this road shall be opened for use and operation from Greenfield to Keene, we believe you will be able to get a satisfactory return for the investment thus far made in your behalf towards its construction."

The Nashua and Lowell corporation maintain their road and rolling stock in first-class condition, and state that no accidents have occurred since last report.

Of their leased lines it may be said, the Wilton is a paying investment, but the Peterborough road is not earning sufficient net income to pay the rental, and the corporation claim that they are not at all responsible for the lease, but that it was constructed at the suggestion of the management of the Boston and Lowell corporation during the period it was operating the Nashua and Lowell road, and leased by the same managers, in the name of the Nashua and Lowell corporation; thereby leaving upon their hands a worthless investment.

It is understood that the validity of the lease is to be tested, and that, meanwhile, the lessees are paying the rental under protest.

Claims of this nature are not unfrequent, and are liable to arise after a considerable period of two or more roads being operated under the same management, and governed by a majority of the same board of directors. Sooner or later differences of opinion are sure to arise, and the companies have to pay for expensive litigation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$404,118.64	
Total expenses, including taxes,	231,771.47	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$172,347.17
Interest on funded debt,	\$12,426.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	6,025.16	
Rentals,	70,613.79	
	<hr/>	89,064.95
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$83,282.22
Dividends declared, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,		52,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$31,282.22
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	\$126,100.32	
Deduct balance of rental to the Peterborough Railroad for the year ending April 1, 1879,	11,470.50	
	<hr/>	114,629.82
		<hr/>
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$145,912.04

Charges and Credits to Property during the Year.

Land purchased and improved in Lowell,	\$6,065.63
Account of merchandise cars,	756.50
Improvements at Mystic-river wharf,	4,492.29
Improvements at Nashua,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Total charges,	\$16,314.42
Deduct property sold, one passenger-car,	1,000.00
	<hr/>
Net addition for the year,	\$15,314.42

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$60,811.81
through passengers,	98,933.50

From express,	7,999.97	
mails,	5,433.81	
Total passenger earnings,	<hr/>	\$173,179.09
From local freight,	\$54,800.08	
through freight,	163,944.33	
Total freight earnings,	<hr/>	218,744.41
Total transportation earnings,		<hr/> \$391,923.50
Rents of hall and stores,		3,745.44
Charged to the B. & L. R. R. for use of Mystic- river quay and freight-houses in Boston, for six months ending October 1, 1879,		<hr/> 8,449.70
Total income from all sources,		<hr/> \$404,118.64

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$8,286.29
Legal expenses,	1,987.75
Insurance,	1,062.70
Stationery and printing,	1,659.46
Outside agencies and advertising,	1,266.19
Contingencies and miscellaneous,	8,052.78
Repairs of bridges,	3,215.22
Repairs of buildings,	15,139.42
Repairs of fences, crossings, and signs,	550.44
Repairs of road-bed and track,	29,726.65
Repairs of locomotives,	9,094.89
Fuel for locomotives,	39,264.19
Water supply,	1,511.25
Oil and waste,	2,038.65
Locomotive service,	23,142.45
Repairs of passenger-cars,	4,028.99
Passenger-train service,	6,416.24
Passenger-train supplies,	660.51
Repairs of freight-cars,	7,651.97
Freight-train service,	10,148.02

Freight-train supplies,	252.01	
Freight-car mileage,	2,911.52	
Telegraph expenses,	50.00	
Loss and damage freight and baggage,	166.53	
Personal injuries,	94.00	
Agents and station service,	39,680.31	
Station supplies,	2,561.18	
Taxes,	11,151.86	
Total operating expenses,	— — —	\$231,771.47

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$666,015.51	Capital stock,	\$800,000.00
Equipment account,	218,272.95	Funded debt,	200,000.00
Mystic-river wharf, Boston,	190,824.13	Interest unpaid,	222.00
Freight-houses in Boston,	95,325.00	Dividends unpaid,	29,324.00
Other real estate,	13,861.11	Notes payable,	313,000.00
Cash,	133,453.51	Vouchers and accounts,	35,000.00
Bills receivable,	80,694.00	Profit and loss or income ac-	
Due from agents and companies,	46,185.82	counts,	145,912.04
Materials and supplies,	78,826.01		
Total assets,	\$1,523,458.04	Total liabilities,	\$1,523,458.04

OFFICERS.

President. — Francis A. Brooks, Boston.

Treasurer. — C. V. Dearborn, Nashua.

Superintendent. — Charles E. Paige, Lowell.

Clerk. — Walter A. Lovering, Nashua.

Directors. — Francis A. Brooks, Francis V. Parker, Boston; J. W. White, C. V. Dearborn, W. W. Bailey, Nashua; G. K. Richardson, Boston; A. M. Shaw, Lebanon.

Corporate name, and principal address: Nashua and Lowell Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

WILTON RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Nashua to Wilton, 15.43 miles.

This road is virtually an extension of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, and is leased by that corporation at an

annual rental of six per cent, paying \$14,130 and keeping the road in repair.

The lessors maintain an independent organization, and the road has always been successful in its operations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

Total income,	\$14,130.00	
Total expense,	21.50	
Net income,	—————	\$14,108.50
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$14,108.50	
Dividends declared, six per cent,	13,980.00	
Balance for the year,	—————	\$128.50
Balance (profit and loss) last year,		631.95
		—————
Balance carried forward to another year,		\$760.45

Analysis of earnings and expenses of operating is embraced in the return of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$228,352.82	Capital stock,	\$233,000.00
Depot buildings,	14,247.18	Reserved earnings,	9,600.00
Cash,	8,648.95	Unclaimed dividends,	898.50
		Dividend No. 62 (unpaid),	6,990.00
		Contingent fund,	760.45
Total,	\$251,248.95	Total,	\$251,248.95

OFFICERS.

President. — Solomon Spalding, Nashua.

Treasurer. — F. A. McKean, Nashua.

Directors. — Solomon Spalding, C. C. Boutwell, William Ramsdell, John Reed, John A. Spalding.

Corporate name, and principal address: Wilton Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

PETERBOROUGH RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Wilton to Greenfield, 11 miles.

This road was opened in 1874, and is operated under a lease by the Nashua and Lowell Railroad at an annual rental of \$34,411.50.

It is impossible to ascertain the ratio of earnings to operating expenses, as no separate accounts are kept, and the business operations of the road are incorporated in the return of the lessees.

It is claimed by the lessees that the road does not earn the rental by several thousand dollars, and that they should not be bound by a lease made under the management of the Boston and Lowell Railroad; therefore the rental has been paid under protest, and measures taken to test the validity of the lease.

It was an expensive road to construct, and the cost per mile so much that it is not probable it will ever secure traffic sufficient to pay very much of a dividend on its capital stock and indebtedness, after deducting the operating expenses.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

Total income,	\$34,411.50
Total expense,	1,775.37
Net income,	————— \$32,636.13

No dividends declared, and all available funds have been applied to the reduction of the debt.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$570,250.00	Capital stock,	\$385,000.00
Expense account,	2,908.91	Funded debt,	121,000.00
Real estate and money in bank,	5,521.42	Notes outstanding,	24,500.00
Interest account,	33,336.05	Dividends unpaid,	72.00
Bills receivable,	8,875.12	Profit and loss,	91,406.25
Due from agents and com- panies,	200.00		
Sinking fund,	886.75		
Total,	\$621,978.25	Total,	\$621,978.25

OFFICERS.

President. — James Scott, Peterborough.

Treasurer. — John G. Kimball, Nashua.

Clerk. — Gilman C. Shattuck, Nashua.

Directors. — James Scott, Peterborough ; George W. Gill, Worcester ; George A. Ramsdell, Nashua ; F. A. McKean, Nashua ; Edward Spalding, Nashua ; John H. George, Concord ; S. A. B. Abbott, Boston.

Corporate name, and principal address : Peterborough Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Main line, Worcester to Nashua. Length, 48.81 miles, of which 6.63 miles are in New Hampshire. Leased : Nashua and Rochester Railroad, Nashua to Rochester, 48.39 miles. Total length of line operated by company, 94.5 miles ; total length in New Hampshire, 55 miles. Double track, main line, Worcester to Clinton, 16.83 miles ; sidings, 13.79 miles. Leased line sidings, 4.15 miles. Total length of steel rails in tracks belonging to this company, 14.25 miles.

This line is maintained in the best condition, and is managed with a view to accommodate every one having occasion to use or have business connection with the road.

The road has been embarrassed by reason of the great depression in all kinds of business, and the assumed obligations during the period of inflation in becoming responsible for the financial standing of its leased line from Nashua to Rochester ; but the stock and bond holders of the leased road became satisfied that the terms of the lease (six per cent per annum) were excessive, and have modified the terms of the agreement so as to accept three per cent, as will be observed by referring to the report of the Nashua and Rochester road.

The road has also re-funded its debt on a basis of five per cent, and during the past six months has been able from the increased business of the line to very materially improve its financial condition from what it was September 30, 1879, when this report was made, in conformity with the requirement in Massachusetts.

The directors in their annual report say : —

“Since the date covered by this report, September 30, 1879, the substantial part (bills payable) of the floating debt of this company has been paid, principally from the proceeds received from the sale of old iron rails, and a strip of land sold to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

“The company has received for land taken by the city of Worcester for the location and construction of Foster street fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, and the proceeds have been applied to the payment of the floating debt, which has been reduced, during the year, sixty thousand six hundred forty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents.

“The road-bed, tracks, bridges, and rolling stock of the company have received all the care and attention required to keep them in good order and condition. Unless this is done no railroad can be operated with facility, safety, and economy. Sooner or later expensive renewals and repairs will be required or the successful operations of the road impeded.”

No accidents occurred during the year in New Hampshire.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income, including dividends	
on Nashua and Rochester stock,	\$493,994.48
Total expense, including taxes,	307,587.63
Net income,	<hr/> \$186,406.85
Interest on funded debt,	\$55,750.00
Interest on unfunded debt,	5,245.62
Rentals paid Nashua and Rochester,	74,274.00
	<hr/> 135,269.62
Balance applicable to dividends,	<hr/> \$51,137.23
Dividends declared, none.	

Balance for the year,	\$51,137.23	
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	229,766.98	
	<hr/>	\$280,904.21
Loss by fire,	\$3,172.77	
Loss by bad debts,	1,582.15	
Claims settled,	4,651.07	
Sundries,	3,040.22	
	<hr/>	12,446.21
		<hr/>
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$268,458.00

No separate books are kept for the leased line. Consequently the financial statement includes the operations of the whole road.

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$73,953.45	
through passengers,	94,801.82	
express and extra baggage,	7,905.16	
mails,	13,990.24	
other sources, passenger department,	3,240.04	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$193,890.71
From local freight,	\$65,474.04	
through freight,	203,218.02	
other sources, freight department,	10,499.11	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	279,191.17
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,		\$473,081.88
From rent of buildings,	\$6,653.60	
dividend on Nashua and		
Rochester Railroad stock,	14,259.00	
	<hr/>	20,912.60
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$493,994.48

Expenses.

Taxes,	\$9,962.50
General salaries, office expenses, and miscellaneous,	15,554.20
Insurance,	1,666.99
Telegraph expenses,	202.75
Repairs of road,	27,832.03
New rails (418 tons),	9,422.00
New ties (20,936),	6,588.20
Repairs of bridges,	2,116.26
Repairs of buildings,	9,970.14
Repairs, machine-shops, machinery,	2,974.43
Repairs, fences, crossings, and signs,	2,479.61
Removing ice and snow,	1,477.50
Repairs, locomotives and snow-plow,	17,879.12
Fuel, locomotive power,	51,378.55
Water and water stations,	1,772.73
Fuel for cars, stations, shops, and stationary engines,	1,181.46
Oil and waste,	4,012.98
Switchmen, watchmen, signal-men,	5,808.93
Repairs, passenger service,	10,443.73
Personal damages,	140.21
Salaries, wages, and incidentals, passenger trains,	20,958.94
Salaries, wages, and incidentals, passenger stations,	22,397.75
Repairs of freight cars,	27,997.76
Damages and gratuities, freight,	307.19
Salaries, wages, and incidentals of freight trains,	21,714.11
Salaries, wages, and incidentals of freight stations,	31,347.56
Total expenses,	<hr/> \$307,587.63
Net income,	<hr/> \$186,406.85

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.		Cr.	
Construction account,	\$2,121,789.86	Capital stock,	\$1,789,800.00
Equipment account,	390,086.03	Funded debt,	1,000,000.00
Cash,	23,164.43	Interest unpaid,	3,145.00
Due from agents and com- panies,	22,155.32	Dividends unpaid,	1,546.50
Materials and supplies,	65,043.69	Notes payable,	50,000.00
Debit balances,	17,600.73	Vouchers and accounts,	2,190.56
Profit and loss bal. (if deficit),	475,300.00	Profit and loss bal. (if surplus),	268,458.00
Total,	\$3,115,140.06	Total,	\$3,115,140.06

Present or Contingent Liabilities not included in Balance-Sheet.

Bonds of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad
guaranteed and secured by mortgage, \$700,000.00

Overdue interest on the same, none.

Three per cent per annum on Nashua and
Rochester Railroad stock, 39,174.00

The funded debt of the company is described as
follows: —

Mortgage bonds due January 1,
1881, \$75,000.00
Mortgage bonds due May 1, 1887, 275,000.00
Mortgage bonds due April 1, 1893, 250,000.00
Mortgage bonds due February 1,
1895, 400,000.00
Total amount of funded debt, —————\$1,000,000.00

OFFICERS.

President. — F. H. Kinnicutt, Worcester.

Treasurer and Clerk. — T. W. Hammond, Worcester.

Superintendent. — C. S. Turner, Worcester.

Directors. — F. H. Kinnicutt, Worcester ; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester ; Thomas Chase, Nashua ; Francis H. Dewey, Worcester ; C. B. Hill, Nashua ; J. Edwin Smith, Worcester ; Charles H. Waters, Groton ; John D. Bryant, Boston ; E. B. Stoddard, Worcester.

Corporate name, and principal address : Worcester and Nashua Railroad, Worcester, Mass.

NASHUA AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Nashua to Rochester. Length, 48.39 miles.

This road grew out of the Nashua and Epping Railroad, chartered December 29, 1848, and the Portsmouth and Rochester road, subsequently chartered. These two charters were consolidated June, 1867, the new organization taking the title of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company. The road was opened November 24, 1874. Soon after beginning the construction of the road, the corporation entered into an agreement with the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, that when completed the road should be leased to the latter-named company for a term of fifty years, at an annual rental of six per cent on the cost of the road, and \$200 annually to maintain the organization of the lessors, the lessees paying also the taxes.

The above was the financial condition of the road at the time of the last report.

The following vote was adopted at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad holden in the city of Nashua on the 22d day of March, 1879:—

“ *Voted:* Whereas, on the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1872, a lease was made by the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, to the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, now it is agreed the said lease shall be modified as follows:—

“ That the annual rental, or interest, to be hereafter paid by the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, on the capital stock of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, shall be at the rate of three per cent per year, payable one dollar and one-half on each share semi-annually.

“ And whenever, during any year, the *net earnings* on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad and on the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, after payment of all necessary railroad expenditures, interest, and liabilities, — not including the payment of the principal of the bonds

and notes of said companies,—shall give a surplus after the payment of the three per cent to the shareholders of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, and three per cent on each share of the capital stock of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, then such surplus shall be apportioned in the proportion of the number of shares of each of said companies, and the proportion of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad shall be divided and paid over to the holders of the capital stock of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad.

“It is also agreed that the rate of interest provided in said lease, to be paid to the holders of the bonds of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, may be reduced as shall be agreed by the holders of said bonds.

“*And provided*, also, that all interest in excess of five per cent paid to the bondholders of either the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, or the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, shall be chargeable to the account of interest payable to the stockholders of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, on the bonds now outstanding, and the books shall be opened at all times, for inspection, when a majority of the directors or stockholders of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad may desire to have them examined by some competent person or persons.”

Also, a vote of the same form was accepted and adopted by the stockholders of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company at a special meeting held in the city of Worcester, on the 31st day of March, 1879.

The legislatures of the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire passed acts at their late sessions authorizing the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company to mortgage its road, franchise, and property, to secure the bonds, indebtedness, and liabilities of the company. These acts of the legislatures of the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have been accepted by the stockholders, a mortgage has been executed and recorded at the registry of deeds in all the counties through which the road is located, and also in the city clerk's office in Worcester, and a duplicate mortgage executed, and filed in the secretary of state's office in the State of New Hampshire. This mortgage on the property of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company strengthens the security for the rental (as modified) to be paid to the stockholders and bondholders of the

Nashua and Rochester Railroad under the lease to this company. It also provides for the security of the bonds of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company.

The rolling stock and general equipment is furnished by the lessees, and the line is maintained in the same good condition as is the Worcester and Nashua Railroad.

No accidents occurred during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,		\$74,174.00
Net income,		74,174.00
Interest on funded debt,	\$35,000.00	
Balance applicable to dividends,	39,174.00	
		<hr/> 74,174.00

Dividends declared, three per cent.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$2,009,581.33	Capital stock,	\$1,305,800.00
Cash,	35.24	Funded debt,	700,000.00
		Vouchers and accounts,	3,816.57
Total assets,	<hr/> \$2,009,616.57	Total liabilities,	<hr/> \$2,009,616.57

OFFICERS.

President. — F. H. Kinnicutt, Worcester, Mass.

Treasurer. — T. W. Hammond, Worcester, Mass.

Directors. — Francis H. Kinnicutt, Worcester, Mass. ; Charles H. Waters, Groton, Mass. ; J. C. Eastman, Hampstead ; Francis H. Dewey, E. B. Stoddard, Charles W. Smith, Charles S. Turner, Worcester, Mass. ; Aaron W. Sawyer, A. H. Dunlap, Charles Holman, Nashua ; Joseph C. Burley, Epping ; Edwin Wallace, Rochester ; B. W. Hoyt, Epping ; A. J. Pillsbury, Northwood.

Corporate name, and principal address: Nashua and Rochester Railroad, Worcester, Mass.

CHESHIRE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — South Ashburnham, Mass., to Bellows Falls, Vt. Length, 53.62 miles, of which 42.81 miles are in New Hampshire. Leased: 10.5 miles of the Vermont and Massachusetts division of the Fitchburg Railroad, from Fitchburg to South Ashburnham. Total length of line operated by the company, 64.12 miles.

The report of this company is made for one year ending the 30th day of September, 1879, to conform to the statute in Massachusetts, where the principal office of the treasurer is located.

Since this report was made, the directors of the company have leased the Monadnock Railroad, which will increase the length of line operated to about 80 miles.

The directors, in their annual report to the stockholders, make the following statement in regard to business prospects: —

“In presenting another annual report for your consideration, it gives us pleasure to be able to state that the late *extreme* depression in the business of the road seems to have passed, and the prospects for the future appear more favorable. After the close of the last fiscal year, the business continued to diminish until June, when it began to improve, and continued to gain gradually until the present time. On account of the low rates of through freight, and the competition of through lines, as alluded to in our last report, it will be observed our earnings for the whole year were very small: still it will be seen by the following statistics, that, notwithstanding there was an increase of both passengers and tonnage hauled one mile, the expenses for the year were about \$42,000 less than for the previous year.

“The rent for the use of the road between Ashburnham and Fitchburg has been reduced to \$51,000 per annum. We formerly paid \$54,000; and the terms of the lease required us to pay an addition of ten per cent upon the completion of the double track, amounting in all to \$59,400, so that the reduction obtained was \$8,400. This amount is to continue until August 1, 1881, when the lease entitles either party to another revision as to the amount of rent to be paid.”

In explanation of the above statement of the rent paid

to the Fitchburg, — which otherwise would seem exorbitant, — the Cheshire corporation receives the earnings of the business done by them over this portion of road, which of course does considerable towards re-imbursing the company for the rate paid for securing terminal facilities at Fitchburg.

In regard to the lease of the Monadnock Railroad, it is reported as follows : —

“ Your directors agreed with the directors of the Monadnock Railroad for a lease of their road for a term of six years at an annual rent of \$12,000, with the option to extend the same for another term of five years at \$13,000, and for another term of five years at \$14,000, and for another term of five years at \$15,000, each of such extensions being at the option of the Cheshire Railroad Company. The stockholders of the Monadnock Railroad have voted to ratify said lease, and your directors now ask you to do the same.”

The balance of indebtedness of the company, April 1, 1879, was \$736,300.20, and by their report April 1, 1880, it is \$681,345.98 ; showing that \$54,954.22 of the debt has been disposed of during the past year.

The following casualties occurred during the year : —

Oct. 22, 1878, brakeman fell from freight-car, and broke his arm.

Dec. 29, 1878, train struck a wagon at a crossing, breaking the wagon and slightly injuring three occupants.

Sept. 15, 1879, Michael Foley, nine years of age, while on track in yard at Keene, was run over and killed.

Rolling stock : 7 passenger engines, with power brake, 23 freight and shifting engines, — 30 ; 22 passenger-cars, 8 baggage-cars, 2 postal cars ; merchandise cars, viz., 194 box, 35 hay, 26 stock, 138 platform, 11 wood, 11 short saloons, 10 gravel, — total, 425 ; 2 derrick-cars ; 1 wood-sawyer's saloon ; 1 drover's saloon ; 2 snow-plows.

The directors add, that only about two per cent of the through business of the line is done by the cars of their own road, yet that it is not an item of profit to hire cars to do their business.

No physical examination of the men employed is made, nor have any accidents ever occurred on account of color-blindness of the employés.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$487,449.37	
Total expense, including taxes,	399,694.94	
	<hr/>	
Net income,	\$87,754.43	
Interest on funded debt,	47,899.47	
	<hr/>	
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$39,854.96	
Dividends declared, 1½ per cent on preferred stock,	31,500.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance for the year,	\$8,354.96	
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	3,426.74	
	<hr/>	\$11,781.70
Paid M. & K. R. R. one-half of gratuity,	\$4,000.00	
Paid account accident, 1877,	6,000.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$10,000.00	
Received for accretions,	527.00	
	<hr/>	9,473.00
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) to next year,	\$2,308.70	
No additions nor reduction of property during the year.		

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$30,939.96	
through passengers,	103,620.37	
express,	6,392.47	
mails,	7,738.60	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$148,691.40

From local freight,	\$21,394.06	
through freight,	307,717.52	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	329,111.58
Total transportation earnings,		\$477,802.98
Shop-work, house-rents, etc.,		9,119.39
Accretions,		527.00
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$487,449.37

Expenses.

Salaries, general officers, clerks, and law expenses,	\$13,163.82
Insurance,	3,179.18
Repairs, bridges, including cul- verts and cattle-guards,	2,173.08
Repairs, buildings,	12,492.77
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	847.77
Renewal rails,	7,955.57
Renewal ties,	7,309.46
Repairs, roadway and track,	28,193.87
Repairs, locomotives,	24,842.16
Fuel for locomotives,	82,465.07
Water supply,	2,448.08
Oil and waste,	3,671.40
Repairs, passenger-cars,	9,665.37
Passenger-train service and supplies,	15,555.43
Repairs, freight-cars,	17,868.85
Freight-train service and supplies,	56,827.08
Telegraph expenses, maintenance and operating,	2,444.90
Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	142.48
Personal injuries,	40.00
Agents, station service and supplies,	41,199.58

Taxes,	16,209.02
F. R. R., V. & M. division, rent of road,	51,000.00
Total operating expenses and taxes,	————— \$399,694.94

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Cash and cash assets,	\$109,965.94	Capital stock,	\$2,153,300.00
Construction account,	2,717,535.26	Profit and loss,	33,808.70
Fuel, iron, etc., on hand,	141,110.69	Bonds due July 1, 1880,	580,900.00
Bills receivable and accounts,	75,199.81	Bonds due Jan. 1, 1877,	100.00
		Bonds due July 1, 1896,	250,000.00
		Interest warrants due Jan. 1, 1880,	25,077.00
		Dividends due,	626.00
	<u>\$3,043,811.70</u>		<u>\$3,043,811.70</u>

OFFICERS.

President. — W. A. Russell, Lawrence, Mass.

Treasurer. — F. W. Everett, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Treasurer and Transfer Clerk. — R. Stewart, Keene.

General Manager. — R. Stewart, Keene.

Directors. — William A. Russell, Ephraim Murdock, Jr., Samuel Gould, George F. Williams, John B. Meer, Edward C. Thayer, James H. Williams.

Corporate name, and principal address: Cheshire Railroad, Keene, N. H.

MONADNOCK RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Winchendon, Mass., to Peterborough. Length, 15.8 miles, of which 13.76 miles are in New Hampshire.

This road was completed in 1871, and in 1874 was leased to the Boston, Barre, and Gardner Railroad for the term of ninety-nine years.

During the past year the corporation of the lessees

became financially embarrassed, and were obliged to give up their lease, then owing the lessors a balance of \$7,500. A portion of this has since been paid, and the lessors are hopeful that in due time they will receive the full amount.

After it became evident that the B., B., & G. R. R. would be obliged to relinquish their lease, the Monadnock corporation negotiated a lease with the Cheshire Railroad, on the following terms, as may be found in the directors' report of the last-named corporation : —

“Your directors agreed with the directors of the Monadnock Railroad for a lease of their road for a term of six years at an annual rent of \$12,000, with the option to extend the same to another term of five years at \$13,000, and for another term of five years at \$14,000, and for another term of five years at \$15,000, each of such extensions being at the option of the Cheshire Railroad Company. The stockholders of the Monadnock Railroad have voted to ratify said lease, and your directors now ask you to do the same.”

A small dividend has been paid on the capital stock of the road, from the rental, and the balance used to reduce the floating debt, which the directors confidently hope will soon be paid in full.

The financial statement includes one year, ending September 30, 1879, which conforms to the period of former returns, as, while leased to a corporation in Massachusetts, they were obliged to conform to the date of the reports in that State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income for the year,	\$11,103.40
Total expense,	163.93
	<hr/>
Net income,	\$10,939.47
Interest on debts,	5,950.23
	<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$4,989.24

Balance applicable to dividends,	\$4,989.24
Dividends declared, two per cent,	4,108.00
	<hr/>
Balance for the year,	\$881.24
Balance last year,	9,052.06
	<hr/>
Balance carried forward to next year,	\$9,933.30
Total corporation debt, bonds and notes, Sept. 30, 1878,	\$87,500.00
Total corporation debt, bonds and notes, Sept. 30, 1879,	86,200.00
	<hr/>
Showing a reduction of debt, within the year, of	\$1,300.00

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction — cost of road,*	\$365,771.47	Capital stock (receipts on 2,057 54 shares Monadnock Railroad shares),	\$197,926.73
stock,	3,090.00	Bonds outstanding,	72,000.00
Subscription to Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad stock,	20,000.00	Notes outstanding,	14,200.00
Cash on hand,	582.18	Dividends unpaid,	126.00
Due for rent of road,	7,500.00	Interest unpaid,	1,252.50
		Credit balance,	6,247.50
		Profit and loss account balance,†	105,190.92
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$396,943.65		\$396,943.65

OFFICERS.

President. — H. K. French, Peterborough.

Treasurer and Clerk. — W. G. Livingston, Peterborough.

Directors. — J. H. Fairbank, Peter Upton, O. H. Bradley, H. K. French, Willis Phelps, J. A. Rumrill, W. G. Livingston.

Corporate name, and principal address: Monadnock Railroad, Peterborough, N. H.

* This item represents the entire cost of the road, depots, land, etc., and includes interest paid during the construction of the road.

† This surplus was derived mostly from gratuities, not from surplus earnings.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Keene to South Vernon, Vt. Length, 24 miles.

This road is being operated, under a lease, by the Connecticut River Railroad of Massachusetts; therefore the analysis of receipts and operating expenses is not included in the report.

The road has no rolling stock, the necessary equipment being furnished by the lessees, and they have placed the road in good condition for business.

Since this road was completed it has been involved and embarrassed by litigation, and \$231,800 of stock has been surrendered by the owners to relieve themselves from personal liability.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 1, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$15,284.25
Total expense, including taxes,	2,499.53
	<hr/>
Net income,	\$12,784.72
Interest on unfunded debt,	.14
	<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$12,784.58
Dividends declared, six per cent,	12,600.00
	<hr/>
Balance for the year,	\$184.58
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	13,463.75
	<hr/>
	\$13,648.33
Deduct salaries for previous year,	\$400.00
Deduct amount carried to contingent fund,	44.75
	<hr/>
	444.75
	<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,	\$13,203.58

Addition to property during the year:—

Land purchased in the city of Keene, \$553.56

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$218,680.97	Capital stock,	\$210,000.00
Cash,	48.02	Funded debt,	5,000.00
Bills receivable,	4,504.90	Other liabilities,	6,468.75
Due from agents and companies,	12,228.06	Profit and loss, income,	13,203.58
		Contingent and renewal fund,	789.62
	\$235,461.95		\$235,461.95

OFFICERS.

President. — A. B. Harris, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer. — E. F. Lane, Keene.

Assistant Treasurer. — Seth Hunt, Springfield, Mass.

Clerk. — F. F. Lane, Keene.

Directors. — F. F. Lane, E. F. Lane, Keene; Oscar Edwards, Northampton, Mass.; Tilly Haynes, A. B. Harris, James A. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.

Principal office, and address: Ashuelot Railroad Company, Keene, N. H.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

A return of this road is required in consequence of its being the lessee of a line from Ayer Junction in Massachusetts to Greenville, of 23.62 miles, less than ten of which are in New Hampshire; but the operations of this branch line are not kept separately, but are merged in the general accounts of the main line.

This branch line was chartered as the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, and was leased by the Massachusetts division, in 1861, to the Fitchburg, for 999 years, at an annual rental of six per cent on the capital stock; the New Hampshire portion, of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, being made a gratuity, on condition that it should be operated for the benefit of the towns along the line. It is uncertain whether

an organization is maintained under the New Hampshire charter, but the Fitchburg road has complied with the statute, — paying \$218.80 taxes to the State, and making the required returns.

This branch line is maintained and furnished with rolling stock of the main road, and during the past year considerable has been expended in repairs of bridges and the road-bed, to place them in a safe and substantial condition. The returns herewith appended are made to September 30, 1879, to conform with the laws of Massachusetts.

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From local passengers,	\$488,334.64
through passengers,	174,955.20
express and extra baggage,	30,400.22
mails,	23,561.19
other sources,	71.73
Total, passenger department,	————— \$717,322.98
From local freight,	\$489,196.66
through freight,	716,757.10
Total, freight department,	————— 1,205,953.76
Total transportation earnings,	\$1,923,276.74
From rents for use of road,	99,500.00
rent of property,	17,784.61
elevator and wharf,	39,412.17
Total earnings,	————— \$2,079,973.52

Expenses.

Taxes, state and local,	\$101,414.27
Salaries, office expenses, etc.,	51,675.68
Insurance and fire damages,	2,102.98
Telegraph expenses,	8,577.06
Repairs of road,	135,987.07
Iron rails,	8,969.74

Steel rails,	32,868.09
Repairs of bridges,	24,120.75
Repairs of buildings and fixtures,	53,871.68
Repairs, machine-shops and machinery,	10,856.03
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	8,414.11
Removing ice and snow,	6,670.92
Repairs, locomotives,	87,997.24
Fuel for locomotive power,	194,902.01
New ties,	27,451.32
Water and water stations,	8,222.36
Fuel for shops, cars and stations,	7,722.47
Oil and waste,	19,999.61
Switchmen, watchmen, flag and signal men,	48,947.84
Repairs, passenger, mail, and baggage cars,	30,561.67
Damages and gratuities, passenger,	2,282.00
Salaries, wages, and incidentals, passenger department,	161,050.55
Repairs of freight-cars,	90,337.73
Damages and gratuities, freight,	2,267.23
Salaries, wages, and incidentals, freight department,	291,408.88
Paid carage for use of freight-cars,	39,836.10
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General operating expenses,	\$1,458,515.39
Rent of road, V. & M. R. R.,*	238,506.00
Rent of road, Conn. River R. R.,	3,750.00
Interest on bonds,	65,000.00
Interest, other,	34,462.08
<hr/>	
Total expenses,	\$1,800,233.47

* The interest paid on the funded debt of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, and the amount paid into the sinking fund for the payment of said debt, are included as rent in our expenses.

Total earnings,	\$2,079,973.52
Total expenses,	1,800,233.47
Net earnings,	\$279,740.05

TRIAL BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

DR.		CR.	
Construction,	\$5,381,027.43	Capital stock,	\$4,500,000.00
Cash and cash funds,	293,618.33	Funded debt,	1,000,000.00
Real estate,	305,835.09	Notes payable,	810,000.00
Stock materials,	364,178.62	Unclaimed dividends,	9,049.50
Improvement V. & M. R. R.,	699,496.56	Interest unpaid,	32,850.00
Sinking fund,	155,025.00	Vouchers and accounts,	365,075.26
Debit balances,	11,269.14	Profit and loss,	493,475.41
	\$7,210,450.17		\$7,210,450.17

OFFICERS.

Directors. — William B. Stearns, Boston ; Seth Bemis, Newton ; Robert Codman, Boston ; Rodney Wallace, Fitchburg ; Charles U. Cotting, Brookline.

Corporate name, and principal address : Fitchburg Railroad, Boston, Mass.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Portland to Swanton, Vt. Length, 234 miles, of which 63 miles are in New Hampshire.

The "Portland Division," of which the section in New Hampshire forms a part, extends from Portland to the west bank of the Connecticut River, at Lunenburg, Vt., and has no connection financially with the "Vermont Division." From Fabyan's to Scott's Mills, in Dalton, about 20 miles, the traffic is taken over the line of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, by a special contract, the latter road furnishing the motive power.

The line extends through the White Mountain Notch, was a difficult and expensive road to construct, requiring an indomitable will and perseverance to carry out the design, and is loaded with a heavy debt ; yet it opens another

route to our picturesque scenery, and will prove of great advantage to Northern New Hampshire.

During the past year the road has been kept up and improved so as to constitute a first-class line, and the New Hampshire section has received a due share of the work and expense necessary to keep the road-bed and rolling stock in good condition.

The bridges in Bartlett and Conway have been thoroughly repaired, and the river bottom and banks protected so as to prevent undermining; and the under-drains through the Notch have been enlarged, and the number increased, so as to keep the track as free as possible from ice accumulations, to which it is peculiarly exposed. The snow-sheds and fences near the Crawford House have been rebuilt, and the stations have been improved, to add to the comfort of the patrons of the line. No accident occurred during the year to the person or property of any passenger, and the trains have been run with regularity and dispatch.

FINANCIAL REPORT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

The company has paid during the year, in addition to the coupons on its first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$48,000.00, the coupons falling due on the scrip, — issued under the agreement made August, 1877, with the trustees of the first mortgage bonds, providing for the payment of overdue coupons on the bonds, — amounting to \$18,720.00, also the interest and a portion of the principal of the Dalton construction loan, amounting to \$9,427.96.

The scrip of October, 1879, and coupons of January, 1880, have been paid as presented.

Earnings.

Local passengers,	\$51,115.98
Through passengers,	52,145.03
Express,	3,000.00
Mails,	9,574.93

Local freight,	\$114,617.98
Through freight,	40,396.99
Miscellaneous,	642.79
	<hr/>
Total,	\$271,493.70

General Expenses.

Salaries and incidentals, including stationery,	
fuel, light, rents, etc.,	\$12,822.01
Taxes,— state and local,	75.11
Insurance premiums and loss by fire,	1,363.51
Telegraph expenses,	45.00
Repairs of road-bed and track,	39,504.75
Iron rails laid,	5,985.34
New ties laid,	6,171.92
Repairs of bridges,	2,587.52
Repairs of buildings,	3,369.05
Repairs of shops and machinery,	573.23
Repairs of fences, road-crossings, and signs,	1,479.61
Removing ice and snow,	2,489.28
Repairs of locomotives,	7,676.94
Repairs of snow-plows,	53.91
Fuel for engines and cars,	27,758.56
Water and water stations,	32.89
Fuel for stations and shops,	231.08
Oil and waste,	1,872.77
Switchmen, watchmen, flag and signal men,	5,558.59
Repairs of passenger, baggage, and mail cars,	5,184.33
Salaries and incidentals of passenger trains,	11,083.57
“ “ “ “ “ stations,	6,065.82
Passenger damages and gratuities,	50.00
Mileage, foreign passenger-cars,	105.99
Repairs of freight-cars,	7,499.39
Salaries and incidentals of freight trains,	7,443.69
“ “ “ “ “ stations,	10,795.45

Freight damages and gratuities,	37.87
Mileage, foreign freight-cars,	1,531.24
	<hr/>
	\$169,448.42
Paid B., C. & M. R. R. for hauling trains between Fabyan's and Lunenburg,	9,750.00
	<hr/>
Total expenses,	\$179,198.42
Earnings,	\$271,493.70
Expenses,	179,198.42
	<hr/>
Net income,	\$92,295.28

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

DR.			Cr.
Amounts paid relating to previous years,	\$289.65	Balance Sept. 30, 1878,	\$54,214.96
Coupons on first mortgage bonds,	48,000.00	Collections relating to previous years,	10.76
Coupons on first mortgage scrip,	18,720.00	Interest account,	627.82
Interest account,	8,937.06	Earnings for the year,	271,493.70
Expense of operating for the year,	179,198.42		
Balance, Sept. 30, 1879,	71,202.11		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$326,347.24		\$326,347.24

GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET.

DR.			Cr.
Cost of road, including discount on bonds and interest during construction,	\$3,569,605.27	Capital stock,	\$1,052,185.55
Cost of equipment,	292,838.15	Bonds, issue of Nov. 1, 1870,	
Supplies on hand,	25,130.87	sold,	794,000.00
Bills receivable,	27,784.58	Bonds, issue of Nov. 1, 1871,	
Due from agents, traffic balances		sold,	505,000.00
and others,	63,828.88	Bonds, issue of Nov. 1, 1871,	
Cash,	23,727.69	exchanged with City of Portland,	1,350,000.00
	<hr/>	Bills payable,	186,731.12
	\$4,002,915.44	Accounts and traffic balances,	43,796.66
		Profit and loss,	71,202.11
			<hr/>
			\$4,002,915.44

Of the above liabilities, \$2,649,000 has been funded, and the unfunded debt is \$230,527.78.

The equipment now consists of 9 locomotives, 11 passenger-cars, 2 smoking-cars, 4 observation-cars, 3 baggage-cars, 1 smoking and baggage car, 3 brake-vans, 45 box-cars, 25 hay-cars, 92 platform-cars, 20 ice-cars, 1 crane-car, 3 snow-plows.

Number of miles run during the year : —

By passenger-trains,	132,640
By freight-trains,	57,963
By construction-trains,	10,315
By shifting-engine,	9,984
Total,	210,902

Passenger and freight traffic : —

Passengers carried in year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	82,514
“ “ to and from other lines,	29,010
Tonnage in year ending Sept. 30, 1879,	120,879
“ to and from other lines,	26,179

OFFICERS.

President. — Samuel J. Anderson.

Treasurer. — John W. Dana.

Clerk. — Charles H. Foye.

Superintendent. — Jonas Hamilton.

Chief Engineer. — John F. Anderson.

Directors. — Samuel J. Anderson, H. N. Jose, W. F. Milliken, J. S. Ricker, Portland, Me.; J. Eastman, Conway; J. P. Baxter, R. M. Richardson, W. W. Thomas, Jr., Samuel Waterhouse, Francis Fessenden, Portland, Me.

Corporate name, and principal address: Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, Portland, Me.

PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Portland, Me., to Rochester. Length, 52.5 miles, of which 3 miles are in New Hampshire.

This line was opened to Rochester in 1871, and upon the completion of the Nashua and Rochester road, in 1874, served to form a part of a direct route to Worcester, Mass., and New York. The net earnings of the road having been insufficient to meet the interest upon its liabilities, the property has been managed by a receiver, George P. Westcott, Esq., since February 1, 1877.

From the report of the receiver, September 30, 1879, the following statement will show the amount of the floating debt at the date of the receiver's taking possession of the property, including receiver's certificates, issued April 1, 1877, in payment of Saco-river bridge, and issued Jan. 1, 1878, for purchase of leased rolling stock, as compared with that due and unpaid at the close of the financial year : —

	Feb. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.	Sept. 30, 1879 Unpaid.	Decrease.
Outstanding bills, notes, etc., Feb. 1, 1877,	\$68,947.99	\$44,099.64	\$24,851.35
Receiver's certificates for Saco-river bridge, April, 1877,	16,000.00	.....	16,000.00
Receiver's certificates for rolling stock, Jan. 1, 1878,	29,911.81	18,177.39	11,734.42
	<u>\$114,859.80</u>	<u>\$62,277.03</u>	<u>\$52,585.77</u>

FUNDED DEBT.

The following is a correct statement of the indebtedness of the company, including interest on the same up to the dates given : —

First mortgage to city of Portland, \$700,000.00	
Interest due and unpaid to July 1, 1879,	231,750.00
	<u> </u> \$931,750.00
First mortgage seven per cent bonds,	\$350,000.00
Interest due and unpaid to Oct. 1, 1879,	85,750.00
	<u> </u> 435,750.00
Second issue of seven per cent bonds, exchanged for city of Portland six per cent bonds,	\$450,000.00
Interest due and unpaid on city loan to July 1, 1879,	148,500.00
	<u> </u> 598,500.00
	<u> </u> \$1,966,000.00

NOTE. — The maturing coupons of the above funded debt have not been paid, nor entered upon the books as a liability.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Capital stock outstanding,	\$636,011.06
----------------------------	--------------

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement of the receipts and expenses from operating the road, for the year ending September 30, 1879 : —

Receipts.

From passengers,	\$51,568.41	
freight,	84,372.15	
mails and express,	9,441.84	
miscellaneous,	319.54	
	<hr/>	\$145,701.94

Operating Expenses.

Repairs on track,	\$38,984.40	
bridges,	326.25	
fences,	752.06	
locomotives,	7,068.35	
freight and passenger		
cars,	7,778.87	
Passenger and freight expense,	29,288.46	
Fuel,	20,510.33	
Taxes and insurance,	481.52	
General and incidental expenses,		
including salaries, advertising,		
printing, damages, etc.,	12,137.37	
Watchmen and switchmen,	1,686.46	
Stations and buildings,	4,348.08	
Interest,	3,088.05	
	<hr/>	\$126,450.20
Net,		<hr/> \$19,251.74

General Business.

Freight hauled in 1878-79 : Local, 48,065 tons ; through, 57,764 tons. Total, 106,829 tons.

Passengers carried in 1878-79 : Local, 82,192 ; through, 26,812. Total, 109,004.

The following figures give the operation of the transportation department, for the year ending September 30, 1879 : —

Number of miles run by passenger-trains,	85,595
freight-trains,	85,473
working-trains,	6,779
Total,	177,847
Material on hand,	\$9,833.75

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock consists of seven locomotives (one of them, the “ Alfred,” now out of service), nine passenger, three baggage, fifty box, eighty-seven platform, two freight-train saloon, twelve push, and twelve hand cars, and two snow-plows.

No accident has occurred to any train during the year to cause any damage to person or property.

SINKING FUND.

The condition of the Portland and Rochester Railroad sinking fund, for the year ending August 31, 1879, is as follows : —

Fund A.

This fund was established June 1, 1867, for the re-imbursement of the city loan of \$700,000.

Principal,	\$39,500.00	Interest,	\$27,361.88
Add interest,	27,361.88		
	<hr/>		
	\$66,861.88		

Fund B.

This fund was established February 27, 1872, for the re-imbursement of the city loan of \$450,000.

Principal,	\$9,000.00	Interest,	\$4,392.41
Add interest,	4,392.41		
<hr/>			
	\$13,392.41		

OFFICERS.

President. — George P. Wescott.

Vice-President. — Frederick Robie.

Superintendent. — J. M. Lunt.

Treasurer and Clerk. — William H. Conant.

Directors. — Frederick Robie, Gorham, Me.; John Lynch, H. J. Libby, Portland, Me.; W. G. Ray, New York, N. Y.; J. S. Ricker, Deering; George P. Wescott, A. K. Shurtleff, Charles McCarthy, Jr., William R. Wood, Portland, Me.; John A. Waterman, Gorham, Me.; E. G. Wallace, Rochester.

Corporate name, and principal address: Portland and Rochester Railroad, Portland, Me.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Portland, Me., to Island Pond, Vt. Length, 149½ miles. Sidings, 31 miles. Main line in New Hampshire, 52 miles.

The entire line is leased to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for 999 years, at an annual rental of six per cent on the capital stock and funded debt.

The entire track is laid with steel rails, and now conforms to the standard gauge of New England railroads.

The stock and bonds of the road are mostly held in England, as only \$27,000 of the stock is held by capitalists in this country. The city of Portland holds the first mort-

gage bonds of \$787,000, which are being provided for by semi-annual contributions to the sinking fund.

The directors in their last annual report say :—

“ The Grand Trunk Railway Company have fulfilled their obligations to us under the lease, meeting the interest on our funded debt promptly and paying all sums due for rent. They have also made the regular contributions to the sinking fund, as required by law. The road and other property have been maintained by them in good and efficient repair, and the road has never been in better condition than at the present time. This fact is emphatically stated by the railroad commissioners of the State of Maine in their last report.”

The treasurer in closing his thirty-third annual report gives the following financial statement : —

“ The capital stock of the company is \$5,484,000, divided as follows :—

270 shares in Federal currency of \$100 each,	\$27,000.00
11,274 shares in Sterling currency of £100 or \$484 each,	5,456,616.00
24 fractional share rights of \$16 each,	384.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,484,000.00

“ The funded debt of the company is \$3,000,000.00, as follows :—

1. Balance of obligations to the city of Portland, first mortgage with sinking fund,	\$787,000.00
2. Company's second mortgage bonds of Oct. 1, 1864, 5-20s, £309,900, or	1,499,916.00
3. Company's third mortgage bonds of May 1, 1871, 5-20s, £147,300, or	712,932.00
4. Balance due on exchange of bonds,	152.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,000,000.00

“ Since my last report, the bonds of the company, issued Nov. 1, 1853, \$484,000, on twenty-five years, have matured, and, under the provisions of the lease, a like amount in stock of the company has been issued to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for their payment.

“ As I stated in my last year's report, one of the bonds of 1851, for \$1,000, is still unpaid, having never been presented for payment. The funds are on hand for its payment.

“ Two dividends, of \$3.00 each, upon the Federal shares, have been paid at this office for the past year; and corresponding dividends upon

the Sterling shares are paid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, lessees, at their office in London.

“The regular semi-annual contributions of \$12,500 each, to the sinking fund, for retiring at maturity the company's obligations to the city of Portland, have been paid by the lessees to the commissioners of the fund.”

The sinking fund at the close of the year ending July 31, 1879, amounted to \$309,049.53, which is securely invested, and, under the act establishing this fund, the treasurer of the city of Portland is custodian of these securities.

The following is the annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence division for the year ending December 31, 1879. In the analysis of the earnings and expenses it is impossible to give the amounts that would accrue in New Hampshire; but as one-third of the whole division is within the limits of the State, it is probable that one-third would be a fair estimate of the business operations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$867,159.83
Total expense, including taxes,	1,275,589.49
Interest on funded debt,	180,000.00
Dividends declared, six per cent,	329,040.00
Balance (profit and loss) last year (loss),	408,429.66

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Earnings.

From passengers,	\$197,543.28	
express and extra baggage,	15,568.45	
mails,	12,157.76	
Total, passenger department,	—————	\$225,269.49
Total, freight department,		639,816.68
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,		\$865,086.17
Received for rents,		2,073.66
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$867,159.83

Expenses.

Maintenance and renewals of way,	\$174,937.00	
Locomotive power and repairs,	239,800.07	
Repairs and renewal of cars,	70,216.79	
Rent of rolling stock,	14,773.73	
Miscellaneous expenses,	24,615.80	
Traffic expenses,	220,662.01	
General charges,	19,168.88	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$764,174.28
Dividends and interest,		511,415.21
		<hr/>
Total operating expenses, taxes, and interest,		\$1,275,589.49

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Sinking fund,	\$309,049.53	Capital stock,	\$5,484,000.00
		Funded debt,	3,000,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$8,484,000.00

The above are the assets and liabilities as given in the treasurer's return. In reply to a letter of inquiry as to construction account, value of real estate, and other items of property, the treasurer says : —

"We certainly have the road, which cost the company \$8,484,000, as shown in the report. What it is worth, is quite another thing. Judging from the receipts and expenditures on traffic account, which you will see, by the report, resulted in a *loss* to the lessees of \$408,429.66 the last year, and much more the year preceding, any one would at once say it is intrinsically worth little or nothing as an investment."

It is understood that the company own valuable real estate in the city of Portland, that is necessary for proper terminal facilities ; therefore, although the road has cost the amount named, it must not be supposed that the section

in New Hampshire of fifty-two miles cost one-third of that amount, or has a like value, except as it forms a connecting link in the great thoroughfare of the line from the East to the West that is now controlled by its lessee.

OFFICERS.

President. — John B. Brown.

Vice-President. — Samuel E. Spring.

Treasurer. — C. E. Barrett.

Clerk and Secretary. — F. R. Barrett.

Directors. — Charles E. Barrett, Harrison J. Libby, Franklin R. Barrett, Francis K. Swan, Philip Henry Brown, Portland, Me.; Sir Alexander T. Galt, Joseph Hickson, Montreal.

Corporate name, and principal address: Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, Portland, Me.

MANCHESTER AND KEENE RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Greenfield to Keene. Length, 29.55 miles.

This line was commenced in May, 1876, and, after several interruptions, was completed in 1878. A mixed train was placed upon the road in August of that year, and was continued for seven or eight months, when it was found not to be paying operating expenses, and was discontinued. A report of this service is to be found in the returns of last year.

After several months, the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, having large financial interest in the line, which was depreciating by reason of the road not being operated, undertook to re-open the road.

In September, 1879, a construction train was employed along the line from Greenfield to Harrisville, and freights

and passengers were transported for a short time, as will be seen by the report made by the superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad.

The financial embarrassment of the Manchester and Keene corporation was so great, that, after a short trial, train-service was again discontinued, and the road was again abandoned, and nothing further had been done at the end of the financial year.

Since April 1, 1880, a receiver has been appointed and money again expended to place the road in a suitable condition to be operated, but no report has been made to this board.

In September, 1879, a new board of directors was elected, and from the books at that time the treasurer made the following report of its financial condition.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.			
DR.		CR.	
Graduation and masonry,	\$717,336.86	Capital stock,	\$504,694.70
Construction,	74,683.56	Gold bonds,	560,000.00
Interest account,	35.71	Gratuities,	2,578.35
Suspense account,	24,864.76	Notes payable,	93,403.07
Town of Bennington,	2,078.35	Cheshire Mills,	9,636.05
Miscellaneous account,	5,851.25	Dana Sargent,	678.60
Thomas E. Hatch,	7,400.00	Timothy Colony,	564.32
Henry Colony,	4,783.53	John E. Colony,	120.00
S. W. Hale,	5,387.49	T. H. Wood,	833.79
S. G. Griffin,	1,000.00		
John H. Dawe,	454.38		
Dawe & Bounallee,	3,157.90		
Operating expenses,	321.64		
Office expenses,	14.00		
John H. Buttrick,	2,773.16		
Northern Railroad,	20,122.92		
Wooden bridges,	43,322.96		
Superstructure,	36,365.61		
Stations, buildings, etc.,	783.00		
Land and land damage,	1,295.00		
Fences,	3,000.00		
Lane, White, and Dearborn,			
trustees,	87,200.00		
Engineering,	7,908.26		
Agencies, and miscellaneous			
accounts,	15,568.54		
Bonds pledged,	106,800.00		
	\$1,172,508.88		\$1,172,508.88

After September 6, 1879, the superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad makes the following statement of earnings and expenses, to January 1, 1880:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Earnings.

Passenger receipts,	\$115.15
Freight,	865.87
Mail,	137.15
From N. & L. R. R., account bonds,	5,000.00
Tools, etc.,	244.25
Rent,	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,392.42

Expenses.

Bridges, construction, and road repairs,	\$4,020.29
Material,	157.23
Real estate,	115.00
Buildings,	732.18
Hand-car,	30.00
Engineering,	55.05
Depot,	1.35
Salary,	408.65
Executive committee,	620.62
Mail,	63.06
Freight,	188.99
	<hr/>
	\$6,392.42

OFFICERS.

President. — W. W. Bailey, Nashua.

Treasurer. — J. H. Buttrick, Lowell.

Corporation Clerk. — Thomas E. Hatch, Keene.

Directors' Clerk. — Alfred S. Hall, Boston.

Directors. — W. W. Bailey, Dana Sargent, E. P. Emerson, J. W. White, George Y. Sawyer, Jr., Nashua ; G. B. Twitchell, Keene ; C. E. Paige, Lowell ; Alfred S. Hall, Boston.

Corporate name, and principal address : Manchester and Keene Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

MANCHESTER HORSE-RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Piscataquog Village to Amoskeag Village. Length of completed track, 2.37 miles ; double main track, one mile, with one-eighth of a mile side track.

This is the only horse-railroad in the State, and has proved as successful an enterprise as could have been anticipated.

Other horse-railroads have been chartered, and with the return of business prosperity it is probable that short lines will be constructed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 30, 1880.

General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$14,155.20	
Total expenses,	10,973.31	
Net income,	—————	\$3,181.89
Paid for land and liabilities of last year,		2,856.44
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$325.45

Earnings.

From passengers,	\$13,482.57
Rents and manure,	510.67
Horses and material sold,	161.96
Money hired,	4,300.00
	<hr/>
Total earnings,	\$18,455.20

Expenses.

Hay, grain, and straw,	\$2,765.57
Gas and oil,	141.26
Horses and horse-shoeing,	832.13
Repairs on road,	250.97
Repairs on cars,	735.84
Repairs on harnesses,	67.93
Repairs on buildings,	229.77
Interest and insurance,	460.43

Salary of George W. Riddle, superintendent,	942.00
Wages of employés,	4,232.37
Land,	5,760.00
Notes, money hired,	900.00
Other expenses,	305.04
Outstanding debt of last year,	496.44
Balance, cash,	335.45
<hr/>	
Total expenses,	\$18,455.20

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction, equipment, and buildings,	\$28,611.89	Capital stock,	\$25,000.00
Land,	5,760.00	Notes payable,	3,400.00
Cash,	335.45	Balance,	6,307.34
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total assets,	\$34,707.34	Total liabilities,	\$34,707.34

Passengers carried from May 1, 1878, to April 1, 1879,	264,230
Passengers carried from May 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880,	272,174
Increase this year,	7,944
Average number carried per day,	745
Number of miles run,	90,777

The following are the rates of fare : Single fare, 5 cents ; 25 tickets, \$1.00.

OFFICERS.

President. — S. N. Bell.

Treasurer. — Frederick Smyth.

Clerk. — James A. Weston.

Directors. — S. N. Bell, Frederick Smyth, James A. Weston, B. F. Martin, Joseph B. Clark.

Corporate name, and address: Manchester Horse-Rail-road, Manchester, N. H.

CONCORD HORSE-RAILROAD.

While this report was being compiled, a company has been organized to construct a horse-railroad in the city of Concord, under a charter from the legislature of 1878, with Daniel Holden of West Concord as president.

The present design is to construct a road from near the southern limit of the city on the Hooksett turnpike, via Main and State streets to West Concord, — a distance of about three and one-half miles.

It is understood that the stock has nearly or quite all been subscribed, and the commencement of its construction only awaits the sanction of the city government, when it will be vigorously pushed forward and completed during the present year.

OFFICERS.

President. — Daniel Holden, West Concord.

Treasurer and Clerk. — Samuel C. Eastman, Concord.

Building Agent. — Moses Humphrey, Concord.

Directors. — Daniel Holden, West Concord; John H. George, Samuel C. Eastman, Lewis Downing, Jr., Moses Humphrey, Josiah B. Sanborn, Concord.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord Horse-Railroad, Concord, N. H.

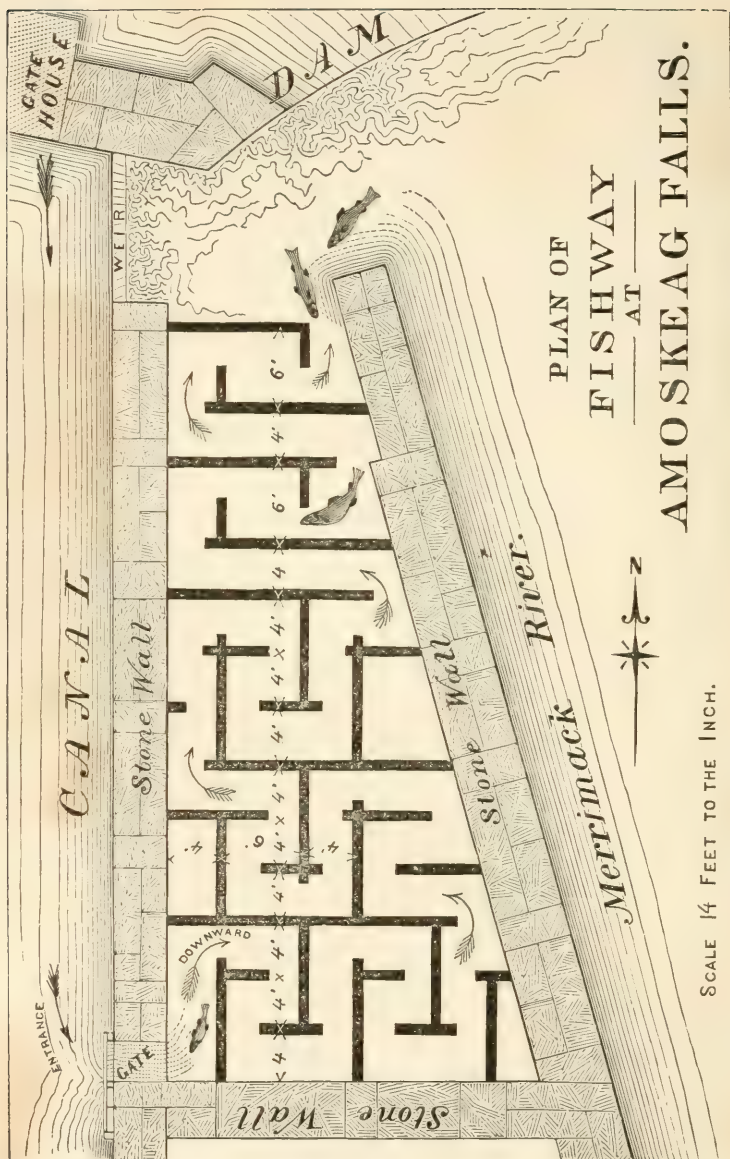
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REPORT
OF THE
FISH COMMISSIONERS
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

Your commissioners have to announce to you the results of their labors for the past year, and in so doing they are able to report one of the most thorough and complete successes yet attained in fish-culture in the United States ; and it seems but fair that New Hampshire, which was one of the earliest of the States to move in fish-culture, should be able to announce the fact, that she has taken, far up in one of her mountain streams, over 100,000 salmon eggs from salmon which had been artificially hatched from eggs from the Penobscot River and planted in the Pemigewasset, and which, by means of the fishways provided by the commissioners of Massachusetts, had passed the dams at Lowell and Lawrence, ascended Amoskeag Falls, passed the fishway there, which was shown in our last report, and reached the places where they were deposited, from five to eight years ago.

These salmon were hatched in Massachusetts, and the young fry brought up to New Hampshire and deposited ; and we are inclined to think that the twenty-two fish which we took at Plymouth represent the planting of three different years, 1872, 1873, and 1875, as their weights varied from eight to twenty pounds, while one large one, which had passed by our nets and was found below Livermore Falls with several of his ribs crushed in and broken away from the back-bone, probably in attempting to go up the falls, weighed twenty-eight pounds, and was possibly a survivor of some of the earlier attempts at stocking the river, in 1869 or 1870. These different sizes of fish appeared last year precisely as predicted in our report of last June, and we are now looking anxiously for the return of

the great plant made in 1876, the coming season. The fishways on the river are all in good order, and we may reasonably expect to secure a much larger share of spawners than we did last summer, thanks to the good sense of the legislature of 1879, which extended the operation of the law prohibiting the capture of these fish for two years longer, or until June 14, 1882.

By that time we hope to see the Merrimack River sufficiently stocked to admit of salmon-fishing, under due restrictions, for a regular period every summer.

The eggs taken at Plymouth have all been hatched, with very small loss, and the young fish have all been safely planted in the Pemigewasset River.

Your commissioners must here express the great obligations they are under to Mr. E. B. Hodge of Plymouth, one of the officers of the Fish and Game League, who, during the illness of Mr. Powers, took charge of the operation of securing the spawn, and to whose indefatigable labors the saving of one-half the eggs taken is due.

In addition to these 100,000 eggs of our own taking, we also received 50,000 from the Penobscot River, as our share of the proceeds of the joint enterprise undertaken by the United States and the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. This was a smaller number than we had expected ; but an unforeseen freshet on the Penobscot in August last carried away the lower wall of the storage-pound, and allowed the majority of the 350 spawners which Mr. Atkins, who had charge of the enterprise, had collected, to escape to the open river.

These have been also safely hatched and planted in the Pemigewasset ; and besides these there have undoubtedly been many eggs deposited by salmon in the natural way, as many salmon were seen in October lying off the mouth of Dickerman's Brook in New Hampton, and in other places in the river below Plymouth, which never came up as far as our weirs at all, while others are known to have gone by us during the sudden rises of water to which the river is liable after heavy rains, and which would carry away our nets, or give the fish free passage over the weirs.

Besides the salmon we have also taken 150,000 brook-trout

eggs from the stock of spawners which we have collected at the hatching-house. Of these, one-half, or 75,000, have been sent to Massachusetts, and the other 75,000 have been nearly all distributed to different parts of the State, to replenish exhausted brooks.

We expect next year to take a much larger number, and these will be distributed to the best advantage possible. Of our plans in regard to the matter, we shall speak further on.

We have received 67,000 land-locked-salmon eggs, as the fruit of our investment in the "Grand Lake Stream" enterprise, which was carried on in the same manner as the one already spoken of for securing salmon eggs from the Penobscot River, and these will be all distributed about the State in the course of the month of May and the first week in June, or as fast as they are old enough.

We insert the report of Mr. Holmes, who has charge of the fishway at Lawrence, and also the report made by Mr. Powers to the Massachusetts commission, from which it will be seen that the time of twelve days passed between the date of the first salmon being seen at Lawrence and the first one being taken at Plymouth; but we are inclined to think that the fish passed Lawrence at an earlier day, as, with one exception, all those taken at Plymouth entered the pounds in the night, and were found at daylight in the morning.

" FISH SEEN IN THE LAWRENCE FISHWAY IN THE YEAR 1879.

- May 5. Water let into the fishway; the river is very high; water very turbid.
9. Saw the first fish, two suckers and one brook trout.
 11. One sucker in fishway.
 12. Alewives and suckers, run moderate; a few chubs and two lamper-eels.
 13. Alewives and suckers, run moderate; a few chubs and three lamper-eels.
 14. Alewives and suckers, run moderate; a few chubs and one lamper-eel.
 15. Alewives and suckers, run moderate, and two lamper-eels.

- May 16. Alewives and suckers, run moderate ; one lamper-eel.
 17. A few suckers ; water has risen in river.
 18. A few suckers ; river high and turbid.
 19. A few alewives, one lamper-eel.
 20. A few suckers.
 21. One sucker.
 22. A few suckers.
 23. A few alewives.
 24. A few chubs and suckers.
 25. A few alewives, suckers, and chubs.
 26. Alewives and suckers, run large ; a few chubs and lamper-eels.
 27. A few suckers and chubs.
 28. A few lamper-eels and silver eels.
 29. A few suckers and chubs.
 30. A few suckers, lamper-eels, and silver eels.
 31. A few suckers and chubs.
- June 1. A few suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels.
 2. Alewives and suckers, run very large ; a few lamper-eels, and *three salmon*, 10 to 12 lbs.
 3. Alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, run excessively large ; *one salmon*, 12 lbs.
 4. Alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, run excessively large ; *one salmon*, 9 lbs.
 5. Alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, run excessively large ; *one salmon*, 7 lbs., one shad, and one black bass, 1½ lbs.
 6. Alewives and suckers, run very large ; a few chubs and one black bass.
 7. Alewives, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels.
 8. Alewives, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, two black bass.
 9. Alewives, run moderate ; a few suckers and lamper-eels.
 10. Alewives, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, lamper-eels, and silver eels, *one salmon*, 8 lbs.

- June 11. At 9 A. M., *one salmon*, 8 lbs.; at 11 A. M., *three salmon*, 10 to 16 lbs., one black bass; alewives, suckers, lamper-eels, and small silver eels, run small.
12. Alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, run small; one black bass, *one salmon*, 16 lbs.
13. Alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, run small; *four salmon*, 8 to 12 lbs.
14. Alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, run small; two black bass, *three salmon*, 10 to 18 lbs.
15. A few alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, one black bass, *two salmon*, 10 to 14 lbs.
16. A few alewives, suckers, and lamper-eels, *three salmon*, 10 to 14 lbs.
17. Alewives, run small; a few lamper-eels and small silver eels.
18. A few alewives, suckers, chubs, and lamper-eels, one black bass.
19. A few alewives, suckers, lamper-eels, and small silver eels.
20. A few alewives, suckers, and small silver eels.
21. A few alewives, suckers, and chubs, one small shad.
22. Alewives, run small; a few suckers, chubs, and small silver eels, one small shad.
23. A few alewives, suckers, chubs, lamper-eels, and small silver eels, one black bass.
24. A few alewives, suckers, chubs, and small silver eels.
25. A few suckers and chubs, *one salmon*, 15 lbs.
26. Small silver eels, run moderate; a few chubs and suckers, three black bass.
27. Small silver eels, run moderate; a few suckers and chubs.
28. Small silver eels, run moderate; *one salmon*, 14 lbs.
29. Small silver eels, run large; schools of small suckers and chubs.
30. Small silver eels, run large; a few suckers, *one salmon*, 8 lbs.
- July 1. Small silver eels, run moderate; schools of small chubs and a few suckers.

- July
2. Small silver eels, run moderate ; schools of small suckers and chubs.
 3. Small silver eels, run moderate.
 4. Small silver eels, run small ; two black bass, two roach (small), two shiners, and a few suckers and chubs.
 5. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs, and two small horn-pouts.
 6. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs, two small horn-pouts, two shiners.
 7. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 8. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and roach, two black bass.
 9. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 10. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 11. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 12. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs, two black bass.
 13. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and roach.
 14. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 15. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 16. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 17. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and roach.
 18. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 19. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.
 20. Small silver eels, run large ; a few suckers and chubs.
 21. Small silver eels, run large ; a few suckers and chubs.

- July 22. Low water ; water shut out of fishway.
 26. Let water into fishway ; drew down in P. M. ; a few suckers, chubs, and small silver eels in it.
 27. A few suckers, chubs, and small silver eels.
 28. A few suckers, chubs, roach, and horn-pouts, one black bass, two red perch, and one shiner.
 29. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and roach.
 30. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, and roach.
 31. Small silver eels, run moderate ; a few suckers and chubs.

From Aug. 1 to Aug. 26 did not see any thing in the fishway but small silver eels (a hundred or so at a time), and a few suckers, chubs, roach, and shiners (water being shut out of fishway from Aug. 6 to 16, on account of low river).

- Aug. 27. *One salmon*, 16 lbs. ; nothing but small silver eels and a few suckers and chubs the rest of the month, excepting the 31st.
 31. Two black bass.

From Sept. 1 to Oct. 3, did not see any thing in the fishway but small silver eels and a few suckers and chubs, with now and then a roach or shiner.

- Oct. 3. *One salmon*, 6 lbs.

The water was shut out of the fishway Oct. 9, on account of low water, and was not let in except on Sundays during the whole month. Did not see any fish of any account. Think this has been the most unfavorable October we have had since the fishway has been in operation, the water being very low the whole month.

- Nov. 1. Nothing in the fishway."

"To E. A. Brackett, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"The 367,500 California salmon mentioned in my report one year ago were distributed in the month of January as follows :

25,000 were put in the Contoocook River, 28,000 in the Salmon Falls River, and the remainder in the Pemigewasset. At any time till the last of August these salmon (parrs) could be seen in large numbers, anywhere in the river near the hatching-house, from three to five inches long, very lively, and apparently healthy.

"Some improvements have been made in the storage-pond in the way of excavations, making it larger and certain parts of it deeper.

"A tank, seven by twenty feet, has been placed at the inlet of the four-inch flow-pipe, covered on the bottom with gravel six inches deep, for the double purpose of receiving the salmon when first taken from the river, and attracting them there when ready to spawn. It worked admirably for both purposes. The river-water constantly running into this tank kept the temperature very nearly the same as that of the river, so the fish were allowed to rest before being placed in the cold pond-water; and during the night they could, if they chose, go back and forth from the river-water to the pond-water, and thus the sudden change of temperature was avoided. This, with the improvement in carrying them from the pound to the pond, has prevented the growth of fungus, and they have been perfectly healthy at all times.

"From our breeding trout, 160,000 eggs have been taken.

"Twenty-two Atlantic salmon have been taken this season, weighing from eight to twenty pounds each. The first was caught June 13, and the last Oct. 29. All were caught at night, or before 6.30 A. M. Thirteen were females, and from them we have secured over 100,000 eggs, at the following dates: Oct. 10, the spawn of one female was taken; Oct. 24, two; Oct. 26, one; Oct. 29, two; and the remaining females were treated on the 1st of November.

"For over thirty years not a salmon passed up the Pemigewasset.

"This is the first time, in this country, at least, that any considerable quantity of eggs has been taken from mature salmon caught from a depleted river artificially restocked. The result cannot fail to be highly gratifying to those who have, or have

had, the matter in charge, and has, to a certainty, demonstrated that the faith of the few, who argued that the rivers could be restocked to advantage, was well founded. Those who have believed it impossible must now be convinced that it is not only possible, but quite practicable.

“A. H. POWERS.

“PLYMOUTH, N. H.”

Mr. Powers's letter covers all that it is necessary to say further about the salmon.

Our distributions of other fish during the year have been quite extensive, and we have endeavored to divide them impartially, over such sections of the State as they seemed best fitted for.

Land-locked salmon have been placed in the following waters :

BY COMMISSIONER HAYES.

May 28.	Jones Pond, Raymond	5,000
	Newichewanock Lake, Wakefield . .	5,000
30.	Merry-meeting Pond, New Durham . .	5,000
	Duncan Pond, Ossipee	5,000

BY COMMISSIONER POWERS.

May 28.	Massabesic Pond, Manchester	5,000
30.	Tarleton Great Pond, Piermont	5,000
June 3.	Sunapee Lake	10,000
4.	Star Pond, Springfield	1,500
7.	Echo Lake, Franconia	2,500
17.	Newfound Lake, Bristol	5,000
18.	Squam Lake, Holderness	10,000

BY E. B. HODGE, ESQ.

June 25.	Mascoma Lake, Enfield	5,000
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BY COMMISSIONER WEBBER.

June 24.	Connecticut Second Lake	8,000
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BY COMMISSIONER POWERS.

June 26.	Winnepesaukee, Center Harbor	5,000
July 5.	Sandwich Ponds	5,000
7.	Nutt's Pond, Manchester	5,000

July 8.	Bradford Pond	5,000
	Chestnut Pond, Northfield	2,000
1.	Ponds in Cheshire County	10,000
	Total	<u>104,000</u>

The lot sent to Cheshire County was divided by Mr. Davis of Keene and other gentlemen, among the following ponds : —

Monadnock Lake, Dublin ; Stone Pond, Marlborough ; Breed Pond, Nelson ; South Pond, Fitzwilliam ; Willard Pond, Antrim ; Long Pond, Hunt Pond, Jack Pond, Norway Pond, Juggernaut Pond, Half-Moon Pond, Hancock.

Of the details of the distribution we have no exact account, but the gentlemen who received them from us tried to make them go as far as possible.

Some of these lots probably overrun the numbers here given.

We placed 10,000 brook trout in the towns of Bedford, Merrimack, and Londonderry ; 10,000 in brooks in Campton, in the vicinity of Plymouth.

The Rangeley trout were placed as follows : —

BY COMMISSIONER HAYES.

May 28.	Connor Pond, Ossipee	2,500
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BY COMMISSIONER POWERS.

June 3.	Sunapee Lake	2,500
May 10.	Squam Lake	3,000
	Total	<u>8,000</u>

The blue-backed trout from the Rangeley Lakes were placed as follows : —

BY COMMISSIONER HAYES.

May 28.	Connor Pond, Ossipee	4,500
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BY COMMISSIONER POWERS.

May 10.	Squam Lake	4,000
June 3.	Sunapee Lake	4,000
4.	Star Pond, Springfield	3,000
17.	Newfound Lake	5,000
	Total	<u>20,500</u>

Black bass have been also placed in the following waters :—

BY COMMISSIONER POWERS.

July 31.	Wight Pond, Dublin	21
	Stone Pond, Marlborough	21

BY COMMISSIONER HAYES.

Aug. 27.	Lovewell's Pond, Wakefield	30
Sept. 6	Wheelwright Pond, Lee	26
9.	Walker's Pond, Conway	27
25.	Swazey Pond, Freedom	30
22.	North River Pond, Northwood	33
27.	Pea Porridge Pond, Nottingham	15
	Langley Pond, Nottingham	15
29.	Island Pond, Pelham	31
Oct. 3.	Cobbett's Pond, Windham	35
6.	Robinson's Pond, Eaton	25
7.	Netticook Lake, Merrimack	32

All these were well-grown fish, and will spawn the present season. It will be seen that the distribution for 1879 has been a very large one, much larger than that of any previous year, and your commissioners have good reason to believe that it has been in every way successful.

For the present year, 1880, in addition to the salmon placed in the Pemigewasset, we have distributed brook trout as follows :

BY COMMISSIONER HAYES.

Apr. 20.	Head waters of Saco River, Crawford House	5,000
	Head waters of Ammonoosuc	5,000
21.	Head waters of Peabody River, near Glen House	10,000
23.	Brooks in Pittsfield and Epsom	5,000
	Brooks in Bedford, Manchester, and Hooksett	10,000
24.	Lyman Brook, Milton	5,000
	Hanson Brook, Brookfield	5,000

BY COMMISSIONER POWERS.

May 4.	Tolman Brook, Nelson	5,000
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BY COMMISSIONER HAYES.

May 4. Brooks in Peterborough 5,000

BY COMMISSIONER WEBBER.

May 13. Brooks in Charlestown 5,000

These lots probably were a little in excess of the numbers given, and a few which were left have been given away in small parcels.

We have now at the hatching-house 60,000 land-locked salmon, which will be distributed during the month of May to different waters in the State, and will be placed in a different set of ponds from those stocked last year.

The lots distributed two years ago have been heard from in one or two instances, when fish weighing from one and one-half to two pounds were accidentally taken by trout fishermen ; and we also hear, from one or two localities, reports of the success of the planting of last season, especially of that of Connecticut Lake.

For a part of the eggs received this winter, we are indebted to the kindness of Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, and also for 2,000 eggs of the California mountain trout, "*Salmo iridea*," from the McCloud River. These have been safely hatched and will be placed in suitable waters in June. We shall endeavor to procure more of these eggs this year, as the trout are of rapid growth, reaching four to five pounds in weight, and, should they thrive in our waters, will be admirably suited for our small rivers, or larger brooks, which are too large for our common brook trout, which seeks the small brooks and spring-heads.

We do not propose to distribute any more black bass, after the present season, when we shall send out a few lots to parts of the State which have been omitted so far, for want of convenient access ; for, as will be seen by the list of our lakes and ponds, which we reprint, with the names of the fish placed in them by the commissioners printed in *Italics*, we have already stocked over one hundred ponds with black bass, and it will be but a very short trip for any one wishing to introduce them in

other waters to reach some one of these already stocked, and we consider that the State has done all that is necessary in this matter. We have provided suitable "*permits*," which we shall give to persons wishing to stock other ponds, authorizing them to take them for that purpose at any season.

We also call attention to the law authorizing towns to prohibit fishing for three years, for the purpose of restocking their waters. Several towns have already done so, and we have supplied them with trout this year; and next year we propose to deliver young trout, at the hatching-house, to the authorized agents of such towns as will agree to protect them till maturity under this law.

We must repeat what we have said before, that the depopulation of our brooks is largely owing to the persistent capture of the yearling fish, from two to three inches long, before they are old enough to reproduce their species, by the cockney fishermen and careless boys, who aim at getting the largest number possible, and either say "Every one counts," or "The small fish are the sweetest." Possibly they are to any one who is fond of salt pork, for these yearling trout taste of very little else when cooked, the small proportion of fish flavor being entirely overwhelmed by the larger ratio of the "essence of hog." It may be the affinity between the biped and the quadruped which accounts for this taste.

The fishways built at Nashua have permitted the free passage of all fish common to the river, but none of the migratory fish have yet been seen in them. Contrary to their promise, the Massachusetts commissioners have not yet built fishways at Pepperell and above, to open the upper part of the Nashua River, though we have hopes that they will do so this season.

The mill-owners on the Winnepesaukee and Contoocook rivers were all notified by your commissioners, last August, that they must prepare suitable fishways over their dams, and those at Tilton have already done so. The others promise to do so at once; and unless it is done speedily the matter will be placed in the hands of the attorney-general, with orders to prosecute for the penalty provided by law.

The two other kinds of migratory fish, alewives and lamper-

eels, have appeared at the Lawrence fishway in increasing numbers, since 1877, when it was altered so that they could find the entrance, and the alewives have reached Amoskeag Falls.

The lamper-eels came up the Merrimack as far as Lowell, and Messrs. George Riddle and Joseph L. Stevens of Manchester made two trips to Lawrence and procured several hundred which they placed above the Amoskeag dam. They propose to repeat this work this month, so that we may reasonably expect to see these fish back in numbers in a year or two, though perhaps not in such quantities as when they obtained the title of "Derryfield Beef."

Several shad were reported as having passed the Lawrence fishway last year, as shown by their report, and one was certainly seen at Amoskeag Falls by an observer whose experience is not likely to be deceived, Mr. Geo. C. Gilmore of Manchester.

The interest in fish-culture in other states is increasing, and thirty-three states and territories now have commissioners, and favorable reports are received from all quarters.

Shad have been acclimated on the Pacific coast, and in the waters of the Mississippi, and the catch of these fish from our southern rivers which have been restocked is reported as unusually large this spring.

We hope to see the return, either this spring or next, of the plant made by us in the Winnepesaukee and Contoocook rivers in July, 1877.

The western states are making large expenditures for the propagation of lake trout and white fish, counting their hatches and distributions by millions annually, and the State of New York has made a special business of restoring the brook trout to their streams, as we propose to do, by delivering them at the hatching-house to the representatives of different towns. The additional cost to the State of hatching these eggs is such a mere trifle that it is not to be noticed in our general expenses, and we hope soon, by increasing our stock of breeders, to be able to furnish several hundred thousand annually to different parts of the State, if the people will protect them till they arrive at maturity. In this way we can furnish amusement as well as food to our own citizens, besides drawing into the State anglers

from abroad who will leave many more dollars behind them than it has cost to restock the waters.

The gazetteer of our waters, which we reprint, is not yet complete, as it has not been possible to get any information from some of the towns ; but, so far as it goes, we deem it valuable to republish with corrections, as it shows what the commissioners have done, and will serve as a guide to fishermen.

We also publish the very interesting address of Hon. B. F. Prescott, ex-governor of the State, as delivered before the Fish and Game League, April 6, at the request of the officers of the league.

The list of fish commissioners of the different States and British Provinces is, we believe, correct, and has been compiled and corrected with great care from the latest authorities.

Mr. Powers has been constantly and closely confined to the hatching-house during the year, and Commissioner Hayes has undertaken a large share of the labor of distributing the young fish. The duties of the chairman have been very extensive also, in attending to a very large correspondence, and answering "no end of questions."

Our intercourse with our fellow-commissioners of other States has, as before, been of the most agreeable character, and we enter on the last year of our official life with bright hopes of the entire success of fish-culture in our native State.

We annex a summary of our accounts for the current year in full, and also close and balance the account for the year 1878-79, when there was a direct appropriation, a large share of which we left in the treasury.

The current year we have simply worked under the law, which requires us to perform certain duties, and provides that our bills shall be approved by the governor and council, and we believe that the people of the State will see no cause to find fault with our expenditures, in view of the prospective, and already visible, return.

Respectfully,

SAM'L WEBBER,
LUTHER HAYES,
A. H. POWERS,

Commissioners.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

HATCHING-HOUSE AS PER LAST REPORT.

Balance of appropriation unexpended May 1, 1879 .	\$768 86
Covered into treasury June 1, 1879	768 86
	<u><u> </u></u>

GENERAL EXPENSES OF COMMISSION.

Balance unexpended May 1, 1879	\$528 46
Samuel Webber, to June 1, 6 days' service at \$3	\$18 00
Cash paid for postage and traveling expenses	13 26
A. H. Powers, to June 1, cash paid for traveling and other expenses . . .	111 15
Luther Hayes, to June 1, 7 days' service at \$3	21 00
Traveling expenses and postage	21 05
	<u> </u>
	\$184 46
	<u><u> </u></u>
Balance covered into treasury June 1, 1879	\$344 00
	<u><u> </u></u>

EXPENDITURES TO JUNE 1, 1880.

C. H. Atkins, appropriation, Penobscot salmon eggs	\$300 00
C. H. Atkins, appropriation, land-locked salmon eggs	200 00
A. H. Powers, salary for year to June, 1880	450 00
A. H. Powers, cash paid for freight of eggs, material and labor at hatchery, postage, traveling and other expenses	345 74

Samuel Webber, 50 days' service to June 1, 1880, at \$3	150 00
Samuel Webber, cash paid for traveling expenses, transportation, and postage.	151 68
Luther Hayes, 43½ days to June 1, 1880, at \$3	130 50
Luther Hayes, cash paid for traveling expenses, postage, etc., etc.	188 22
One-half rent of hatchery grounds and house.	50 00
Total expenditure for year	<hr/> \$1,966 14

SAM'L WEBBER,
LUTHER HAYES,
A. H. POWERS,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS ON FISHERIES.

UNITED STATES.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

Charles S. G. Doster Prattville.
Robert Tyler Montgomery.
D. B. Hundley Courtland.

ARKANSAS.

N. B. Pearce Osage Mills.

CALIFORNIA.

S. R. Throckmorton San Francisco.
B. B. Redding San Francisco.
J. D. Farwell Alameda.

COLORADO.

W. E. Sistey Brookvale.

CONNECTICUT.

W. M. Hudson Hartford.
Robert G. Pike Middletown.
James A. Bill Lyme.

GEORGIA.

Thomas P. Janes (commissioner of agri-
culture and *ex-officio* commissioner of } Atlanta.
fisheries) }

ILLINOIS.

N. K. Fairbank Chicago.
S. P. Bartlett Quincy.
J. Smith Briggs Kankakee.

IOWA.

B. F. Shaw Anamosa.

KANSAS.

D. B. Long Ellsworth.

KENTUCKY.

Wm. Griffith, pres., 166 West Main St. . Louisville.
 John B. Walker Madisonville.
 Hon. C. J. Walton Munfordsville.
 Hon. John A. Steele Versailles.
 Hon. J. H. Bruce Lancaster.
 P. H. Darby Princeton.
 Dr. S. W. Coombs Bowling Green.
 Hon. James B. Casey Covington.
 Gen. T. T. Garrard Manchester.
 Hon. W. C. Allen Owingsville.

MAINE.

E. M. Stillwell Bangor.
 Everett Smith Portland.

MARYLAND.

T. B. Ferguson Baltimore.
 Thomas Hughlett Easton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Theodore Lyman Brookline.
 E. A. Brackett Winchester.
 Asa French Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Eli R. Miller Richland.
 A. J. Kellogg Detroit.
 Dr. J. C. Parker Grand Rapids.
 George H. Jerome, superintendent . . . Niles.

MINNESOTA.

First District, Daniel Cameron . . . La Crescent.
 Second District, Wm. W. Sweeney, M. D., Red Wing.
 Third Dist., R. Omsby Sweeney, chairman, St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

I. G. W. Steedman, chairman . . .	St. Louis.
John Reid	Lexington.
Silas Woodson	St. Joseph.

NEVADA.

H. G. Parker	Carson City.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Webber	Manchester.
Luther Hayes	South Milton.
Albina H. Powers	Plymouth.

NEW JERSEY.

Dr. B. P. Howell	Woodbury.
Col. E. J. Anderson	Trenton.
Theodore Morford	Newton.

NEW YORK.

R. Barnwell Roosevelt, 76 Chambers St. .	New York.
Edward M. Smith	Rochester.
Richard U. Sherman	New Hartford.
Eugene G. Blackford, 809 Bedford Ave. .	Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

L. L. Polk (commissioner of agriculture) .	Raleigh.
S. W. Worth (superintendent of fisheries)	Morgantown.

NEBRASKA.

Robert R. Livingston	Plattsmouth.
H. S. Kaley	Red Cloud.
W. L. May	Fremont.

OHIO.

J. C. Fisher, president	Coshocton.
R. Cummings, treasurer	Toledo.
L. A. Harris, secretary	Cincinnati.
Emory D. Potter, supt. fishery.	Toledo.

PENNSYLVANIA.

H. J. Reeder	Easton.
Benjamin L. Hewitt	Hollidaysburg.
James Duffy	Marietta.
John Hummel	Selinsgrove.
Robert Dalziel	Pittsburg.
G. M. Miller	Wilkesbarre.

RHODE ISLAND.

Alfred A. Reed	Providence.
John H. Barden	Rockland.
Newton Dexter	Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. P. Butler	Hamburg.
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TENNESSEE.

W. W. McDowell	Memphis.
George F. Akers	Nashville.
W. T. Turley	Knoxville.

TEXAS.

J. H. Dinkins	Austin.
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UTAH.

Prof. J. L. Barfoot	Deseret.
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(Curator Deseret Museum.)

VERMONT.

M. Goldsmith	Rutland.
Charles Barrett	Grafton.

VIRGINIA.

Col. Marshall McDonald	Lexington.
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WEST VIRGINIA.

Henry B. Miller	Wheeling.
Christian S. White	Romney.
N. M. Lowry	Hinton.

WISCONSIN.

Gov. Wm. E. Smith, <i>ex officio</i>	.	.	.	Madison.
Philo Dunning, president	.	.	.	Madison.
J. V. Jones	.	.	.	Oshkosh.
C. Valentine, secretary and treasurer	.	.	.	Janesville.
Mark Douglas	.	.	.	Melrose.
John F. Antisdel	.	.	.	Milwaukee.
Christopher Hutchison	.	.	.	Beetown.
H. W. Welsher, superintendent	.	.	.	Madison.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

W. F. Whitcher	.	.	.	.	Ottawa.
W. A. Venning	.	.	.	.	St. John, N. B.
(Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick.)					
W. H. Wylde	.	.	.	.	Port Mulgrave, N. S.
(Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.)					
Samuel Wilmot, fishery officer	.	.	.	.	Ottawa.
Alex. C. Anderson	.	.	.	.	.
(Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.)					

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE FISH AND GAME LEAGUE, APRIL 6, 1880,

BY EX-GOV. B. F. PRESCOTT.

I CONSIDER it an undeserved honor and compliment to have received an invitation to deliver the annual address before your association. I have in the past declined, partly from the pressure of other duties, and partly from the fact that I did not consider myself qualified to interest or instruct an association of gentlemen who must possess far greater knowledge than I on such matters as by right ought to be discussed here, subjects which should give strength and solidity to your organization. I admit at the outset that I have not given diligent and long-continued study to the subject of fish and game, which has within the past few years attracted so much attention, not only in our own State but throughout the United States ; but I have given the question some attention, for I have always had an interest to see the results which have already been shown. Here and now I will not let this occasion pass without thanking those who have thus honored me, and hope in what I may say this afternoon, crude and undigested as it may be, to increase the interest already existing in the State in the subject which your association was organized to promote and advance. I appreciate the opportunity to speak for the first time in this metropolis of our State, but I step hesitatingly upon the platform on which have stood our most brilliant orators and gifted public instructors, to whose eloquence and learning you have profitably listened.

I need not say that I am an ardent admirer of my native State, for that is well known ; and whatever is done to increase her prominence or to enlarge her influence is a source of satisfaction to me and a gratification to my State pride. Our history is rich in the noble daring and heroism of our people, from the time they settled along our seacoast and upon the banks of the Piscataqua, in 1623, to the present moment ; and in no instance, in the development and growth of this great republic, have they at home or abroad failed to vindicate her honor, or proved false to the State that reared them. Go where you may in our broad domain, you will find New Hampshire men and women leading citizens, taking active part in all business enterprises, establishing schools and filling them with our young men and women as instructors, organizing churches and Sabbath-schools, giving form and direction to every movement calculated to expand the intellect and strengthen the morals of the people, — so clear are they that the success of our government depends entirely upon the intelligence and morality of the people, and that a republic can only live which is founded in the hearts of those who exercise the powers of its administration. Full credit has never yet been given to our men and women who have become citizens of other States. I cannot believe it can be attributed to jealousy, but rather to carelessness. How frequently we see in the public prints which note the deaths of prominent persons with more than the ordinary announcement, the great number who were born and educated in New Hampshire. I allude to this only to substantiate what I have already said in reference to the enterprise of our sons and daughters who early go away for want of a proper field of expansion here. We deprecate the loss of such, but their presence in communities rapidly increased by foreign immigrants is of inestimable value in regulating society and building up neighborhoods that will be patriotic, frugal, industrious, and well ordered. I do not claim all for New Hampshire, but I do claim our full share ; and the facts will bear me out in the assertion, that the natives of our State, born and educated among our hills and valleys, are always found in the front ranks wherever they go, taking conspicuous positions, with broad and liberal views on all questions that affect the welfare

of our common country. We cannot and we will not yield this, which by right belongs to us. Our boys and girls, educated to work, taught to honor and not to despise honorable occupation, that industry is preferable to idleness, that a fortune earned is more valuable than one inherited, — become the best and most trusted citizens, particularly in a democratic government, which is secure only in the sober judgment and intelligence of the common people. Where equal power is given to every citizen, with an unrestricted ballot, we see the absolute necessity of the broadest dissemination of useful and practical knowledge, and we should not allow, under any circumstances, our youth to grow up in ignorance or idleness when we offer such opportunities for the cultivation of their intellects. As one of the original States which established this great republic, and the only republic in existence worth the name, standing at the head of the nations of the earth in all things which make a nation great, we certainly have a responsibility that cannot be overestimated, to keep our past and our present reputation up to the standard by which we are willing to be judged, not only by the people of the other States, but everywhere, who appreciate stability in government and permanent progress in all matters which elevate our condition.

The brilliant array of leading minds which have figured so conspicuously in our national history, that originated upon our soil, is without a parallel, considering our limited population. I cannot enumerate them, for there is neither time nor space, and the occasion does not admit of it. I hope we shall continue to rear and educate, in the future, men and women who will fill the positions to which they may be assigned as honorably as those who have preceded them, and reflect as much honor upon the State.

But I have been digressing, and will return to the subject in which this association is especially interested.

In my annual messages to the legislatures of 1877 and 1878, I called the attention of those bodies to the importance of fish-culture as a state enterprise worthy of their consideration. My convictions were strong that we should encourage it by systematic, careful legislation, with an economical and proper

expenditure of the public funds ; and, after due investigation and examination, my faith grows stronger and stronger that the importance I then attached to the work was not overestimated.

Good judgment should be exercised in the selection and distribution of fish. The quality and situation of the water should be studied intelligently. The beds of our lakes and ponds should be fully examined and investigated, and their adaptability considered, before the labor and expense of introducing fish are commenced ; for, unlike many other kinds of enterprises, steps here cannot be retraced. The same judgment should be used as is seen among prudent farmers in the selection of pastures for different kinds of animals. All kinds of fish may live and eke out a poor existence in almost any water ; but the question to be determined, so far as practicable, is, Will they increase and thrive where placed ? Great care should be taken not to put fish together which prey upon each other, or to fill one pond with a variety ill suited to it, when another variety would thrive better. As before said, we cannot change the stock, for they are out of our reach. All such questions have, no doubt, been carefully considered by the commissioners and the gentlemen who have, in past years, had this important matter in charge.

I will not attempt to be exact in dates, as the whole history of the enterprise in fish-culture in this State, and I may say in the whole country, is within the limit of the past twenty years, and within the memory of us all.

I well remember the zeal and enthusiasm of that distinguished lawyer, learned and upright judge, and accomplished gentleman, the Hon. Henry A. Bellows, when he was first agitating this subject, and using his influence in Massachusetts before a committee of its legislature to cause a fishway* to be constructed over the dam at Lawrence, in order that the salmon and other migratory fish which formerly were found in abundance in the Merrimack River could again find a passage over the then insurmountable barrier. He was unremitting in his efforts, and his high standing and his intelligent views of the subject gave him audience before any body of men. My conversations with him were frequent and profitable to me, and I soon learned that he attached great importance to the enterprise and confidently

believed that the time was not far off when we should again see this, our great, central river, abounding in a reasonable supply of delicious and palatable fish. The interest then exhibited on the part of a few earnest men is still fresh in my mind, and I only regret that all of them could not have lived to see the successful work that has been accomplished in so short a time.

On July 16, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were approved by Gov. Gilmore. They were drafted, no doubt, by Judge Bellows, who was then upon the bench:—

“WHEREAS, The rivers and lakes of this State were wont formerly to furnish an inexhaustible supply of salmon, shad, and other migratory fish which have now entirely disappeared from our waters; and,

“WHEREAS, There is nothing to prevent the return of such fish but the want of suitable fishways over the dams across the Connecticut, Merrimack, Saco, and other rivers, and in such numbers as to contribute very largely to the supply of wholesome and agreeable food for the inhabitants of this State; therefore,

“*Resolved, etc.*, That the attention of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine be invited to this subject, that they be earnestly requested to take early measures to cause such fishways to be constructed, either by requiring it to be done by the proprietors of the dams which cause such obstructions, or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, as due alike to the relations of comity between those States and our own, to the obligations of international law, and to the interests of those States themselves.”

The governor was requested in this resolution to forward the same to the above-named States, with a request to have it laid before their respective legislatures.

The above is our first legislative action towards systematic work.

On the 30th of June, 1865, Gov. Smyth approved the following resolutions, which shows the interest felt in the subject:—

“*Resolved, etc.*, That his excellency the governor, by and with the advice of the council, be authorized to appoint two commissioners to consider the subject of the restoration of sea fish to our waters, and the introduction of new varieties of fresh-water

fish, and to make a report of such facts and suggestions as may be material, to the next session of the legislature, and also to the governor if they judge an earlier report to be expedient, and that such commissioners communicate with commissioners that are or may be appointed by the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, upon the subject of restoration of sea fish, and that his excellency the governor be requested to furnish the governors of those States with a copy of this resolution.

“Resolved, That such commissioners be authorized to introduce into such of our waters as they may deem best suited therefor, the spawn of the black bass, land-locked salmon, and other varieties if they deem it expedient, provided the expense does not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.”

On the same day another resolution was approved, which was as follows: “That the attention of the State of Connecticut be respectfully invited to the subject of the improvident destruction of the shad in the Connecticut River, and especially near its mouth, by means of gill-nets and otherwise, and that the State be urgently requested, as a matter of comity between sister States, to so regulate the fishing in that river as to allow the free and unobstructed passage of all kinds of sea fish into it, during such portion of the time as will be sufficient to stock the upper waters of that river and its tributaries with a reasonable supply of such fish.

“Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit to the governor of the State of Connecticut, and also of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont, copies of these resolutions, with a request that they may be laid before their respective legislatures.”

The State of Connecticut has never passed a law allowing the free passage of fish into the Connecticut River, and our State and the State of Massachusetts have never attempted to stock the river with salmon, for, without proper protection, the effort would prove fruitless and the labor thrown away.

On the 7th of July, 1866, Gov. Smyth approved the following resolution: “That his excellency the governor, by and with the advice of the council, be authorized to appoint two commissioners, to consider the subject of the restoration of sea

fish to our waters, and the introduction of new varieties of fresh-water fish ; to consider and act upon any plan or plans for fishways in Massachusetts, submitted to them for approval by the commissioners of that State ; to inquire into and ascertain the best mode of constructing fishways in our own State and to make public the results ; to take measures to stock with suitable sea fish the head waters of the Connecticut, Piscataqua, and Merrimack rivers and their tributaries in this State ; to introduce such varieties of fresh-water fish into all our waters that cannot otherwise be provided for, as such commissioners may deem expedient ; and generally to take suitable measures to promote the objects of this resolution.

“Resolved, That a sum of money not exceeding three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses that may be incurred in performing the duties contemplated in the foregoing resolution, including the expenses already incurred by the commissioners of the last year appointed under a resolution upon the same subject, and that the governor be authorized from time to time to draw upon the treasury for so much and no more of said sum as the occasion, in his judgment, may require.”

Thus we see the early steps that were taken in this matter. I will not recite the appointment of commissioners, the reports made by them of their work to the legislatures, of the subsequent legislation to the present time, for it is within the reach of every one. Judge Bellows was appointed on the first board of commissioners, and associated with him was Capt. Winborn A. Sanborn, then and now of Gilford. Their first report was to the legislature of 1866. Since then there has been rapid and successful progress, and the State has commenced to reap the fruit of its labors.

I well remember, as though but yesterday, still it was back in the winter and spring of 1866 and 1867, when Dr. William W. Fletcher, afterwards and for considerable time a commissioner, but then in the employ of the board, had found a good spring of water, and near it, in a wooden box a few feet in length and quite narrow, with three compartments, had placed upon the sandy bottom about 3,000 salmon eggs from a quantity the commis-

sioners had obtained. The larger number were placed, it may be, at Meredith and Charlestown, some of which hatched and were turned into the Pemigewasset in Woodstock, in the summer of 1867. The spring to which I allude was at the foot of the bluff, east of Concord, near the "free-bridge road" leading to Loudon. Dr. Fletcher was very constant in his attendance upon, and examination of, these eggs while they were hatching. He picked out those which were not impregnated, so that they might not injure those that were by the creation of fungus; and also removed the crippled fish as soon as they appeared after hatching, in order that they might not interfere with the growth of those which were perfectly developed.

I frequently accompanied him to this place of small beginnings, until the young salmon had grown sufficiently large to place in the river, and some few were retained until they were two and one-half inches in length. His trough had a heavy cover locked with one or two padlocks, to keep the boys out, or anything else which might disturb the eggs. I have thought, but it may be the result of later hatching, that the large salmon which in 1878 and 1879 were caught at Plymouth, and secured in the pound or receiving-pond there, were the same salmon hatched in this rude trough, in Concord, and in the establishment of Robinson & Hoyt at Meredith. But that is immaterial. All great and successful enterprises have small beginnings; still it is gratifying to see such satisfactory results in so short a time, both in the introduction of migratory fish, and also the other varieties in our inland waters. The advance has been rapid. The States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have worked in harmony together from the commencement of this important state enterprise. Massachusetts, through her board of intelligent and accomplished commissioners, has done great work in stocking its waters with many varieties of choice fish. It became necessary for both States, in order to hasten the desired results, to have more spacious accommodations, with facilities adequate to the work to be done. A place with an abundant supply of pure water was indispensable. The commissioners of both States fortunately found what they deemed a proper place, and which has proved to be such, near Livermore Falls in Plymouth;

and there, with an appropriation in equal amounts from the treasuries of both States, the present model hatching establishment was erected, with all its conveniences for the prosecution of the great work. The commissioners of both States secure the eggs of the salmon and trout in the different varieties, from the United States commissioner on fisheries, from their own sources of supply, and such other places as they can obtain them, by gift or by purchase, and here successfully hatch them in countless numbers, after they have been artificially fecundated. When ready to leave they are safely transported to such localities as have been selected for their reception in both States. One of our own commissioners has been selected, and is jointly supported, to give his whole time to the management of this establishment during the entire year. From my own observation I judge him to be careful and painstaking, exhibiting in his labors an intelligent understanding of the work under his supervision. The gratifying results sufficiently establish his watchfulness and constant attention. A receiving-pond of many square rods in size, for the reception of salmon as they may be caught when ascending the river, has been excavated in the immediate locality of the hatching-house, with an abundant supply of water from the springs and through an iron pipe from the Pemigewasset River. In 1878, before the new fishway at the Amoskeag Falls in Manchester was constructed, three salmon were successfully taken and kept in this pound during the summer. Last year more than twenty were secured and summered in the same pound, and they flourished well in their confinement. After securing the spawn from the females, and the sperm from the males, they were turned again into the river to find their way back to the ocean. I will not here trespass upon your time in reciting the work of the commissioners during the past year in detail, for up to May, 1879, the time when the operations of hatching and distributing had been completed, a full and interesting account is given in their annual report to the legislature. Since May and up to the present time I will say a word. On the 15th of March I visited our hatching establishment at Plymouth. I gave no notification of my proposed visit, and did not find Mr. Powers, the commissioner, in charge, as he was

absent for the day ; but E. B. Hodge, Esq., of Plymouth, a member of this league and a gentleman heartily interested in, and thoroughly acquainted with, this subject in all its detail, politely accompanied me to the establishment, and fully explained and intelligently answered all questions which occurred to me to ask. Last fall 100,000 eggs were secured from the salmon which were captured in their passage up the river in the summer, and impregnated with the sperm taken from the males also captured and impounded at the same time. Both males and females, after they were stripped, were put back into the river. These eggs, after they were artificially impregnated, were placed in the hatching-trough, and the best judgment is that not two per cent of the whole amount were lost from all causes combined. These eggs have all hatched, and the young salmon are in a vigorous, healthy condition, and an interesting family to see. There are also 45,000 Penobscot salmon in an equally thrifty condition, 71,000 land-locked salmon in the same state of advancement, and presenting almost a like appearance to the larger salmon. From our breeders of the common brook trout 160,000 eggs were taken last fall and impregnated in like manner as the salmon, and they have now, with slight per cent loss, hatched, and are literally swarming in the troughs. Here, then, are 375,000 fish in these three varieties to be deposited in May and June in the waters in our own State and in Massachusetts. Our building has capacity for more than 1,000,000 ; and I hope another year, by the united efforts of both States, to see as many fish hatched as can be done in this building, for the time and money now spent will soon be realized in the early appearance of the trout all over the State. The sooner the people see and realize the results the better. The enterprise should not lag or be half done, and the commissioners should not be compelled to work at a rate of compensation too meager for their support. The results, thus far, have been marvelous, and should be continued willingly and unhesitatingly by the people.

The labors of the commissioners should be seconded and supported by the people, for it is useless to spend time and money to stock our waters with choice fish and then permit the wanton and indiscriminate catching in and out of season. The

laws bearing upon this subject should be as rigidly and impartially enforced as any others : and the people, in order to reap the benefits designed by the enterprise, must interest themselves in the protection ; otherwise, failure will follow.

It should be our policy to encourage every enterprise that can give us wealth or influence. We have the finest and most attractive scenery to be found on the continent, and it is all easily accessible. In the most delightful spots our enterprising citizens have erected hotels and boarding-houses, with accommodations and appointments in every way as comfortable and convenient as can be found in our largest cities. The interest of our people is shown in the construction of well-made highways, by the introduction of railroads and telegraphs at all frequented points, and even locomotives and cars heavily freighted with passengers now go to the top of our highest mountain, and pass the night frequently above the clouds. Such are the facilities now given tourists who seek, from early summer to late in autumn, the pure water and air among our mountains, and the picturesque scenery that surrounds them on all sides. It is for our advantage to have these people here, — ladies and gentlemen of cultivation and refinement as well as of pecuniary means. Their presence, with their cultivated manners, is a benefit, especially to our boys and girls who do not have the means or the opportunity to leave their country homes. How shall we attract and keep such people with us? It is an important question, but it is easily answered : By offering every inducement in our power. There are other attractions which invite strangers to our State ; there are sports which are enjoyed by the gunner as well as the angler. These sports are both healthful and exciting, and have been enjoyed by certain classes in all ages of the world of which we have authentic history. Wherever they can find game and fish they will certainly go, and rarely reckon the costs attending their excursions, feeling sufficiently paid if they succeed in bagging a reasonable amount of anything of which they are in pursuit. A great many parents living in the thickly settled portions of the country have children whom they are anxious to remove from the epidemics and distempers which frequently rage in such places in the heated seasons. Such

people seek cool and healthful resorts, and are willing to pay liberally for their board and the attentions shown them. Men of large means who have children at school desire that their vacations shall be passed in localities removed from corrupting influences, and it will be found that large numbers pass their vacations with us. As a rule, all such lads like the sports of fishing and gunning, and frequently the father joins heartily in the sports with the son. Now if we can get this class of visitors, we should, in my judgment, offer every inducement to invite them here. There are, in almost all the towns in the State, more or less brooks which have an abundant supply of never-failing water, and excellent feed for trout, which have never been contaminated by sawdust from mills, or any other substance deleterious to the growth of fish. My view has always been that a reasonable effort of our commissioners should be made to stock and restock such streams with trout, a fish which stands at the head of all others in beauty, game quality, and deliciousness, and within the reach of every one, and not devote so much time and expense to the introduction of the salmon, which can, under the most favorable circumstances, be introduced into but few streams in the State. I would do all for the salmon that is reasonable, but not at the expense of other varieties from which the bulk of our people derive pleasure and profit. The trout is the standard among fish, as the Baldwin apple is among fruit, and is universally acknowledged such.

The more we have the better, and the wider spread the greater the satisfaction. The number of breeders should be increased tenfold at our hatching establishment, at Plymouth, as there is ample room for the ponds; and the facilities for hatching the spawn should be increased in like manner, if necessary. The outlay would be trifling, when compared with the results. It is estimated on good authority that 1,000,000 trout can be hatched for a sum not exceeding \$200. When it is understood that this choice variety of fish with which we all feel acquainted is introduced all over our State, in the small brooks and streams, as well as in the large bodies of water, and properly protected for only a short time, the people will willingly give this enterprise a cordial and hearty support. We want the introduction of fish

that can come within easy reach of our citizens, with as little expense to them as possible, and not those varieties which are shy of the hook and difficult to capture. Most people cannot afford to purchase costly fishing gear or bear the expense of visiting ponds and lakes at a distance, in winter or summer, to catch the game fish taken only with skill by expert and professional fishermen. We want every variety as widely distributed as possible. Within my own knowledge, brooks in the vicinity of my home, several in number, thirty to forty years ago, and even at a more recent period, used to abound in trout and some of them grew to a remarkable size. Now it is difficult to catch any, owing to a variety of causes, but more particularly to indiscriminate fishing during the whole time the brooks are free of ice. The same is true, no doubt, in all the towns in the State. I hope special effort will be made by the commissioners to obtain the spawn of the trout, while they are enlarging their number of breeders, by purchase, if necessary, and expend less money for the salmon family.

Owing to the unevenness of our entire territory, the lakes, ponds, and streams, large and small, are conveniently located and easy of access. For that reason our visitors are not compelled to crowd into one locality, as they are in some of the other States where the points of interest are circumscribed by narrow geographical lines.

It matters not how high the position men occupy in statesmanship, literature, or art, if they have the taste for hunting and fishing they will seek the localities which afford such recreation, and especially if it can be obtained in the locality of their birth-place. We can instance our own great son, Mr. Webster, who found his greatest delight, when relieved from the cares of state, in roaming over the places of his boyhood, in hunting and fishing.

The subject of fish early attracted the attention of our people. Dr. Belknap, in his excellent history of New Hampshire, in speaking of our different varieties of fish, says: "The bass was formerly taken in great plenty, in the river Piscataqua, but by the injudicious use of nets, in the winter, this fishing was almost destroyed. After the mischief was done a law was made against

it, but the bass have never resorted to this river in great numbers. It is said by some that fish which are spawned in rivers, and descend to the sea, return to those rivers only where they are spawned. If this principle be true, the breed might be renewed by bringing some of the bass which are caught in the Merrimack River, alive, over the land to the nearest part of the waters of the Piscataqua, a distance of not more than twelve miles. This might be done before the spawning season, and might very easily be accomplished."

Thus we see that Dr. Belknap had a clear and intelligent notion about the propagation of fish, which has since been practically demonstrated. The same variety of bass are now taken in considerable quantities in the Exeter River between South Newmarket and Exeter, and so indiscriminate has been the capture of this delicious variety of fish, by those eager to sell them for the high price they command in our large cities, I understand our own commissioners have been obliged to interfere and impose restrictions. From 1850 to 1853, I distinctly remember of seeing these fish caught through the ice in the narrow places in the river, as they drifted along with the rising tide.

In speaking of salmon, the same author says: "The salmon formerly frequented the river Piscataqua, but the numerous dams built across its branches have obstructed the course of this valuable fish, and it has for many years totally forsaken the river. It still ascends the Saco, Merrimack, and Connecticut, the two last to their farthest head. In the former, a projecting rock in the great fall, near Sunday's rock, forms an insurmountable obstruction, but there is a free course for this fish up the branch called the Ossipee." The same historian also speaks of the trout as being in all our streams; of the regulations imposed upon all in reference to salmon-fishing. Only three days were allowed per week for catching them, leaving an unobstructed passage for four days. From the above we get a good idea of Dr. Belknap's views, showing that he possessed sensible notions on the subject, and carefully observed the abuses then practiced, which soon led to bad results. I hope we shall remedy the evil when the subject is fully understood and its importance appreciated by our people.

I hardly expect the salmon and shad will ever again be found in our streams to the extent they were before their passage was interrupted by the erection of the high dams of our extensive manufacturing corporations; but I do expect to see them in reasonable abundance, to supply the demands for such articles of food, at a reasonable rate. I do expect, however, to see our brooks supplied with trout, and our ponds and lakes with black bass, land-locked salmon, and the other varieties which our commissioners and those of Massachusetts are from time to time placing in our waters. Mr. Hayes, of our own board, has done a successful work in placing in many sheets of water large numbers of the black bass, which are a hardy and desirable fish. Our commissioners cannot watch and protect all the streams and sheets of water they stock with fish, and I again urge the people to protect their work, and bring to punishment the offenders against the law, and it is not an unreasonable request.

Thus far I have spoken of fish, but the name of your organization suggests another department in which you are interested, — the game in our State.

We may entertain different views, but it is well to get at an honest expression of them. We have some fur-bearing animals which need protection and encouragement. We have others which are a nuisance and a pest. To the great variety of birds, with rare exceptions, the fullest protection should be given. In our State, at the present time, there are many more acres covered with growth of some sort than there were forty or fifty years ago. This growth is small, but particularly adapted to the partridge, woodcock, snipe, quail, pigeon, grouse, and many other smaller birds. Most of these birds are inoffensive, and we hear but little complaint about them. I have, however, heard many farmers complain that the partridges bud their apple-trees in the late fall, and in the winter and spring, and consequently they have a reduced crop of apples. I do not readily fall into this belief. I rely in part on my own observation, which strengthens me in maintaining a contrary view. I ask pardon and indulgence if I make an allusion to myself. I have an orchard away from my dwelling-house, on a road not much traveled, located within a short distance of a growth where par-

tridges frequent, though not in large numbers. I have often been to this orchard when several partridges have flown from the trees and from the ground under them. They were there for the purpose of budding or getting something to eat ; but the fact of their being in the orchard has not been prejudicial to a bountiful crop of apples, as some of the trees, and those where I discovered the partridges, produce from forty to fifty bushels each. A large story to tell, but I venture it. The amount is certainly more than any ordinary tree ought to bear. We often hear fruit-growers say their trees bear too abundantly and they ought to have picked off the blossoms or the fruit when it was small, in order to allow the remaining fruit to develop larger, fairer, and better. If the partridges destroy a few buds out of the innumerable number, and thereby diminish the number of apples, we can see no particular damage done to the orchards by these birds, and I am strongly of the opinion that the partridge does not injure the apple crop as is generally understood by the farmers. I suppose it is true that orchards will not flourish when too near forest growth, and in many instances the true cause of the barrenness is attributable to other causes than partridges.

I notice that several fish and game associations in Maine have ordered 2,600 Messina or migratory quails for that State, to be liberated in the spring at such places as the associations may determine upon. Pennsylvania is also doing an immense work in this direction. This league, I am informed, has also taken steps in the same direction for our own State. When this work of introducing the different varieties of birds fit for the table shall be systematically undertaken, we may expect as good results as we do from the introduction of fish into our waters. We make rigid and proper laws for the protection of these valuable birds, but we fail in the most important part of the work, as I look upon the question. I would go for the complete extermination of the hawk, which is a deadly foe to all other birds, and of no conceivable advantage, as far as I have been able to discover. They are a pest to the farmer who attempts to raise poultry, a destroyer of the young of useful birds, and of the parent birds themselves while incubating and rearing their young. Pigeons cannot flourish where these destroyers exist.

The fox I regard in the same light among the fur-bearing animals. The fur is of almost the lowest grade. The damage done to the farmers alone in this State by these sly, cunning, light-footed animals has never been properly estimated. They destroy the young lambs in the pastures and the fowls about our farms, by day and by night; they prey upon the rabbits and hares, and upon the woodcock, snipe, quail, partridges, and all other birds that lay their eggs upon the ground.

The hawks and foxes destroy an hundred-fold more than gunners or mischievous boys, for whom we make our rigid laws.

I would show these pests no quarter nor give them protection, for the time and money will be wasted in attempting to introduce birds of value while we shield in any way their worst enemies and worthless destroyers. A few trappers and hunters like to catch and chase the fox, and ordinarily I would be as liberal as any one in gratifying the tastes and pleasures of every class of our citizens; but I can see no reason why a fox whose hide is not worth two dollars should be in any manner protected, when he destroys, it may be, hundreds of dollars' worth of poultry annually, besides the other damage to which I have alluded.

Our State, and especially the older sections, is fast coming into growth favorable to the partridge family, and, with just protection and proper care, there is no reason why the game birds may not speedily be found in abundance.

If the same view, as above expressed in reference to the destroyers of game, is entertained by the members of this league, and all others interested to have a supply within the reach of all, I hope there will be united action to secure a bounty sufficiently large to induce hunters and trappers to catch every one they are able. The farmers of the State, as a class, are very much interested in this subject.

If our soil, owing to our irregular surface, short seasons, and geographical position, cannot be cultivated at profit, we must improve that which we have, and which others do not and cannot possess. The spirit of enterprise, so characteristic of our people, has caused large numbers of our young men and women, and even the middle-aged, to leave their homes because they

saw opportunities lying before them which did not appear to them here. Once our own citizens were found largely in our manufacturing establishments; but in the improvement of machinery which required less skill in the operative, and in the effort for large dividends, our own people have gradually retired from these establishments, and another class of operatives have been called in to supply their places, large numbers of whom have no sympathy or interest in our government or its institutions, and look no further than their per-diem compensation. They come and go like our migratory fish and birds, but with less system and regularity. I will read some figures, which are not encouraging, yet they tell historical facts.

I find upon examination that our population in 1790 was 141,885; in 1800, 183,858, an increase of 41,963; in 1810, 214,460, an increase of 30,602; in 1820, 244,161, an increase of 29,761; in 1830, 269,328, an increase of 25,167; in 1840, 284,574, an increase of 15,246; in 1850, 317,246, an increase of 33,402; in 1860, 326,073, an increase of 8,097; in 1870, 318,300, a loss of 7,773, and only an increase of 324 from 1850 to 1870. I fear the census of this year will not make a very encouraging exhibit. If any policy can be devised or adopted to keep our native-born population at home in the future, it certainly should be carefully considered. In tracing the decades in the other New England States, the same result is not seen.

I am again wandering from my subject, or that which immediately concerns this league. This enterprise of fish-culture, of such paramount importance, is not sufficiently understood by our people. They have not given it the consideration it deserves.

I am glad to see the liberality of the public journals in the State, and the willingness of the editors and proprietors to publish such facts and information in reference to this important work as come to them in intelligent and tangible form. The newspapers are the only medium through which valuable information can be communicated to the great mass of the people.

The commissioners should prepare in concise form the result of their labors from time to time, in addition to their annual report, in order that the public may know what waters have been

stocked, with what varieties, and such other information as will create an interest and secure co-operation in the work.

If, as it is said, one-sixth part of the surface of our State is water, or nearly one million of acres, and that the water will produce, or is capable of producing, as much food-supply to the acre as the soil, certainly the subject should engross the attention and enlist the sympathies of every well-wisher of his State, for more than one-half of the State is covered with undergrowth and forest, which is non-productive, as far as yielding support to our population is concerned. But allow that the water does not and cannot produce one-quarter the amount of the land per acre, then it is a matter worthy of our encouragement; for the growth of the fish does not require any labor, and the crop is more certain than that upon the land, and less liable to failure. We need no chemical fertilizers, and the purer we keep the water the more satisfactory the results. In any aspect we may view it, we should not pass it by carelessly or inconsiderately. It is destined to affect our material growth and prosperity. More than three-fourths of the States are now devoting their attention to this subject, and as the country increases in population the supply of fish will be an important element in their support. Other nations have long given attention to this matter, fully comprehending its importance. The Dominion of Canada is giving special attention to fish-culture, and is hatching millions of salmon and other varieties yearly, and has already realized favorable results, for salmon are now filling the rivers from which they had almost disappeared.

Our own interest requires us to keep pace with the rest, and our known enterprise is a sufficient guaranty that all proper action will be taken.

Our past history is secure. Our record is as bright as any of our sister States; our roll of eminent men is as illustrious, our military prowess is as enviable, our devotion to the Union as ardent and patriotic. Our future is problematical, and rests with us whether we shall advance or recede. We cannot remain at a stand-still, for we should violate the sacred trust committed to our care. Each one can do something whereby the interest in the old State shall be kept up. The ways in which this great

work can be done are innumerable. This great manufacturing city, full of thrifty and enterprising men, located almost in the center of the commonwealth, itself the youngest, but the most populous, can exert a wonderful influence upon its future.

The people throughout the State can in a hundred ways beautify their homes and make them attractive to their children, as well as to strangers. We should give our college and seminaries a better support. We should increase the length and elevate the standard of our district schools, and secure the best instruction for our youth. We should liberally support and encourage every enterprise or movement calculated to strengthen the moral and religious sentiment among our people. When these and many other things shall be done more fully than now, we shall keep more of our young men and women at home, and those who have gone out from us in many instances will return to pass their declining years amid the scenes of their youth, which men usually cherish in their fondest affections.

Let not the State of Langdon, Bartlett, Thornton, Whipple, of Stark, Scammel, Poor, and Cilley, of Sullivan, Dearborn, and Reed, of McNeil and Miller, of Webster, Cass, Woodbury, and Dix, of Chase, Chandler, and Greeley, of the Bells, the Athertons, the Pierces, and hosts of others of brilliant history, throw a faint and borrowed light in the future, when she has stood a beacon during our eventful national history!

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GREAT LAKES, WINNIPESAUKEE, SUNAPEE, OSSIPEE, CONNECTICUT, ETC., WITH THE SIZE, CHARACTER OF THE BOTTOM, AND SPECIES OF FISH FOUND IN THEM.

[Words in *Italics* designate kinds put in ponds by the commissioners.]

Towns.	Ponds.	Area.	Bottom.	Fish.
Acworth.....	Cold	40	Rocky	<i>Bass</i> (1877), perch, pickerel, pouts, etc.
Alstead.....	Caldwell.....			
"	Warren's.....	234	Various.....	Perch, pickerel, pouts, etc.
Alton.....	Half-Moon.....	320		<i>Bass</i> (1877).
"	Woodman's.....			
"	Hill's.....			
"	Place's.....			
Amherst.....	Babboosuc.....	300	Various.....	<i>Bass</i> (1873), pickerel, perch.
"	Little.....	2	Muddy.....	Pickerel.
"	Daimon.....	10	Muddy.....	Pickerel, pouts.
Andover.....	Bradley.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch.
"	Highland Lake....	400	Various.....	<i>Bass</i> , pick'l, perch, pouts.
"	Horseshoe and Adder	100	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Elbow.....	300	Hard.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Cold.....	20	Muddy.....	Trout.
Antrim.....	Gregg.....	100	Various.....	<i>Bass</i> (1873).
"	Willard.....	30	Rocky.....	<i>Land-locked salmon</i> (1879), perch, pouts.
"	Tilton.....	10	Muddy.....	Pouts, eels.
Auburn.....	Massabesic.....	2500	Various.....	<i>Bass</i> (1868), <i>land-locked salmon</i> (1879), pick'l, perch.
Albany.....	Chocorua.....			
"	Whitten's.....			
Alexandria.....	Foster.....			
"	Goose.....			
Allentown.....	Bear Hill.....	15	Mud and sand...	Pickerel, perch.
Barnstead.....	Huntress.....			
"	Brindle.....			
"	Suncook.....			<i>Bass</i> (1877).
"	Brandy.....			
Barrington.....	Ayer's.....			<i>Bass</i> (1877).
"	Long.....			
"	Round.....			
"	Nippo.....			
"	Mendum's.....			<i>Bass</i> (1877).
"	Swain's.....			
"	Bodge's.....			
Bath.....	Muddy.....	30	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch.
Belmont.....	Pout.....	15	Various.....	Pouts.
Benton.....	Beaver Meadow.....			Trout.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Berlin	Head .....	.....	.....	.....
Bow	Truree	50	Mud and moss...	Pickere!, perch, pouts, eels.
Boscawen	Long	300	Rocky and sandy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Boyce's	10	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
Bradford	Bradford	275	Rocky and sandy	Bass (1873), lake trout (1876), land-locked salmon (1876, 1879), pickere!.
"	Todd's	200	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts, eels.
Bridgewater	Newfound Lake .....	.....	Various	Land-locked salmon (1879), blue-backed trout (1879), blue-backed trout (1879).
Brookfield	Cook's	350	Rocky	Blue-backed trout, California salmon (1879).
"	Mill .....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline	Potanipus	600	Mud and sand ..	Pickere!, perch, etc.
"	Peasley	150	Mud and sand ..	Pickere!, perch, etc.
Canaan	Heart	1200	Sandy	Bass (1874), pickere!.
"	Goose	1000	Muddy	Pout, pickere!, bass (1874).
"	Clark	700	Muddy	Pout, pickere!.
"	Mud	40	Muddy	Pout, pickere!.
"	Ford's	50	Chalky	Trout.
Campton	Avery's	100	Sand and mud ..	Pickere!, perch, trout.
"	Yenton	5	Muddy	Pickere!, perch.
Canterbury	Clough's	30	Sandy	Bass (1871), pickere!, bar- bel, pouts.
"	Shaker (5)	60	.....	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Crane-Neck	8	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Forest	20	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Morrill	20	Sandy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Reservoir	35	Muddy	Pickere!, eels, perch, pouts.
Center Harbor	Long .....	.....	.....	.....
"	Bear .....	.....	.....	.....
"	Hawkins .....	.....	.....	.....
"	Otter .....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	Kimball's	100	Sand and mud ..	Pickere!.
"	Mountain	100	Sandy and rocky.	Trout.
"	Province	10	Sandy and rocky.	Trout.
Chesterfield	Spofo'd's	1500	White sand	Bass (1873), pike, pickere!.
"	Lily	30	Muddy	Pouts.
"	Indian	20	Muddy	Pouts.
Chichester	Pinkfield .....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksville	Clarksville	200	.....	Pickere!, pouts, originally trout.
"	Carr	30	.....	.....
Columbia	Lime	30	Lime	No fish.
"	Fish	50	Muddy	Trout, eels.
Concord	Penacook Lake	40	Muddy and rocky	Bass (1868), perch.
"	Turtle .....	.....	.....	.....
"	Turkey	20	Muddy	Perch.
"	Little .....	.....	.....	.....
Conway	Walker's	2560	Rocky	Pickere!, perch, pouts, eels, bass (1879).
"	Pequawket	640	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts, eels.
Croydon	Long .....	.....	.....	Smelt (1877).
"	Rocky-Bound .....	.....	.....	Bass (1870), smelt (1877).
"	Governor's .....	.....	.....	Bass (1876).
"	Spectacle .....	.....	.....	.....
Danbury	Bog .....	.....	.....	.....
"	School .....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	Long .....	.....	.....	.....
"	Cub	100	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
Deerfield	Pleasant	1100	Sandy	Pickere!, bass (1874), perch.
"	Moulton's .....	.....	.....	.....
Deering	Dudley's	30	Rocky	Perch, pouts.
"	Pecker's .....	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Deering.....	Fulton's.....	10	Muddy.....	Pouts, eels.
"	Gregg's.....	100	Muddy and rocky	Pickrel, perch, pouts.
Derry.....	Beaver.....	147	Sandy.....	<i>Bass</i> (1878), pickrel, perch, pouts.
"	Upper Shield's.....			
"	Lower Shield's.....			
Dixville.....	Trout.....			Trout.
"	Moose.....			Trout.
Dorchester... ..	Norris.....	300	Muddy.....	Pickrel.
"	Trout.....	50	Sandy.....	Trout.
"	McCutchins.....	70	Sandy.....	Trout, pouts.
"	Town-Line.....	150	Rocky.....	Pickrel, pouts.
"	Mudgett.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickrel.
Dublin.....	Mud.....			
"	Monadnock.....	600	Rock and sand..	Trout, <i>l. l. salmon</i> (1879).
"	Farnum.....			
"	White.....			<i>Bass</i> (1879).
Dummer.....	Lary.....	3	Muddy.....	Trout, pick'l, suckers, dace.
"	Dummer.....	125	Rocky.....	Trout, suckers, dace.
"	Corner.....	50	Rocky, sandy...	Trout, suckers, dace.
"	Little Dummer.....	15	Muddy.....	Trout, suckers, dace.
Dunbarton.....	Kimball's.....	100	Sandy, rocky...	Pickrel, eels, pouts.
"	Long.....	80	Muddy.....	Perch, shiners, flatsides.
"	Gorham.....	75	Muddy.....	<i>Bass</i> (1875).
"	Purgatory.....			Pickrel, perch, eels.
Eaton.....	Robertson's.....			<i>Bass</i> (1879).
"	Long.....			
Efingham.....	Province.....	1000		
"	Leech's.....			
Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth.....	100		
Enfield.....	Mascoma Lake.....	500	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> (1868-69), <i>pike-perch</i> ('77), pickrel, pouts, eels, suckers, <i>l. l. salmon</i> ('79).
"	East Pond.....	350	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> ('74), pickrel, pouts, eels, suckers.
"	Spectacle.....	150	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> ('75), pouts, pickrel, sunfish, perch.
"	George.....	50	Muddy.....	Pout, pick'l, sunfish, perch.
"	Eastman's.....	75	Rocky.....	Pickrel, sunfish, perch.
"	Cold.....	50	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> ('74) pick'l, s'fish, p'ch.
Epsom.....	Chestnut.....	35	Rock and sand..	Pick'l, bream, perch, shin'r.
"	Round.....	1	Mud and sand..	Pick'l, bream, perch, shin'r.
"	Odiorne's.....	15	Mud and sand..	Pick'l, bream, perch, pouts.
Errol.....	Aker's.....			
"	Mann.....			
Epping.....	Carpenter's.....			<i>Bass</i> (1877).
Fitzwilliam.....	South.....	300	Sandy.....	Pickrel, perch, <i>black bass</i> ('78), <i>l. l. salmon</i> ('79).
"	Scipp.....	200	Muddy.....	Pickrel, perch.
"	Rockwood's.....	100	Sandy.....	Pickrel, perch.
"	Collins.....	30	Muddy.....	Pickrel, perch.
Francestown.....	Haunted.....	216	Sandy.....	<i>Bass</i> ('76), pickrel, perch, <i>smells</i> ('76).
"	Pleasant.....	216	Sandy.....	<i>Bass</i> ('76), pickrel, perch.
Franklin.....	Webster Lake.....	100	Sandy.....	<i>Bass</i> ('68), pick'l, perch, etc.
Franconia.....	Echo Lake.....			<i>Bass</i> ('68), trout, <i>l. l. salmon</i> ('79).
Freedom.....	Trout.....			
"	Danforth.....	560	Muddy.....	Pickrel, perch, shiners.
"	Danforth Bay.....	1000	Muddy & sandy.	Pickrel, perch, shiners.
"	Ossipee.....	1500	Muddy & sandy.	Pickrel, trout, shiners.
"	Swazey.....	250	Muddy.....	Pickrel, perch, shiners, <i>bass</i> (1879).
Fremont.....	Loon.....			

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Gilford	Little	50	Muddy	Pick'l, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Saltmarsh			
Gilmanton	Loon			Black bass (1878).
"	Lougee			Black bass (1878).
"	Young's			
"	Rocky			
"	Round			
"	Shellcamp			
Gilsum	Converse	2	Muddy	Trout.
Goshen	Rand's	100	Rocky and sandy	Bass, pickerel, pouts.
Grafton	Grafton	100	Rocky	Bass, pickerel, pouts.
"	Kilton's	100	Muddy	Perch, pickerel, pouts.
"	Tewksbury's	50	Various	Bass (1875), pickerel.
"	Mud	20		Pickerel, pouts.
"	Half-Moon	50	Sandy	Pickerel, pouts.
Grantham	Grass			
"	Butternut	175	Muddy	Pick'l, eels, perch, pouts.
"	Stocker	200	Muddy & sandy	Pick'l, eels, perch, pouts, smelts (1877), bass (1876), suckers, dace.
"	Eastman	300		Pick'l, eels, perch, pouts.
"	Cranberry			Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Leavitt			Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Miller	175		Pickerel, perch, pouts, bass (1874).
Greenfield	Pollard's	300	Muddy & sandy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Gould's	150	Sandy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Cragin's	150	Muddy & sandy	Pickerel, pouts.
"	Hogback	10	Muddy	Pouts.
"	Bridge's	10	Muddy	Perch, pouts.
Groton	Spectacle	100	Rocky and sandy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Little	4	Muddy	Pickerel.
Hampstead	Angly	400	Rocky	Pickerel, perch, pouts, black bass (1878).
"	Island	900	Rocky	Bass (1877), pick'l, perch, pouts, etc.
"	Wash	350		Bass (1877), pick'l, perch, pouts, etc.
Hancock	Half-Moon	25	Muddy	Pick'l, pouts, perch, land-locked salmon (1879).
"	Long	800	Rocky and sandy	Pick'l, perch, pouts, dace, land-locked salmon ('79).
"	Norway	40	Muddy	Pick'l, pouts, perch, land-locked salmon (1879).
"	Juggernaut	15	Rocky	Pickerel, pouts, land-locked salmon (1879).
"	Hunt	75	Rocky	Land-locked salmon (1879).
"	Jack			Land-locked salmon (1879).
Harrisville	Harrisville	120	Rocky	Pick'l, perch, pouts, dace, land-locked salmon ('79).
"	Breed	100	Rocky and sandy	Pick'l, perch, pouts, dace, land-locked salmon ('79).
"	North	300	Rocky	Pick'l, perch, pouts, dace.
"	Pratt			
Haverhill	Wood's	1	Muddy	Perch, pouts.
"	French	5	Muddy & sandy	Perch, pouts.
Henniker	Long	175	Various	Bass (1874), smelt (1876), pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Gove's	80	Hard	Bass (1874), smelt, eels.
"	Whittaker	100	Various	Bass ('74), pickerel, perch.
"	Upper	75	Various	Bass ('74), pick'l, perch, etc.
"	Cranney	100	Hard	Bass ('74), pick'l, perch, etc.
"	Middle	50	Various	Bass ('74), pick'l, perch, etc.
"	Pleasant	75	Hard	Bass ('74), pick'l, perch, etc.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Henniker.....	Grassy.....	60	Hard	<i>Bass</i> ('74), pick'l, perch, etc.
"	Clark's.....	12	Muddy	<i>Bass</i> ('74), pick'l, perch, etc.
"	Morrill's.....	30	Muddy	Pickere!, trout.
"	Camp-Swamp.....	40	Various	<i>Bass</i> ('75), pick'l, trout, etc.
"	Little.....	15	Various	Pickere!, perch.
Hill.....	Poverty.....	50	Muddy	Pout, formerly trout.
"	Weeks.....	50	Hard	Pickere!, perch.
Hillsborough.....	Contention.....	125	Sandy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Loon.....	225	Rocky and sandy	Pickere!, perch, <i>bass</i> ('74), pouts.
"	Campbell's.....	85	Rocky and sandy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Merrill's.....	85	Rocky and sandy	Pickere!, perch, <i>bass</i> ('74).
"	Mud.....	20	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts.
Holderness.....	Squam Lake.....	6400	Rock and sand..	Trout, cusk, pick'l, perch, eels, smelts, barbel, <i>land-locked salmon</i> (1877, '79), <i>blue-backed and Rangeley trout</i> (1879).
"	Little Squam.	150	Rock and sand..	Same as Squam Lake.
"	White Oak.....	80	Muddy	Pick'l, pouts, eels, barbel.
Hollis.....	Flint's.....	70	Sandy & muddy.	Pickere!, pouts, perch.
"	Long.....	50	Sandy.....	Pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
"	Pennichuck.....	150	Sandy & muddy.	<i>Bass</i> (1877), pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
"	Rocky.....	75	Sandy and rocky	<i>Land-locked salmon</i> (1879), pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
Hooksett.....	Lakin's.....	1000	Muddy	<i>Bass</i> (1877), pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
"	Hinman's.....	125	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
"	Sawyer's.....	200	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
"	Clay.....	100	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts, perch, bream.
"	Pinnacle.....	50	Gravelly.....	Perch, shiners.
Hopkinton.....	Smith's.....	30	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts.
"	Clement's.....	300	Sandy	Pickere!, pouts, perch.
"	Grassy.....	100	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts, perch.
"	Rolfe's.....	200	Sandy & muddy.	Pickere!, pouts, perch.
"	Chase.....	250	Sandy & muddy.	<i>Bass</i> (1875), pickere!, pouts, perch.
Hudson.....	Little Massabesic ..	175	Rocky & muddy.	Pickere!, pouts, perch.
"	Otternick.....	75	Sandy & muddy.	Pickere!, pouts, perch.
Jaffrey.....	Thorndike.....	50	Rocky & muddy.	Pickere!, pouts.
"	Gilmore.....	200	Sandy and rocky	Pickere!, formerly trout.
"	Frost.....	100	Muddy	Eels, pouts.
"	Long.....	400	Sandy & muddy.	Pickere!, pouts, perch, suckers.
Jefferson.....	Cherry.....	100	Muddy	Pickere!, pouts.
"	Safety.....	10	Sandy	Trout.
Kensington.....	Muddy.....	1	Muddy	Horned-pouts.
Keene.....	Wilson's.....	1	Muddy	<i>Bass</i> (1868).
Kingston.....	Great.....	400	Sandy	<i>Black bass</i> (1878), pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Country.....	300	Sandy & muddy.	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Little.....	50	Muddy	<i>Black bass</i> (1878), pickere!, perch, pouts.
"	Half-Moon.....	50	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, pouts.
Lancaster.....	Baker's.....	50	Muddy	Pickere!, perch, eels.
"	Martin Meadow.....	300	Various	Pick'l, perch, eels, pouts.
Laconia.....	Pickere!.....	30	Muddy	Pick'l, perch, pouts, eels.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Lee	Wheelwright's	165	Rock, mud, and gravel	<i>Bass, pike-perch, white perch</i> (1879).
Lempster	Dodge's	110	Various	Pick'l, pouts, eels, sunfish.
"	Long	200	Various	Pick'l, pouts, eels, sunfish.
"	Sand	225	Rock and sand	Pick'l, pouts, eels, sunfish.
"	Beaver	18	Muddy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Hurd	20	Various	Pickerel, perch, pouts, etc.
Lincoln	Bog	100	Sandy & muddy	Trout.
"	Tamerack	50	Sandy & muddy	Trout.
"	Loon	50	Sandy & muddy	Trout.
Lisbon	Streeter	100	Muddy	Pickerel.
"	Perch	50	Sandy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Mink	100	Rocky	<i>Smelts</i> (1877), <i>bass</i> (1877), pickerel, dace, minnows.
"	Young	200	Rocky	Pickerel, perch.
"	Henry	10	Muddy	Pickerel.
Littleton	Partridge	100	Hard	<i>Bass</i> (1873), pickerel, perch.
Litchfield	Darrah	14	Sandy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Rich	4	Sandy	Perch, pouts.
"	Common	5	Sandy	Perch, pouts.
Londonderry	Scoby's Upper			
"	Scoby's Lower			
Loudon	Cloudon's	50	Gravel	<i>Bass</i> , pickerel, perch.
"	Crooked	25	Rock and sand	Pouts, pickerel, perch.
"	Hot-Hole	25	Rock and sand	<i>Bass</i> (1870), pickerel, barbel.
"	Rollins			
Lyman	Young's	200	Rocky	Pickerel, perch, suckers.
"	Dodge's	100	Muddy	Pickerel, pouts, dace.
"	Round	50	Muddy	Pickerel, pouts, dace.
"	Cowin	50	Muddy	Pickerel, pouts, dace.
Lyme	Reservoir	200	Sandy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Post's	200	Sandy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Mud	100	Muddy	Trout.
Lyndeborough	Benton's	20	Muddy	Pouts.
"	Badger's	15	Muddy	Pickerel.
Manchester	Nutt's	25	Sandy	Pickerel, perch, pouts, <i>land-locked salmon</i> ('79).
"	Stevens	30	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Mosquito	20	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
Madbury	Barbadoes			
Madison	Silver Lake	2500		<i>Bass</i> (1877), <i>land-locked salmon</i> (1878).
"	Pea Porridge			
"	Davis			
Marlborough	Clapp's	30	Muddy	Pickerel, pouts, suckers.
"	Stone	100	Rock and gravel	<i>Land-locked salmon</i> (1879), <i>bass</i> (1879), pick'l, pouts, perch, shiners, suckers.
"	Meeting-house	50	Muddy	Pickerel, pouts, shiners, suckers.
"	Cummings	45	Muddy	Pickerel, pouts, shiners, etc.
Merrimack	Netticook Lake	75	Sandy & muddy	<i>Bass</i> (1877, 1879), pickerel, perch, pouts, bream.
Meredith	Measeley	1500	Sandy and rocky	<i>Bass</i> (1868), pickerel, pouts, perch.
"	Wickwash	700	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Forest	50	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Robinson's	60	Sandy and rocky	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Spectacle			<i>Bass</i> (1870).
Milan	Cedar	300	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Nay's	200	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Milton.....	Tri-Echo Lake.....	2000	Various.....	Bass, pick'l, perch, pouts, eels, <i>white perch</i> , <i>California salmon</i> (1879).
"	Jones River.....			<i>California salmon</i> (1879).
Middleton.....	Reservoir.....	500	Sandy & muddy	Bass (1877), pickerel, and a few trout.
Millsfield.....	Millsfield.....			Trout.
"	Moose.....			Trout.
"	Rock.....			Trout.
Moultonborough.....	Long.....	500	Sandy.....	Bass (1873), pickerel.
"	Red Hill.....			Bass (1873).
"	Berry.....	160	Muddy.....	Pickerel.
Nelson.....	Munsonville.....			
"	Center.....			
"	Spoonwood.....	170		Pickerel, perch, pouts, dace.
"	Tolman.....	41		Pick'l, perch, pouts, dace.
Nashua.....	Round.....	25	Sand and mud..	Pickerel, perch, bream.
New Boston.....	Bailey's.....	15	Rocky & muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Beard's.....	11	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Joe English.....			
"	Shirley.....	10	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Negro.....	14	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
New Durham.....	Shaw's.....	100	Gravel.....	Perch, pouts.
"	March's.....	150	Gravel and mud.	Pickerel, pouts.
"	Merry-meeting.....	1050	Gravelly.....	Trout, pickerel, cusk, <i>land-locked salmon</i> ('78, '79).
"	Cold-Rain.....	50	Muddy.....	Pickerel.
"	Downing's.....	75	Muddy & gravel.	Pouts, pickerel.
New Hampton.....	Forest.....			
"	Jackson's.....			
New Ipswich.....	Pratt's.....	50	Rocky.....	Pickerel, pouts.
"	Hoar's.....	5	Muddy.....	Pickerel, pouts.
New London.....	Clark's.....	50	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Messer's.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickerel, eels, perch, pouts.
"	Otter.....	125	Sandy.....	Pickerel, pouts, suckers.
"	Pleasant.....	800	Sandy.....	Bass (1870), pickerel, chub, eels, perch.
"	Little Sunapee.....	1200	Sandy.....	Pickerel, pouts, suckers.
Northfield.....	Chestnut.....			<i>Land-locked salmon</i> (1879).
"	Sondogardy.....			
Northwood.....	Suncook.....	400	Sandy.....	Bass ('77), pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Jenness.....	300	Sandy.....	Bass ('74), pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Long.....			
"	Little Bow.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Harvey.....	200	Sandy & muddy	Bass ('77), pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Durgin.....			
"	Knowlton.....	100	Sandy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels, bass (1879).
Nottingham.....	Pawtuckaway.....	1000		Bass (1877).
"	Pea Porridge.....	300		Bass (1879).
"	Langley.....			Bass (1879).
Odell.....	Trio.....			
"	Cranberry.....			
Orange.....	Orange.....			
Orford.....	Brackett's.....			
"	Rocky.....			
"	Turtle.....			
"	Baker's Upper.....			
"	Reservoir.....			
"	Indian.....			

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Ossipee.....	White.....	100	Sandy.....	Smelts.
"	Duncan.....	100	Sandy.....	Pickereel, pouts, <i>land-locked salmon</i> (1879).
"	Garland's.....	300	Rocky.....	Trout, pouts.
"	Connor.....	500	Rocky.....	Trout, pouts, <i>Rangeley trout, blue-backed trout</i> (1879).
"	Bean.....	40	Rocky.....	Trout, pouts.
"	Dan's Hole.....	500	R'ky, very deep.	Trout.
Pelham.....	Long.....	600	Rock and sand.	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Gumpas.....	100	Rock and mud.	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	White's.....	50	Sand and gravel.	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Island.....	200	Sandy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts, <i>bass</i> (1879).
Peterborough.....	Cunningham.....	30	Sandy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Pierce.....	10	Sandy.....	Pickereel, formerly trout.
Piermont.....	Lily.....	50	Muddy.....	Pickereel.
"	Fellows.....	500	Various.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts, eels, <i>black bass</i> (1878).
"	Tarleton's Large....	900	Various.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts, eels, <i>bass</i> ('78), <i>I. L. salmon</i> ('79).
"	Tarleton's Small....	500	Various.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts, eels, <i>black bass</i> .
Pittsfield.....	Berry's.....	25	Sand and gravel.	Pickereel, perch, bream, <i>bass</i> (1874).
"	Eaton.....	8	Rock and sand.	Pick'l, perch, bream, pouts.
"	Wild Goose.....	350	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Blake.....	5	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Horse.....	1	Muddy.....	Perch.
Plainfield.....	Moses's.....	40	Muddy.....	Pouts, suckers.
Randolph.....	Safety.....	75	Muddy.....	Trout.
Raymond.....	Jones.....	800	Sandy.....	<i>Bass</i> (1877), pick'l, perch, <i>land-locked salmon</i> ('79).
"	Governor's.....	400	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch.
"	Pecker.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch.
Richmond.....	Cass.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Sandy.....	70	Sand and rock.	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
Rindge.....	Pecker.....	30	Rocky.....	Pickereel, perch, shiners, pouts, sunfish, eels.
"	Long.....	1000	Various.....	Same as above.
"	Grassy.....	100	Muddy.....	Same as above.
"	Bullet.....	30	Sandy.....	Same as above.
"	Pool.....	80	Muddy.....	Same as above.
"	Manomonack.....	260	Various.....	Same as above.
"	Durel.....	30	Muddy.....	Same as above.
"	Emerson.....	140	Rocky.....	Same as above.
"	Perley.....	300	Rocky.....	Same as above.
"	Hubbard.....	300	Various.....	Same as above.
"	Smith.....	60	Muddy.....	Same as above.
"	Mud.....	15	Muddy.....	Same as above.
"	Little.....	12	Muddy.....	Same as above.
Roxbury.....	Roaring Brook.....			
Rumney.....	Stinson's.....	450	Sandy.....	<i>Bass</i> , pickereel, perch, a few trout, suckers.
"	Loon.....	260	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch, roach, <i>bass</i> (1877).
Rochester.....	Ricker's.....			
"	Round.....			<i>Black bass</i> (1878).
Rollinsford.....	Cocheco.....			<i>Bass</i> (1868).
Salem.....	Captain's.....	160	Mud and rocky.	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Policy.....	1000	Rocky & sandy.	Pickereel, perch, <i>bass</i> ('77).
"	World's End.....	140	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
Salisbury.....	The Bay.....	500	Muddy.....	Pickereel, perch, pouts.
"	Greenough's.....	10	Muddy.....	Pickereel, pouts.
"	Wilder's.....	3	Hard.....	Pickereel, trout.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Salisbury.....	Tucker's.....	35	Hard.....	Pickeral, pouts.
"	Duck.....			
Sanbornton.....	Rollins.....	23	Muddy.....	Pickeral, pouts, eels, perch, and a few trout.
"	Cawley.....	40	Muddy.....	Pickeral, pouts, eels, and a few trout.
"	Hale's Mill.....	35	Muddy.....	Pickeral, pouts, eels.
"	Plumer's.....	60	Muddy.....	Pickeral, pouts, eels, trout.
"	Hunkins.....	16	Various.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
Sandown.....	Clark's.....	50	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Phillips's.....	425	Sandy & muddy.	<i>Black bass</i> (1878), pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Punch.....	25	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
Sandwich.....	Bearcamp.....	400	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Red Hill.....	300	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Little.....	150	Sandy and rocky	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Sandwich.....			<i>Land-locked salmon</i> (1879).
Somersworth.....	Cole's.....			<i>Bass</i> (1877).
"	Willard's.....			<i>Smelt</i> (1877).
Springfield.....	Pleasant.....	300	Rocky and sandy	<i>Bass</i> (1874), pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Morgan.....	125	Sandy & muddy.	Same as Pleasant.
"	Star.....	100	Rocky.....	<i>Land-locked salmon</i> (1878), <i>blue-backed trout</i> (1879), <i>smelt</i> (1877), pick'l, trout.
"	Baptist.....	100	Rocky.....	Pickeral, pouts.
"	Gilman.....	50	Muddy.....	Pouts.
"	Mud.....	20	Muddy.....	Pouts.
Stark.....	Potter.....			
"	Pike's.....			
"	Piercey's.....			
"	Long.....			
Stewartstown.....	Great Diamond.....	200	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Ladd.....	5	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Little Diamond.....	75	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Rock.....	10	Muddy.....	Pike.
Stoddard.....	Center.....	80	Rock and sand..	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Mud.....	200	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Island.....	300	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> (1873), pick'l, perch, pouts.
"	Long.....	2000	Rock, sand, mud	<i>Bass</i> (1873), pick'l, perch, pouts.
Strafford.....	Bow.....	1600	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> (1874), pick'l, perch, suckers, pouts.
"	Little Bow.....	50	Sandy & muddy.	Pouts.
"	Wild Goose.....	40	Muddy.....	Pouts.
"	Trout.....	35	Rocky and sandy	Pouts, and a few trout.
Success.....	Success.....			
Sunapee.....	Ledge.....	300	Rocky.....	<i>Bass</i> (1869), pickeral, perch, etc.
"	Perkins.....	250	Muddy.....	Pick'l, pouts, eels, suckers.
"	Spectacle.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickeral.
Sullivan.....	Bolster.....	75	Rock and sand..	Trout, pouts, pick'l, perch.
"	Chapman's.....	75	Various.....	Trout, pouts, pick'l, perch.
Sutton.....	Russell.....	10	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Billings.....	25	Various.....	Pickeral, pouts.
"	Kezar's.....	225	Sandy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts, dace.
"	Gile.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts.
"	Blaisdell's.....	150	Sandy.....	<i>Black bass</i> (1870), pickeral, perch.
Swanzy.....	Great.....	160	Various.....	Pickeral, perch, pouts, etc.
"	Locke's.....			
Tamworth.....	Great Hill.....	150	Muddy.....	Pickeral, pouts.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Tamworth.....	Chocorua.....	250	Sandy & muddy.	Bass (1877), pickerel.
"	Elliott.....	100	Muddy.....	Pickerel, pouts.
"	White's.....	175	Sandy.....	Bass (1877), pick'l, pouts.
"	Whitten.....	300	Rocky.....	Trout.
"	Knowles.....	200	Muddy.....	Pickerel.
"	Pequaet.....	100	Rocky.....	
"	Church.....	200	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Sawyer.....	100	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Jeems.....	100	Muddy.....	Trout.
Thornton.....	Picket Hill.....	10	Muddy.....	Trout, pouts.
"	Coné's.....	5	Muddy.....	Pouts.
Tuftonborough.....	Lower Beech.....			
"	Dish-water.....			
Unity.....	Beaver Meadow.....			
"	Gilman.....	300	Gravelly.....	Pickerel, formerly trout.
"	Whortleberry.....			
Wakefield.....	Lovewell's.....	1200	Sandy and rocky	Pickerel, perch, <i>California salmon, blue-backed trout</i> (1878), bass (1879).
"	Newichiwanoek.....			<i>California salmon</i> (1879).
"	Province.....	1100	Rocky and sandy	Bass (1877), pickerel, perch.
"	Pine River.....	1000	Rocky & muddy	Pickerel, perch.
"	Great East.....	3000	Rocky and sandy	Black bass (1869), pickerel.
Warner.....	Bagley's.....	22	Muddy.....	Pickerel, eels, perch.
"	Bear.....	48	Rocky.....	Pickerel, pouts, formerly trout.
"	Pleasant.....	20	Rocky and sandy	Bass (1870), pick'l, pouts, perch.
"	Tom's.....	34	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Simmons.....	30	Rocky.....	Trout, pouts.
"	Day.....	12	Muddy.....	Pickerel, pouts.
Warren.....	Glen Ponds.....	55	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Meder.....	30	Muddy.....	Pouts, suckers.
"	Weeks.....	10	Muddy.....	Trout.
Washington.....	Ashuelot.....	400	Muddy.....	Bass (1874), pickerel, perch, dace, pouts.
"	Ayers.....	40	Muddy.....	
"	Bacon.....	50	Muddy, rocky.....	
"	Bear.....	4	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Borden.....	80	Muddy.....	Perch, pouts, pick'l, trout.
"	Borney.....	10	Very muddy.....	
"	Brockway's.....			
"	Free Island.....	15	Very muddy.....	Pouts.
"	Fletcher.....	20	Very muddy.....	
"	Frog.....	75	Very muddy.....	Perch, pouts.
"	Half-Moon.....	200	Rocky.....	Bass (1874), suckers, pickerel, pouts, perch.
"	Hedgehog.....	50	Very muddy.....	Pouts, suckers.
"	Island.....	500	Rocky.....	Bass (1874), trout, pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Lang, part in W'sh'n.....	400	Very muddy.....	Bass (1874), pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	May.....	420	Muddy.....	Black bass (1874), pickerel, trout, perch.
"	Mellen.....	350	Sandy, clay, and rock.....	Bass (1874), pickerel, perch.
"	Newman.....	20	Very muddy.....	Pickerel, perch.
"	North.....	250	Muddy.....	Pickerel, trout, perch, suckers.
"	Philbrick.....	15	Muddy.....	Perch, pouts.
"	Smith.....	75	Muddy.....	Suckers, perch, pouts.
"	Trout.....	3	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Vickery.....	15	Very muddy.....	Pickerel, pouts.
Webster.....	Long.....	320	Various.....	Bass ('71), pick'l, perch, eels.

LIST OF LAKES AND PONDS, — *Concluded.*

Towns.	Ponds.	Acres.	Bottom.	Fish.
Webster.....	Great	250	Various.....	Pouts, suckers, perch, eels.
Weare.....	Ferren's.....			
"	Mount William.....			
Wentworth's L'e't'n.	Wentworth.....			
Wentworth	Rocky.....	20	Sand and rock...	Trout.
"	Brown's.....	500	Rock and mud..	Bass (1875), pickerel, pouts, eels, trout.
"	Line	300	Sand and mud...	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
Wilmot.....	Moody.....			
"	White.....	10	Clear.....	Pickerel, trout, suckers, pouts.
"	Eagle.....	50	Sandy	Pickerel, perch, trout, chub, suckers, pouts.
"	Piper.....	40	Muddy, rocky...	Pickerel, trout, pouts.
Windsor.....	Black	70	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	White.....	55	Sandy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Bagley	40	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
Whitefield	Burns	250	Rock and sand..	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Blood's	100	Muddy	
"	Hale's.....	100	Rock and sand..	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Hazen's.....	200	Rock and sand..	Bass (1876), pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Round.....	250	Rock and sand..	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Little Cherry.....	100	Muddy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
Winchester.....	Humphrey's	150	Various.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
"	Round	8	Various.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts, eels.
Windham	Cabot's.....	1100	Various.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts, bass (1879).
"	Policy	1200	Various.....	Bass ('77), pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Hititite.....	125	Mud.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Mitchell's.....	25	Mud.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
Woodstock.....	Loon.....	30	Various.....	Trout.
"	Elbow.....	75	Various.....	Pickerel, pouts, formerly trout.
"	Hubbard's.....	30	Muddy.....	Pickerel.
"	Russell.....	40	Mud and sand..	Trout, pouts.
"	Gordon.....	12	Muddy.....	Trout.
"	Moran.....	20	Muddy.....	Trout.
Wolfeborough.....	Smith's.....	5120	Rock and sand..	Bass, pickerel, smelts, California salmon (1879).
"	Rust's.....	720	Stony	Bass ('65), pickerel, roach.
"	Beach.....	480	Sandy	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Crooked	320	Stony	Bass (1871).
"	Sargent's.....	240	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Garland's.....	120	Muddy.....	Pickerel, perch, pouts.
"	Earton's.....	80	Muddy.....	Pouts, eels.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

TO THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 1, 1880.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.

1880.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, Esq.,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
HON. WILLIAM L. FOSTER,		
HON. A. F. PIKE,		
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL, <i>Librarian.</i>		

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN,
CONCORD, March 1, 1880.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, State of
New Hampshire.*

It will be seen from the annexed schedules that a good degree of progress has been made during the year in enhancing the importance of this institution as a reference library.

Since the purchase of the missing American reports and digests was completed, much attention has been given to the purchase of English reports, state trials, text-books, etc. Nor has there been wanting a due regard for interests in other directions.

Legislation in behalf of the library, heretofore, has distinctly aimed to make it efficient, as far as possible, to aid judicial and legislative research ; yet the trustees are aware that other aims and interests were contemplated, and they have not been unmindful of them, as the various scientific and historic additions within the last few years attest.

Since my last annual report I have sold, from surplus stock, as reported under head of "special issues," to the amount of thirty-two dollars and forty-seven cents ; and have paid out for books, freight, truckage, stamps, and other incidentals, as per account, the amount of thirty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents ; which, with a small balance before due me, leaves a balance of two dollars and seventy-six cents my due, — passed to credit on new account.

The amount expended on library account will appear by the treasurer's report, which closes accounts at the end of the

fiscal year,—the first of June. Any statement of outlays for the library year, ending March 1, would not agree with the treasurer's account for the fiscal year, and, therefore, would tend to confuse. There have been sold of the geological reports during the year, under the law of 1878, seven sets, amounting to the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars, which sum is deposited in the treasury.

LIST OF EXCHANGE RECEIPTS, ETC.

[The figures at the right indicate the number of volumes.]

ALABAMA.

Court Reports, vols. 52-60 9

ARIZONA.

Acts of Arizona, 1868, 1879 2

Journals of the 10th Legislative Assembly of Arizona . . . 1

ARKANSAS.

Acts of Arkansas, 1879 (unbound) 1

COLORADO.

Court Reports, vols. 3, 4 2

Session Laws of Colorado, 1879 (2 copies) 2

CONNECTICUT.

Court Reports, vol. 45 1

Public and Special Acts, 1879 (pamphlets) 2

CANADA.

Upper Canada Reports, Q. B. vol. 43 1

Statutes of Canada, 42d, Victoria, 1879 1

Statutes of Ontario, 42d, Victoria, 1879 1

Statutes of Quebec, 42d-43d, Victoria, 1879 1

Sessional Papers, vol. 12, 1879, Nos. 1-10 10

Journal of Quebec Legislative Assembly, vol. 12, 1878	. . . . .	1
Journal of the Legislative Council, vol. 13, 1879	. . . . .	1
Journals of the House of Commons, vol. 13, 1879	. . . . .	1
Journal of the Senate, vol. 13, 1879	. . . . .	1
Sessional Papers, 1 to 31, vol. 11, 1877-78	. . . . .	1
Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-78 (unbound)	. . . . .	1
"Are Legislatures Parliaments?" by Taylor	. . . . .	1
"The Earl of Dufferin's Administration in Canada"	1
"Hannay's History of Acadia"	1
Census of Canada, 1870-71, vol. 5	1

DAKOTA.

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Laws of Dakota, 1879	1

DELAWARE.

Laws of Delaware, 1879, 3 copies (unbound)	3
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Acts of Florida, 1879 (pamphlet)	1
Journals of the Senate and Assembly, 1879 (unbound)	2

IDAHO.

Acts of Idaho, 1879 (pamphlet)	. . . . .	1
House and Council Journals, 1879 (pamphlet)	. . . . .	2

ILLINOIS.

Court Reports, vols. 86, 87, 88, 89	. . . . .	4
Laws of Illinois, 1879	. . . . .	1
Insurance Report, 1879 (pamphlet)	. . . . .	1
International Prison Congress Report, 1878 (pamphlet)	. . . . .	1
School Laws of Illinois, 1872-79 (pamphlet)	. . . . .	1
School Reports, 1877-78	. . . . .	1

INDIANA.

Court Reports, vols. 40-44	. . . . .	5
Geological Survey of Indiana, 1878	. . . . .	1

IOWA.

Court Reports, vols. 47, 48	2
Railroad Commissioner's Report, 1878	1
Criminal Returns of Iowa, 1878-79	1

KENTUCKY.

Acts of Kentucky, 1878, vols. 1, 2	2
Auditor's Reports, 1876, 1877 (unbound)	2

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Acts of Louisiana, 1879	1
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Journal of Constitutional Convention, 1879 (unbound)	1
Constitution of Louisiana, adopted July 23, 1879 (unbound)	1

MAINE.

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Public Documents of Maine, 1879	3
Agricultural Report, 1878	1

MASSACHUSETTS.

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Joint Documents, 1877, vol. 3	I
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Senate and House Journals, 1877	4
Laws of 1879	2
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School Report, 1878	I
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Pardons Granted, 1877-78 (pamphlet)	I

MARYLAND.

Court Reports, vols. 47, 48	2
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MONTANA.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Court Reports, vol. 56	I
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NEBRASKA.

Court Reports, vol. 8	I
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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From the author, Capt. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., "The Cruise of the Florence" (pamphlet)	I
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From Samuel C. Eastman, Esq., "Kyd on Exchange"	I

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To Prof. James T. Gardner (New York State Survey), N. H. Geological Reports, 3 vols. and Atlas, in exchange	4
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To Zebulon Converse, for East Rindge Public Library, vol. 10, Provincial Papers, to complete set	1
Delivered to Prof. Hitchcock, on account of Combination Atlas, one set N. H. Geology	4
Sold to Sidney Howard Gay, Esq., vols. 6, 7, 8, Provincial Papers	3
To Mr. Chandler, of Manchester, vol. 9, Provincial Papers	1
To Philadelphia Law Association, N. H. Pamphlet Laws, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878	4
To Mr. Wentworth, Register and Manual (pamphlets)	11

BOOKS PURCHASED.

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Cases, Time of Hardwick	1
Trials per Pais	1
Year Book, 20 and 21, 30 and 31, 32 and 33, Edward I.	3
Missouri Appeal Cases, vols. 4, 5	2
Smith's New Hampshire Reports	1
Granite Monthly, vols. 1, 2	2
Digest of American Reports	1
History of the Washington Family	1
Royal Agricultural Society's Journals, 13-15, N. S.	3
Birds of North America, No. 40	1
Tourgee's N. C. Digest	1
Bracton, vols. 1, 2	2
American Reports, vols. 26, 27, 28	3
Howard's Practice, vols. 56, 57	2
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Baxter's Tennessee Reports, vols. 1-4	4
Stebbins Genealogy	1

Fisher's Annual Digest for 1876, 1877, 1878	3
Abbott's New Cases, vols. 5, 6	2
Thompson's Liability of Stockholders	1
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United States Revised Statutes	1
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United States Court of Claims Reports, vol. 13	1
Philadelphia Reports, vol. 10	1
Pearson's Pennsylvania Reports, vol. 1	1
Cushing's Election Cases	1
Whitman's Patent Cases, vol. 1	1
Index to English Common Law Reports, vol. 3	1
Wood & Long's Illinois Digest, vol. 3	1
Stanton's Kentucky Digest, vols. 1, 2	2
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Life and Writings of B. R. Curtis, vols. 1, 2	2
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Abbott's Practice, United States Supreme Court, vols. 1, 2	2
Daly's Reports, vol. 7	1
New York Superior Court Reports, vol. 44	1
Hill's Digest of Illinois Reports	1
Benedict's District Court Reports, vol. 8	1
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Kelyng's Reports	1
Howell's English State Trials, vols. 1-34	34
Opinions of Attorney-Generals of United States, 1-14	14
Modern Reports, vols. 1-12	12
Campbell's Reports, vols. 1-4	4
Burrow's Settlement Cases	1
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Lutwyche's Reports, vols. 1, 2	2

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Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, vols. 1, 2	2
Parsons on Partnership	1
Story on Partnership	1
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Albany Law Journal, vols. 19, 20	2
Library Journal, vols. 4, 5	2
Journal of Speculative Philosophy, vols. 13, 14	2
American Law Register, vol. 18	1
Southern Law Review, vol. 5	1
The United Service, vol. 2	1
The American Statistical Review, vol. 1	1
Popular History of New England	1
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Boston Daily Herald	1

SUMMARY.

Additions by purchase	200
regular exchange, etc.	881
special exchange, or donation	61
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	1,142
Special issues	65

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. KIMBALL,
State Librarian.

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MAY 31, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, N. H., May 31, 1880.

His Excellency NATT HEAD, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN,— I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending May 31, 1880, with such information, suggestions, and recommendations as appear to be of interest and importance.

The organization of the active militia, or New Hampshire National Guard, has not been changed since the last report from this department, and consists of the full number of companies and batteries allowed by law ; viz., three regiments of infantry, ten companies each ; two companies of cavalry, and two four-gun batteries of two platoons each, —the whole forming one brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Joseph M. Clough.

The active force of the State consists of 145 commissioned officers and 1,634 enlisted men, being 6 officers and 351 enlisted men less than the maximum number provided for by law.

The enrolled militia as reported by the several city and town clerks numbers 33,859 men, a loss of 10,111 from last year. This is partly accounted for by the fact that a number of towns have failed to report their enrollment as required by law. Other towns have not given the full enrollment.

A detailed report of the enrollment by towns and counties accompanies this.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The uniforms of the infantry are in good condition, and all the companies are properly and completely uniformed with the exception of Co. D, First Regiment, whose uniform is not only inappropriate, being that of artillery, but is also in part badly worn, and this company will have to be supplied with new pants at an early day.

The artillery and cavalry also need new pants, those they have being in many cases so much worn as to be unserviceable.

The only new uniforms procured or contracted for during the past year were for regimental bands, the members of which, under the present law, are required to be enlisted as a part of the State troops, and are entitled, therefore, to receive State uniforms.

The uniform of each band conforms in color, cut, and facings to that of the regiment to which it belongs.

No new equipments have been purchased or received during the year; and although the infantry is now provided with the breech-loading rifle, but five of the thirty companies have the proper cartridge-box, the others being obliged to carry the old-fashioned, cumbersome affair of muzzle-loading days.

The State owns but sixty-five wall tents and eighteen A tents,—not a sufficient number for one regiment to go into camp with. There are no knapsacks that are serviceable, and no overcoats nor blankets of any kind.

The law requires that the annual encampment shall be held in September; and as the nights in that month are liable to be quite cold, a supply of overcoats and blankets is very much needed.

While the present annual appropriation is sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the State National Guard, it

is not large enough to permit the purchase of much material ; and I respectfully recommend and urge that a special appropriation may be made when the legislature next convenes, for the purchase of such clothing and camp and garrison equipage as are necessary to place our troops upon an effective footing, and to enable them to perform the camp duty prescribed by law without unnecessary discomfort and risk to health.

ARMAMENT.

At the commencement of the present year but seven of the thirty infantry companies were armed with the breech-loading rifle, and the arms of one of these (Co. F, Second Regiment) were the private property of the company. In March last the State received, through the personal efforts of your Excellency, while in Washington, enough to supply six companies, and I am now happy to be able to report that a further supply of nine hundred has just been received from the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., which completes the equipment of our infantry with the modern and improved rifle.

Credit for this last installment is due to the Hon. Henry W. Blair, U. S. Senator, and Gen. John W. Sturtevant, Inspector-General of the State, — Senator Blair making personal application to the authorities in behalf of the State, at the suggestion of Gen. Sturtevant, and upon his representation of the urgent needs of our militia.

The New Hampshire National Guard is now effectively armed, and there is occasion for congratulation that the efforts of your Excellency and the above-named gentlemen were so successful.

When all the companies turn in their old arms, there will be on hand some ten or eleven hundred smooth-bore and rifled muskets of various kinds, that cannot possibly be of any use to the State. There is now on hand in the store-house a quantity of old, unserviceable equipments and

moth-eaten uniforms, and I respectfully ask authority to dispose of all the above useless property by sale, or, as far as is possible, in exchange for such articles as are required for the militia.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The first annual fall encampment under the new law was by regiments and as follows: First Regiment, at Manchester, September 9th to 12th, inclusive; Second Regiment and Co. A Cavalry, at Keene, September 16th to 19th, inclusive; Third Regiment, at Concord, September 23d to 26th, inclusive.

These were the first State encampments that have been held for a number of years, and, while there can be no doubt that they were quite successful and productive of much good, the encampments next fall will undoubtedly show a marked improvement in appearance, discipline, and drill.

Each regiment was visited in camp and reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff.

For the particulars of the encampments, permit me to refer you to the report of the Inspector-General.

INSPECTIONS.

Two regular inspections were made by Brigadier-General John W. Sturtevant, Inspector-General; one during the encampments, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief (G. O. No. 4), and the other in accordance with the requirements of chap. 23, sect. 3, Militia Law, at the armories of the several companies and platoons, during the months of February, March, and April.

These inspections were most thorough and impartial, and I consider the New Hampshire National Guard fortunate in having for an inspector an officer possessing the marked abilities of Gen. Sturtevant.

I have the honor to present with this the reports of the

inspections, and to respectfully call your attention to the suggestions and recommendations contained therein, all of which I heartily approve.

With a few exceptions, the several organizations of the New Hampshire National Guard are in good condition, and stand well as regards drill, discipline, and care of property ; but, as appears by the report of the inspecting officer, there are several companies that are not in the condition they should be, and whose members do not appear to realize that they should make some return for the amount expended upon them by the State, by endeavoring to perfect themselves in drill and discipline, and by proper care of the public property in their charge.

I have on file many applications for permission to recruit companies in different towns throughout the State, and good companies could be formed in almost any section to take the place of some of the poorer ones. When a company is lax in discipline, slovenly in appearance, does not take good care of arms, equipments, or uniforms, or shows no ambition to improve, it is not right or just that it should be allowed to exist at the public expense, and I respectfully recommend that a standard of excellence be fixed, and all companies failing to reach the same be at once disbanded.

It might be well in some cases to order officers before a board of examination, as provided in chap. 11, sect. 2, Militia Law. Where officers are ignorant or incapable it is useless to expect to find good companies.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I desire to respectfully call your attention to this subject, which I consider one of the utmost importance.

Our State troops are now armed with a new and entirely unfamiliar weapon, and it seems very necessary that they should be permitted to familiarize themselves with this arm and find out by actual trial what its capabilities are. Nearly every State now has one or more ranges and makes

provision for target practice, and there is a deep and growing interest in marksmanship throughout the whole country. Permit me to add that I trust the time is not far distant when the National Guard of New Hampshire may have a permanent and properly equipped rifle-range, and target practice be a recognized part of the soldiers' exercise.

WAR RECORDS.

Before closing this report I feel it my duty to call your attention to the condition of the records of the war regiments of the State, on file in this office, particularly the muster-rolls, which are in use constantly for reference. Although the greatest care has been exercised in handling, many of them have become so badly worn that some of the names are now illegible, and in a short time the rolls will be practically useless. The value of these records is inestimable, and the importance and necessity of having them copied for preservation was strongly urged by Adjutant-General Cross in his report last year; and I respectfully renew the recommendation made by him, "that authority be given for the necessary expense to cover the cost of copying in the most durable manner," and will add, that, in justice to New Hampshire's soldiers, living and dead, it should be done at the earliest moment possible.

The following papers accompany this report and are respectfully submitted, viz. : —

Reports of the Inspector-General (2).

Return of New Hampshire National Guard, showing strength and location of each organization.

Roster of officers in service May 31, 1880.

Report of resignations and discharges during the year.

Annual enrollment of the State for 1880.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment I have uniformly received from your Excellency, and of the active interest you have ever manifested in the affairs of this department.

My thanks are due, also, to my predecessor, Gen. Ira Cross, for many courtesies shown me upon assuming the duties of this office.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS D. AYLING,

Adjutant-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORTS.

KEENE, N. H., October, 1879.

Major-General A. D. AYLING, Adjutant-General, Concord.

I have the honor to report, that, in pursuance to General Orders No. 4, A. G. O., dated August 29, 1879, I inspected the arms, equipments, and clothing of the regiments and companies ordered into camp by General Orders No. 2, and also noted the drill, discipline, acquaintance with, and attention to. duties of officers and men, and such other points as were deemed necessary, and herewith submit my report of such inspection.

The requirements of the order above named compelled, in addition to the detailed inspection of arms, equipments, and uniforms, a careful observance of the daily routine of camp duty of each regiment, and the manner in which such duty was performed. I was present, therefore, at the encampment of each regiment, and witnessed the daily routine of duty as ordered by the commanding officers of the several regiments. Such errors as came under my observation were noted and are herewith inclosed. Such general remarks and recommendations as were suggested by the observance of the details of the encampments will be found at the close of the report.

FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was ordered into camp at Manchester, September 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. The camp was located

on the fair grounds, a convenient, and, in many respects, desirable, location; the camp was regularly arranged, and with such regard for the comfort and convenience of officers and men as the meager supply of tents the State was enabled to furnish would permit. The grounds were not as thoroughly policed as they should have been, straw and other litter being allowed to collect in the company streets and elsewhere, much to the injury of the appearance of the camp.

The regiment participated in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the soldiers' monument, which occupied one entire day (Thursday), and the proper and necessary courtesies extended by the regiment to their guests, the Ransom Guards of St. Albans, Vt., on their arrival Wednesday afternoon, prevented such a complete and thorough inspection of the arms and equipments of the regiment as would have otherwise been made.

Both of these interruptions, while unavoidable, were a serious hindrance to the work proposed, and rendered the encampment less valuable as an occasion of drill and instruction than it would have been under more favorable circumstances.

The total number present in camp was:—

Officers, Field and Staff	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
Line	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	
								39
Enlisted men	.	.	.	.	.	.	378	
Band	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	
								402
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.		441
ABSENT.								
Enlisted men	.	.	.	.	.	.		84
Total present and absent	.	.	.	.	.	.		525
Percentage of attendance	.	.	.	.	.	.		.84

GUARD-MOUNTING.

The ceremony of guard-mounting, both of Wednesday and Friday, was not creditable to the adjutant, officers, or non-commissioned officers composing the guard. A reasonable study of the details of this ceremony would have prevented very many errors that were serious if not inexcusable.

The company drill Wednesday morning was commendable; marching in column and the manual of arms were good. The use of superfluous words in giving commands was noticed, and the commands of Casey's Tactics were several times substituted for those of Upton's.

REVIEW.

The review of the regiment on Wednesday afternoon was by Brigadier-General J. M. Clough and staff. The formation of the regiment for review, as on one other occasion, was on the colors, instead of the color company, but the ceremony was creditably performed, distances were well maintained, and the marching was excellent. Staff and line officers, especially subalterns, were faulty in salutes, and generally failed to look at the reviewing officer.

INSPECTION.

For want of time the inspection was a hurried, imperfect, and unsatisfactory one; all the officers showed a want of familiarity with the details of the ceremony; the general appearance of the men was good, clothing neat and clean, and, so far as could be judged without handling, the arms were clean and in serviceable condition. The inspection of quarters was also omitted for want of time. I witnessed an inspection of the regiment on Thursday morning by Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Corser, of Gen. Clough's staff, at which many of the errors of the previous day were corrected.

BATTALION DRILL

was omitted on Wednesday and Thursday, and I had no opportunity of witnessing that of Tuesday, which I was informed by the colonel was brief and unsatisfactory. Battalion drills should have been more frequent; they are only possible at encampments, and should not yield to company drills or ceremonies of compliment.

GUARD DUTY

was fairly performed. Officers and men were not all well acquainted with their duties. The visit to the guards after midnight gave evidence of their being vigilant and attentive to their duties; and although challenges and replies were often incorrect, it was to be expected of men, many of whom were performing a sentinel's duty for the first time.

MILITARY COURTESY.

Sufficient attention was not paid to rendering proper courtesy to officers; men generally did not salute. A want of soldierly bearing was especially noticeable at guard-mounting and review, among men who gathered on the parade ground to witness the ceremonies, lounging upon the ground and indulging in loud talk and laughing. The appearance of men on such occasions without coats is improper, but should be expected if the example is set by an officer.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the regiment was good. Officers and men seemed equally anxious and desirous of performing every duty promptly and faithfully, and could the interruptions occasioned by the civic ceremonies have been avoided, a larger amount of work might have been performed, and greater good resulted to the regiment.

THE BAND

numbered twenty-four members. The State has not provided uniforms for the bands of either of the regiments. The uniform of the band was somewhat worn. The drum-major performed his duties correctly, and was evidently familiar with them. At inspection the band did not raise and reverse their instruments until directed to do so, and coats were generally more or less unbuttoned. All the companies of the regiment have been examined by the surgeon as required by law.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment went into camp at Keene on Tuesday, September 16th, remaining until Friday, 19th. The location of the camp was on the county fair grounds; a considerable amount of labor had been expended in policing the grounds before the tents were pitched, and the entire grounds were clean and free from litter. The camp was regularly and systematically laid out. The officers of the regiment having procured, at their own expense, a number of tents in addition to those provided by the State, a larger number of tents were allowed to each company, and company officers were provided with two tents each. The tents at head-quarters and those of the company officers were floored, and the general appearance of the camp was neat and attractive. The consolidated morning report for Wednesday, 17th inst., showed the following attendance:

PRESENT.

Officers, Field and Staff	. . . . .	7	
Line	. . . . .	30	
		<hr/>	37
Enlisted men, non-commissioned staff, non-com-			
missioned officers, privates and musicians	. . . . .	418	
Band	. . . . .	24	
		<hr/>	442

ABSENT.

Enlisted men	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	517
Percentage of attendance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.91

The report of the Surgeon indicates that about fifty men reported at surgeon's call, but two of whom required treatment; one for an accidental injury received in camp, and the other for illness contracted previous to the encampment.

GUARD-MOUNTING.

This ceremony was performed in a very satisfactory manner, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, the errors noticed being minor ones in nearly all cases.

BATTALION DRILL.

Nearly all the drill of the encampment was in battalion movements, from two to four hours each day being devoted to it. A variety of movements were executed in a manner to indicate that the Tactics had received careful study by most of the officers, and a correct knowledge of the movements attempted obtained. The drills were highly commendable.

DRESS PARADE.

The dress parades of Wednesday and Thursday were very creditable; the formations were prompt and accurate, the alignments remarkably good, the men standing throughout the ceremonies with steadiness.

INSPECTION.

The details of this ceremony were carried out in accordance with Tactics, with the exceptions elsewhere noted. The clothing of the men was neat and well-fitting, and has evidently been well taken care of. Companies A, B, and F are armed with breech-loading rifles, the arms of the latter company being their own property. The condition of the

arms was uneven, but generally clean and serviceable, those of Companies G and H being remarkable for their excellent condition, and those of Company E for their want of proper care. The arms of Company K had but recently been furnished them; they were of several patterns, many of them being entirely unserviceable, though all were commendably clean. Three different patterns of equipments were found, those of Companies G and H being their own property, and adapted to the breech-loading ammunition. The band and field music were well acquainted with their duties at inspection, and presented a fine appearance. At the inspection of quarters, the men of all the companies stood at attention in front of their tents; the tents and company streets were scrupulously clean, and the officers' quarters of Companies B and G, and one tent in Company H, were especially attractive and comfortable.

REVIEW.

The review of the regiment was before his Excellency Governor Head, Commander-in-Chief, and staff. The ground selected for the review was favorable for the movements of the troops, and also afforded opportunity for the large number of spectators in attendance to witness the ceremony. The formation of the regiment was prompt and accurate, the companies being remarkably full. In marching in review the alignments were accurate, distances were maintained, and marching and wheelings excellent. The *left into line wheel* was very well executed, indicating that distances had been well kept. Salutes were generally made at the proper time and with promptness.

GUARD DUTY.

With two or three exceptions, guard duty was well performed. Officers and men were attentive to their duties, and sentinels were generally well instructed and seemed desirous of performing their duties faithfully. After mid-

night all the guards were visited, and although many verbal errors occurred in the challenges and responses to *grand rounds*, it was evident the guard had been correctly instructed.

MILITARY COURTESY.

The evidence of discipline and attention to military courtesy, as indicated by the habit of saluting officers, was very gratifying; and although more noticeable in some companies than others at the beginning of the encampment, became almost universal toward its close.

DISCIPLINE.

No case of insubordination or refusal to perform duty came to the inspector's notice, but a cheerful and prompt obedience to all commands was everywhere manifest. Lights were not promptly extinguished at *taps*, and during the first night, and to some extent throughout the encampment, the rest of a large portion of the regiment was disturbed by unseemly noises and calls, which should not have been permitted.

None of the officers or men of this regiment have been examined by the surgeon as required by law, and only a portion of the captains have complied with those provisions of the law requiring the signing of the enlistment-book, obtaining and recording the consent of parent or guardian to the enlistment of minors.

BAND.

The band was present throughout the encampment with full numbers, and with neat uniforms, their own property. The drum-major was thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and the band appeared well at inspection, all the men presenting and turning their instruments correctly, and no coats being found unbuttoned.

The good results of the voluntary encampment of this

regiment at Nashua last year were everywhere manifest, in a more general acquaintance of officers and men with their duties, and their more accurate and careful performance of them. The general improvement in this encampment over that of last year is an unanswerable argument in favor of such encampments as the law now prescribes.

FIRST TROOP CAVALRY.

This company of cavalry was ordered into camp at the same time and place as the Second Regiment, and their daily tour of duty was identical with that of the regiment, the two organizations being united in all the ceremonies of the encampment. Their camp was pitched at the northeast part of the grounds, the men occupying the eighteen "A" tents owned by the State; the covered stables adjacent to their tents furnishing convenient and comfortable quarters for their horses. In the ceremonies of guard-mounting and inspection, a want of knowledge of the details was manifest in both officers and men. The uniforms, arms, and equipments were in excellent condition. As an indication of the character of the men composing the troop, it may be stated that with the exception of the captain, who was unavoidably absent, every member of the organization was present, and that no camp guard was required, the only sentinels being such as were required to guard the property of the troop. The discipline, courtesy, and attention to duty of the entire command were highly commendable.

THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was ordered into camp at Concord, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, remaining four days. As at Manchester and Keene, the county fair grounds were selected as the site for the camp. The same number of tents were pitched and the general arrangement of the camp was similar to that of the Second Regiment. The tents at head-quarters

and those of the company officers were floored ; the company tents were regularly arranged, and the entire grounds had been thoroughly policed and presented a clean and attractive appearance. The attendance of the regiment was as follows : —

PRESENT.

Officers, Field and Staff	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Line	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	— 39
Enlisted men, non-commissioned staff, non-com-							
missioned officers, privates, and musicians							406
Band	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	— 429
Absent	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
							—
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	531
Percentage of attendance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.88

GUARD-MOUNTING,

though fairly performed, might have been greatly improved by a better acquaintance of officers and non-commissioned officers with the little details of which the ceremony is made up.

BATTALION DRILL.

But one battalion drill was witnessed, that of Wednesday forenoon, and this was cut short by rain, which also prevented the afternoon drill. Chiefs of divisions, commanding officers of companies, and guides seemed often in doubt as to their duties and positions, which caused delay in some movements, and many errors ; but the drill, for the first one ever attempted by the regiment, was commendable.

DRESS PARADE

was well performed ; a slight delay occurred in the formation of the regiment, caused by the tardiness of one com-

pany ; the alignment was generally good ; officers and men stood with great steadiness. The appearance of the line was much injured in all regimental formations by the absence of bayonets in Companies F and I, to whom none have ever been supplied by the State.

REVIEW.

The review on Thursday afternoon was before his Excellency Governor Head, Commander-in-Chief, and his staff, and Brig.-General J. M. Clough and staff. The formation of the regiment was prompt, the alignment good, with the exception of the usual interval between the fifth and sixth companies. In the march in review, distances were well maintained, alignments and wheelings good ; salutes were fairly rendered. After passing the reviewing officer, the companies of the left wing lost distance, compelling the companies of the right wing to mark time before wheeling into line.

INSPECTION.

The formation of the regiment was prompt and the details of the ceremony well rendered. The clothing was neat, clean, and well-fitting. Companies F and I have never had bayonets issued,—a serious hindrance to the efficiency of the arms, and the appearance of the companies. Three pieces in Company I and nine in Company B were found in unserviceable condition. The condition of pieces was as follows : Companies F, I, and D, fair ; Companies A, C, and E, good ; Companies G, H, and K, excellent. The pieces of Company B were in a very poor condition, not having received proper care, and in several cases having been carelessly abused and injured. Two patterns of equipments were found, and three varieties of arms, two companies being armed with breech-loaders. In Companies G and B two cartridge-box plates of the U. S. pattern were found instead of N. H. S. M. pattern. Several musicians were without waist-belts.

GUARD DUTY

was generally well performed, but, as in other regiments, there was not among officers and men a clear understanding of all their duties, nor a uniformity in the instructions given to sentinels. There was, however, a faithful performance of duty as understood, and an eager desire to acquire a knowledge of all its duties. The challenges and responses in making the grand rounds were not entirely correct, but indicated thorough instruction, and as accurate a knowledge as could be reasonably expected.

MILITARY COURTESY.

The rendering of proper military salutes to officers was not as generally regarded as it should have been, and, although one of the most difficult requirements to enforce, no single point so surely marks the character and standing of a regiment as this.

But one company has completed the signing of the new enlistment-book, and forwarded a copy of the enlistment-roll to the Adjutant-General's office. The written consent of parents or guardians has generally been obtained, and copied in the orderly-book of the companies. Officers and men have not been as yet examined by the surgeon. The band has been properly enlisted. The annual returns required by law have not been made by captains of all the companies.

The band numbered twenty-three members, and appeared in their own uniform, which exhibited considerable want of uniformity. The drum-major was not thoroughly familiar with his duties, and at inspection the band failed to present their instruments as required, until requested to do so. The coats were more or less unbuttoned.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather throughout the series of encampments was exceedingly favorable, but one day's duties being interrupted by rain. The percentage of attendance was remarkable, averaging 90 per cent of the entire commands. The general enthusiasm of all participating in the encampments, and the heartiness with which every duty was performed, were unmistakable indications that the proper spirit pervades the National Guard, and a most hopeful sign for the future. An examination of the errors noted shows the necessity of a more general and careful study of the Tactics by officers and non-commissioned officers, and a more thorough instruction of the enlisted men in the minute details of all movements and ceremonies. Regular company schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, which shall include a careful study and recitation of Tactics, will be found a most helpful means of awakening interest and securing accurate knowledge of the duties required. Nearly all of the companies have provided at their own expense fatigue caps, and several companies of the Second and Third Regiments have procured blouses.

The orderly and gentlemanly conduct of the troops at all the encampments, and the absence of drunkenness and rowdyism, were most gratifying indications of the character of the men composing the present militia of the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully submit the following recommendations : —

1. That a convenient and suitable piece of ground be selected and purchased for a State camp-ground, and that a proper building be erected for the storage of the State property, especially the camp and garrison equipage. The experience of several States has demonstrated the value of

a State camp-ground, not only as a matter of convenience and economy, but as a means of securing a more healthy and comfortable location for encampments than is otherwise possible.

2. That a sufficient amount of camp and garrison equipage be purchased for the comfortable encampment of at least one regiment. The tents owned by the State are insufficient in number, and many of them old and badly worn. The annual expense in rent and transportation of tents required, in excess of those owned by the State, would recommend this purchase as a measure of economy.

3. The recommendation of the Inspector-General in his report of last year, "that overcoats and blankets be supplied the troops," is respectfully renewed; the health and comfort of the troops at encampments render the purchase of the above-named articles a necessity.

4. No attention has been given in this State to rifle practice; its importance is everywhere recognized, and a growing interest manifested wherever it has been introduced. I recommend such a system of instruction and practice as will enable the troops of the State to use the arms provided them skillfully and effectively.

5. There exists throughout the militia of the State a want of uniformity in the interpretation of Tactics, and a lack of knowledge of various important subjects, for which there seems no remedy, except in the adoption of some code of regulations explaining and clearly defining such details as are omitted or indefinitely stated in Tactics. The State of Massachusetts, having experienced a similar difficulty, has recently published a volume of "Regulations for the Volunteer Militia," which fully and completely answers the purposes for which it was intended, and which, having been drafted by a board of officers of acknowledged competency, may properly be considered standard authority. I recommend the adoption of the "Massachusetts Regula-

tions " as authority in this State on all points where not in conflict with the laws of the State.

6. The present edition of Upton's *Tactics* gives instruction in loading, firing, and inspection of *breech-loading arms* only. But seven companies of the thirty composing the infantry of the State are armed with breech-loaders; the remaining twenty-three companies are without any means of acquiring the knowledge of that portion of the school of the soldier, and are generally ignorant of it. As a long time must elapse before all the infantry will be armed with breech-loading rifles, I would recommend that there be published, in such form as the Adjutant-General shall decide, instructions in loading, firing, and inspection of muzzle-loading rifles, and that such instructions be distributed to the several officers entitled to them, in the manner now prescribed for the distribution of *Tactics*.

7. As a means of insuring a more general and accurate knowledge of their duties, and of *Tactics*, among the officers of the militia, I recommend a careful compliance on the part of commanding officers with sect. 14, chap. 6, of the *Militia Laws*.

8. I recommend the early uniforming of the regimental bands; their present uniforms are their own property, are badly worn and soiled, and present an unfavorable contrast with the neat and tasty uniforms of the regiments to which they belong.

9. I recommend that the hat or cap of each enlisted man be marked with the letter of the company to which he belongs.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me by all with whom I have been brought in contact in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. STURTEVANT,

Inspector-General S. N. H.

ERRORS.

The errors noted at the encampments of the National Guard of the State, and which are specified below, are not generally of a serious character; they were marked as they came to the notice of the inspecting officer, with no purpose of being *over critical*, but with the belief that errors even of a minor character should, and were more likely to, be corrected, if pointed out in detail, than if reported in a less specific, but more general manner, and with the further belief that it was the desire of all connected with the militia of the State to perform every duty correctly and accurately.

So far as has been possible, the officer or company committing the error has been designated. The section of Tactics, or Army Regulations, of which the error noted was a violation, is given, in the hope that it may lead to such a careful study of the Tactics as will prevent like errors in the future.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY DRILL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10.

Improper formation of companies for drill. (Sect. 180.) Companies not turned over to captains. (Sect. 180, 6th par.) Company K on drill with bayonets fixed. (Sect. 181.) The following improper commands, or execution of commands, were noticed: *Left front into line*, the command *double time* was omitted, but the movement was executed in *double time*; (Sect. 227, last par.) Sect. 268 The commands *continue the march*, and *forward*, were omitted; guides did not stand fast. (Sect. 267, 1st par.)

Left front into line, was twice given *left front into a line*, *double quick*. *Form double rank*, the leading four did not halt at command, *march*. (Sect. 249.)

Sect. 225, the right guide gave the command *halt* to the leading four, and the captain failed to give the command *front*.

The command *front*, was several times given instead of *right or left face* (Sect. 19), or *twos right or left*. (Sect. 242.)

Captains did not take proper position in dressing their companies (Sect. 200), and often used the sword as a guide to dress the line against.

GUARD-MOUNTING, SEPT. 10.—SECT. 818.

Adjutant wore gauntlets. Details did not come to *rear open order* and dress to right promptly. Several first sergeants passed to the rear by the *left* of their details instead of the *right* of the guard. After presenting the guard, the sergeant-major took post on the *right* of the guard instead of the *left*. At command, *officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and center, march*, the corporals formed in line in rear of the sergeants, instead of forming in the order of rank from right to left. (Page 364.) Officer of the guard inspected boxes without giving command, *open boxes*. Adjutant did not take position thirty yards in front of the guard after inspection. Officers of the day took a less distance than thirty yards from the adjutant. Guides of platoons did not take their posts on right and left of guard. At command, *platoons, right wheel, march*, the platoons were not halted and dressed, but continued the march. Officer of the guard did not salute the officer of the day in passing in review. The guard broke into column of fours instead of “wheeling into line to the left without halting.” There was no detail of field music to play the guard to its post when the band ceased playing. The officer of the old guard did not salute while the new guard was marching past. The new guard formed line badly. Commanding officers of both guards did not take position in front of the center of their guards to command *present arms*. (Page 370.) The first relief did not *call off*. The sergeant of the guard posted the first relief instead of the corporal of the relief. The corporal of the

relief marched at the *right* of his relief instead of at the *left*. Sentinels did not halt and face the relief when it arrived within fifteen yards. (Page 371.) Sentinels often carried their pieces at *carry* or *at will*, instead of "at support or either shoulder." (Army Regulations, Sect. 415.) Sentinels in saluting often rendered the salute while on the march, or without facing to the front. Sentinels were incorrectly instructed regarding challenges and responses in making grand rounds. They were instructed to reply, *Halt, grand rounds! Advance and give the countersign*, instead of *Halt, grand rounds! Advance sergeant with the countersign*. They were also incorrectly instructed to reply, after receiving the countersign, *The countersign is correct, advance rounds*, instead of *Advance rounds*. (Army Regulations, Sect. 428.)

REVIEW, SEPT. 10. — SECT. 815.

Incorrect formation of the battalion, being formed on the colors, instead of on the color company, as required by Sects. 373, 374, and 375. Staff officers were out of position at formation, being on right of battalion instead of as prescribed in Sect. 368. In presenting the regiment to the colonel, colors should not be dropped. At the command *prepare for review, rear, open order, march*, the staff failed to take "position in order of rank from right to left, one yard apart, and one yard to the right of the line of company officers." (Page 161, 3d par.) The colonel gave command *by companies, right wheel*, instead of *companies, right wheel*. (Page 355.) In passing in review, the adjutant was abreast of the *first* company instead of the *second* company. (Page 355.) The staff did not salute with the colonel. (Page 355, last par. on page.) The line officers generally did not "turn the head and look toward the reviewing officer." (Page 356.) The field music did not sound, flourish, or ruffle when the color saluted. The colonel failed to give the command *guide*

left before giving command *left into line wheel*. The parade ground between the regiment and the reviewing officer should have been cleared of spectators.

INSPECTION, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10. — SECT. 816.

At command, *companies right wheel*, captains did not “move by shortest line to point where left of company is to rest.” (Sect. 433.) Right guides of companies did not *stand fast*. (Sect. 199.) Captains did not “step back two yards to dress their companies.” (Sect. 200.) The companies being brought to rear open order, all the commanding officers of companies took position in front of the center of their companies instead of “three yards in front of the right file.” (Sect. 183, last line.) Adjutant failed to “conduct the color guard to its position at the head of the column;” the markers did not “accompany the color guard to the front.” (Sect. 372.) No member of the non-commissioned staff appeared at inspection. Captains brought their companies to order arms successively before the inspection of the open column, instead of waiting for the command of the colonel. (Page 358, 3d par.) At inspection, all the officers executed the sergeants’ present and inspection of sword. (Sect. 762.) Officers should stand at *carry sword*, while being inspected. Several first sergeants carried their bayonets in their scabbards. (Sect. 181.)

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIRST FORMATION, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16.

Left guide, Company K, did not invert piece. (Sect. 374.) Captain Company C gave command *order arms*, after dressing his company, instead of *support arms*, after captain on his left had commanded *front*. (Sect. 378.) Captains of Companies G and I, same error as in Company C. Captain Company D did not dress his company up to Company G, leaving a bad interval.

GUARD-MOUNTING, SEPT. 16. — SECT. 818.

Several details were not inspected on company parade grounds. Two first sergeants passed to the rear by the *left* of the guard instead of the *right*. One of the detail appeared without plume in his hat. Sergeant-major did not divide the guard into platoons. Non-commissioned officers did not form in order of rank on coming to the front and center. Boxes were not inspected. Adjutant did not take position thirty yards in front of the guard after inspection. In acknowledging salute of guard passing in review, officer of the day held his hat over *right* shoulder instead of over *left* shoulder. After passing in review, guard executed *column left* instead of *wheeling into line without halting*. There was no detail of field music to play the guard to its post when the band ceased to play.

GUARD-MOUNTING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Officers of the guard did not take proper position after sergeant-major had presented the guard. On the approach of the old and new officers of the day, both guards saluted by command of the old officer of the guard, instead of as prescribed. (Page 372, 5th par.)

One sentinel of old guard when relieved had unfixed his bayonet.

BATTALION DRILL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

In formation, the captain of Company A stepped to the front to command *support arms*. (Sect. 378.) Company E appeared with bayonets fixed. (Sect. 181.) Company D did not dress up to Company G, leaving an interval. (Sect. 375.)

Right of companies, rear into column. (Sect. 438.) Captains did not "halt on line lately occupied by the front rank," but allowed their companies to march too great distance before giving command *fours left*.

Left into line wheel. (Sect. 448.) The right guide of

the leading company did not place himself facing the leading guide of the column, and all left guides but guide of Company H wheeled with their companies, instead of standing fast. (Sect. 199.) This error was several times repeated. *Forward, march, guide center.* (Sect. 451.) Several captains did not "hasten to place themselves on the flank of their companies farthest from the color." (Sect. 396. 3d par.) *Companies left front into line*, from column of fours, several companies took double time without command, and few halted, having advanced company distance. (Sect. 227.)

Column left. (Sect. 446.) Marker was not placed abreast of the guide of the leading sub-division at the cautionary command, nor halted to face the column at the command *march*.

BATTALION DRILL, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

(*Lieut.-Col. Copp in command.*)

In formation, at command *guides posts*, the markers passed to the rear by the right and left flanks, instead of passing through intervals to rear of color company. (Sect. 380.)

After the adjutant presented the regiment, the lieutenant-colonel gave the command *carry arms*, before the adjutant had returned to his post. (Sect. 381.)

Left into line wheel. (Sect. 448.) Lieutenant-colonel gave command *colors and general guides on the line*, before the previous movement had been completed, and ordered captains to bring their companies to *support arms*, the movement not being a *successive formation*; the same error of ordering *support arms* was repeated in executing movement, Sect. 417. *Change front on tenth company.* (Sect. 520.) This movement, as was one other (Sect. 440), was executed with arms *at support*. (Sect. 387.)

Fours left, rear companies left front into line. (Sect.

426.) Right guides of right wing should not have been established.

Right front into line. (Sect. 456.) Major did not establish markers. (Page 179, 2d par.)

Companies break from the right to march to the left. (Sect. 440.) Several companies did not come to right shoulder at command *left turn* (Sect. 119), and captains of Companies F, I, and B gave command *right shoulder arms* before beginning the movement.

Fours left. (Sect. 417.) The lieutenant-colonel omitted to give the command *battalion halt*, as the fours united in line; all the companies, however, halted instead of continuing the march (Sect. 211), and but one captain (Company F) dressed his company to the right.

(*Colonel White in command.*)

Close column on first division. (Sect. 472.) File-closers of 1st, 3d, and 5th divisions did not close to one yard.

In column of divisions, at the command *fours right about*, file-closers did not dart through nearest interval. (Sect. 228.)

On first division deploy column. (Sect. 499.) All the junior captains, but captain of Company F, omitted to give (*such*) *company front*. (Sect. 499, 2d and 6th pars.)

On right into line. (Sect. 455.) Companies E, D, and B executed the movement by *right wheel* instead of *right turn*.

DRESS PARADE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17. — SECT. 810.

Markers, at command *guides posts*, passed to rear of color company by right and left flank, instead of passing through their proper intervals (Sect. 380); one marker took *double time*, with his piece at *carry*; the other took his position in quick time. The Drum-Major appeared without white gloves. The Adjutant, after presenting the

regiment, reported *sir, the battalion is formed*, instead of *sir, the parade is formed*. First sergeants of Companies E, D, G, C, and K reported *all present or accounted for*, instead of *present or accounted for*. The salute of sergeant of Company B was incorrect, the second motion being given with the back of the hand to the front instead of as prescribed in Sect. 112.

Third sergeants, with one exception, did not place themselves on the right of the front rank, when the first sergeants marched their companies to the company parade grounds. (Page 351, 2d par.) The captain of Company G marched his company from the parade ground at double time, but did not carry his sword diagonally across the breast. (Sect. 758.)

Captains of Companies A, B, C, E, G, H, and K failed to report the result of their roll-calls on Wednesday evening, as required by Sect. 814.

REVIEW. — SECT. 815.

The second lieutenant of Company C did not salute in passing the reviewing officer; several officers saluted too soon, and failed to turn their heads and look toward the reviewing officer while saluting (page 356). Companies E and D made a partial wheel to the left with the band after passing the reviewing officer.

INSPECTION. — SECT. 816.

The staff took position on the right of the line, instead as prescribed (page 154, 4th par.), and did not dismount. (Sect. 808.) In wheeling into column of companies, right guides did not stand fast, distances were lost, and companies when brought to rear open order crowded in some cases. Markers did not come to the front with color guard; two corporals of the color guard sprung rammers at command *inspection arms*; two members of Company H and one of Company K had coat buttons unbuttoned.

In inspecting quarters, the men of all the companies, excepting G, at the command *attention* by the senior non-commissioned officer, saluted with the hand, instead of standing at attention. (Page 360, last par.)

CAVALRY.

GUARD-MOUNTING, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

Detail was not brought on correctly: the sergeant, in saluting sergeant-major, brought his left hand to the saber, instead of giving the proper salute. (Sect. 83.)

DRESS PARADE.—SECT. 1,129.

At the command, *attention. carry arms.* the company did not execute the commands, but stood at parade rest. The company marched from the line at the command, *parade is dismissed*, instead of waiting for the officers to disperse. (Page 410, 2d par.)

REVIEW.—SECT. 1,139.

The color did not salute in passing the reviewing officer. (Page 421.)

INSPECTION.—SECT. 1,154.

The lieutenant commanding did not give the order for inspection on the approach of the inspecting officer. (Page 434.) Officers presented swords for inspection as prescribed for enlisted men. (Sect. 84.) Should have been at carry.

The men, as a rule, brought their sabers to inspection too rapidly, often before the approach of the inspecting officer, and did not turn the wrist properly. (Sect. 84.)

THIRD REGIMENT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, GUARD-MOUNTING.—SECT. 818.

Adjutant and sergeant-major did not march to parade ground at adjutant's call. (Page 362, 2d par.) First

detail at command, *rear open order*, did not dress up to the line of the sergeant-major; sergeant of second detail took position in rear of his detail while giving command, *rear open order*; sergeants of fourth and ninth details failed to bring their details to rear open order. One sergeant took position in the line of the guard instead of passing to the rear.

Sergeant-major did not complete the left four as prescribed in the school of the company, having 27 men in the front rank; also omitted to divide the guard into platoons.

Both officers of the guard did not unhook their scabbards in drawing or returning swords. (Sects. 752 and 763.) At the command, *officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, the corporals formed in the rear of the sergeants instead of in order of rank from right to left. (Page 364, 3d par.) Left guide and guide of second platoon did not take the post assigned him, but passed to the line of non-commissioned officers. Boxes were not inspected. Sergeant-major caused guard to count fours again after inspection. One officer and several men appeared with watch-chains in sight below the waist-belt.

Adjutant gave the command, *by platoons right wheel*, instead of *platoons right wheel*. Left guide did not take his position as guide of second platoon. Field music took position at right of the guard before passing in review, instead of taking position with the band. (Page 367, 4th par.) The right guide should not have saluted the officer of the day in passing in review. The second officer of the guard gave sergeants' present Sect. 762 instead of Sect. 755. The change of direction by the new guard after passing the old guard was not without command. (Page 369, 4th par.) The officers of old and new guard took position at the right of their guards instead of in front of the center. The new guard dressed too near to the old guard; the second officer of the guard took position in

front of the guard instead of in line of the file-closers. (Page 368, last par.) Neither old nor new guard presented arms at the approach of the officers of the day. (Page 372, 5th par.) The old guard stacked arms while the new guard was relieving, instead of standing at *in place rest*. (Page 370, 4th par.)

The first relief was posted by the sergeant of the guard, instead of the corporal, the old corporal not accompanying the relief. (Page 370, 5th par.) The relief was preceded by field music. The sentinel at the guard-tent was not the first relieved. (Page 371, 4th par.) In relieving guards, at the command *halt* the relief did not bring their arms to carry (page 53, 3d par.), and sentinel came to arms port from right shoulder. Sergeant gave command *forward march* before giving command *support, or right shoulder arms*. (Page 371, 3d par.) Second and third reliefs removed equipments and hung them on their stacks of arms. (Army Reg., Sect. 409.)

BATTALION DRILL, WEDNESDAY A. M., SEPT. 24.

In formation, the captain of 7th company gave command *support arms* before captain of 8th company gave command *front*. (Sect. 378.) Ninth and 10th companies came into line with their bayonets fixed. (Sect. 181.) Captain of 6th company did not dress up to 5th company, leaving an interval of several feet. The captains of 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th companies executed present sword with the battalion at the command *present arms*, the battalion being drilled in the manual.

Companies right wheel. (Sect. 433.) When the wheel was nearly completed, the colonel gave the command *continue the march*; should have given as in Sect. 435. The same error afterwards occurred in executing Sect. 451.

"*Column left*." (Sect. 446.) No marker was placed abreast of the guide on the right of the leading sub-division. (Sect. 446, 1st and 3d pars.) The guides of 1st, 4th, 5th,

6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th companies carried their pieces at right shoulder arms instead of at carry. (Sect. 189.) The battalion marching in line, several captains did not place themselves in the front rank and on the flank of their companies farthest from the color. (Sect. 451, last par.) In marching by the flank (Sect. 411), the lieutenant-colonel and major were out of position. (Sect. 411, 2d par.)

To form line from column of fours and advance. (Sect. 418.) The colonel gave command *forward* on the completion of the wheel: and color and general guides did not advance six yards in front of the line. Arms being at right shoulder, at the command *halt*, the captain of 7th company gave the command *carry arms*. (Sect. 119.) The captain of the 9th company gave the command *unfix bayonets*, the company being at *in place rest*. (Sect. 82.)

Close column on first division. (Sect. 472.) The lieutenant-colonel established markers in front of the 1st division. (Sects. 419 and 472.) The chief of the 2d division did not halt in the trace of the left guide of the preceding division, but allowed his division to pass too far to the right. (Page 206, 1st par.)

The distance between divisions was greater than six yards (Sect. 471), and the file-closers did not close to one yard (Sect. 472, 4th par.).

On first division deploy column. (Sect. 499.) Chiefs allowed their divisions to advance too far to the left before giving the command *fours right*; the chief of the 4th division at the command *halt* added *carry arms*. (Sect. 119.) Junior captains did not superintend the dressing of the companies on their left and command (*such*) *company front*. (Page 218, 4th par.)

The battalion marching in line, the captains of 5th, 8th, and 9th companies were in front of the center of their companies, instead of on the flank of their company farthest from the color. (Sect. 451, last par.)

Left into line wheel. (Sect. 448.) The guides of all the companies but 2d and 4th wheeled with their companies, instead of standing fast. (Sect. 199.) The colonel gave the command *on center dress* instead of *captains rectify alignment*. (Sect. 404 or 405.) In the manual of arms in battalion, the captains of all the companies but the 2d failed to execute *order arms*. The color sergeant in returning colors to the colonel's quarters, gave the command *forward by file right*, instead of *forward column right*. (Sect. 45.)

DRESS PARADE, SEPT. 24. — SECT. 810.

The lieutenant-colonel appeared with gauntlets instead of white gloves. First sergeants did not face to the front successively on coming to the front and center to report. First sergeants of Companies A and G reported *all present or accounted for*, instead of *present or accounted for*. (Page 249, 3d par.) Adjutant's about face was Sect. 20 instead of Sect. 765. The colonel gave command *parade rest* while orders were being promulgated. When first sergeants marched their companies to company parade grounds, third sergeants did not place themselves on right of the front rank. (Page 351, 3d par.)

GUARD-MOUNTING, SEPT. 25. — SECT. 818.

Sergeant commanding third detail did not salute the sergeant-major; the fourth detail was not properly conducted to the line; sixth detail sergeant stood in front of his detail to bring it to rear open order, taking his piece in both hands to dress the detail against, and reported *present or accounted for*. The front rank of the guard was not completed according to the school of the company. The sergeant of the guard appeared with bayonet unfixed, fixing bayonet after being ordered to the front and center. The officer of the guard did not draw his sword to command *open boxes*. (Sect. 760.) The band marched to the front

before the command *parade rest, sound off*. The drum-major tossed his staff into the air in an improper and unmilitary manner. (Page 342, 4th par.) The adjutant did not present the guard to the officer of the day until ordered to do so by the officer of the day. Guides of platoons did not take their posts, the sergeant of the guard taking post in rear of the second platoon. In passing in review, the second officer of the guard did not salute, and neither officer of the guard looked at the officer of the day. Platoons did not wheel into line after passing in review; no field music accompanied the guard to play when the band ceased playing; the platoons after breaking into column of fours became separated; on approach of the old and new officers of the day each was not saluted by his own guard. (Page 372, 5th par.)

REVIEW. — SECT. 815.

Column left. (Sect. 446.) No marker was placed on the marching flank of the leading sub-division. One officer in each of the 7th, 8th, and 9th companies did not salute the reviewing officers; several officers saluted before arriving at six yards from and did not look at the reviewing officer. The colonel failed to give command *guide left* before wheeling into line after passing in review (page 356), and gave the command "*prepare to open ranks, rear open order*," instead as in paragraph 383. *To march by the flank.* (Sect. 411.) In three companies, the rear rank of each four marched at facing distance from the front rank, instead of at thirty-two inches. (Sect. 207.) In the same movement (Sect. 411) the left guides of several companies took position twenty-one inches in rear of their companies instead of in the line of file-closers. (Bottom page 157.)

INSPECTION. — SECT. 816.

In *companies, right wheel*, right guides did not stand fast. (Page 187, 2d par.) The adjutant did not give

commands to bring the color guard to *rear open order*. (Sect. 816, 3d par.) The officers of Company E all brought their swords to *present* instead of standing at *carry*. The first sergeants of Companies D and K had coat button unbuttoned; also one man in each of Companies B and G. Five members of the band had coat buttons unbuttoned.

GENERAL ERRORS.

The following errors were noticed in each of the regiments. Failures of commanding officers of companies and divisions to halt their companies or divisions at three yards from the line, in such movements as Sects. 199, 201, 375, 420, 422, 455, 456, 499, and 500. Many officers do not unhook scabbard in drawing and returning sword (Sects. 752, 763); with some officers this error is habitual. Officers at the command *present arms* do not as a rule execute the first motion of the salute at the command *present*. (Sect. 756.) Officers' about face was very often executed as in Sect. 20 instead of Sect. 765. In passing in review, many officers salute at a greater distance than six yards from the reviewing officer, and very generally fail to turn the head and look to the reviewing officer; there was oftentimes noticed, also, a want of life and *snap* in executing the salute. A general tendency was observed in men to drop the head and eyes in marching, and a failure to keep the head and eyes squarely to the front, especially in men in the rear rank. (Sect. 11.) Too great a distance between front and rear rank is almost universal. (Sect. 65.) A general want of uniformity in companies in the position of pieces at the commands *inspection arms* and *open boxes*, and ignorance of the details of *springing rammer*. In presenting pieces for inspection, a failure to present the piece as the inspector returns the piece to the man on the right (page 50, 1st par.); a want of *promptness* and *life* in "*tossing the piece quickly*" to the position required for

inspection; a lowering of the right shoulder, and derangement of the body in raising the piece with the right hand; failure "to catch the piece with the left hand between the rear sight and lower band, the hand at the height of the chin," and want of steadiness of holding it there; the right hand not promptly dropped to the side. (Sect. 113.) In the position of arms at carry, a general tendency was observed to advance the butt of the piece to such an extent as to prevent the barrel from being "nearly vertical" (Sect. 72), and also to cause a bad appearance. Sentinels, with hardly an exception, did not halt when the relief arrived at fifteen yards and face to it with arms at carry; corporals also did not halt their reliefs at six yards. (Page 371, 1st par.)

KEENE, N. H., April, 1880.

Major-General A. D. AYLING, Adjutant-General, Concord.

I have the honor to herewith transmit a report in detail of the inspection required by chap. 3, sect. 23, Revised Militia Law, as directed in General Order No. 6, A. G. O., dated December 23, 1879. I also inclose a tabulated statement, showing attendance, condition of State property, and knowledge of duties, of the several companies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry in the State.

The total of credits is determined by giving a numerical value as follows: Excellent, 4; good, 3; fair, 2; poor, 1; and in per cent of attendance, from 90 to 100, 5; from 80 to 90, 4; from 70 to 80, 3; from 60 to 70, 2; from 50 to 60, 1.

The inspection began February 2, with the Third Regiment, and terminated April 2, with the Second Regiment. It was conducted with a view of ascertaining the condition of the "armories, books, records, and military property in possession of each organization," and also the knowledge

of duties, discipline, and general efficiency of the organizations composing the New Hampshire National Guard.

The total force of officers and men, at the dates of inspection of the several organizations, was 1,766 : Officers, 126 ; enlisted men, 1,640. The force is divided as follows : Artillery, — officers, 8 ; men, 118. Cavalry, — officers, 6 ; men, 85. Infantry, — officers, 112 ; men, 1,437.

The percentage of attendance at inspection of the entire force was 78 per cent : Officers, 87 per cent ; men, 77 per cent. Of artillery, 80 per cent ; of cavalry, 80 per cent ; of infantry, First Regiment, 77 per cent ; Second Regiment, 83 per cent ; Third Regiment, 73 per cent.

ARMORIES.

With few exceptions, the halls rented as armories are large enough for the proper formation of companies, and for such drill and company movements as could reasonably be expected to receive attention in-doors.

The amount allowed under the old militia law for constructing gun-racks and closets for clothing, has, in most cases, been judiciously expended. Many companies, from their private treasury, have voted generous sums of money in addition to the amount allowed by the State, not only to furnish their armories with suitable conveniences for the safe and careful storage of the State property, but in adding such furniture and decorations as have made their drill and ante rooms specially neat and attractive.

The amount of rent paid for some of the armories seems exorbitant, considering their size, condition, and location.

The city of Manchester makes an annual appropriation of one hundred dollars for the rent of armories of each company located in the city.

The building used as a gun-house and armory at Hancock was built by several members of Platoon B, First Battery, and is creditable to their zeal and enterprise.

The arsenal at Portsmouth, the property of the State, if

put in a proper state of repair, would make a suitable armory for the troop of cavalry and platoon of artillery located at Portsmouth, thus saving the State three hundred dollars per annum, now paid for rent by these two organizations.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

The records required by the new militia law to be kept in the enlistment, property, and orderly books of each company, have, with few exceptions, been either imperfectly kept or entirely neglected. I am compelled to believe that a large proportion of the officers of the National Guard have failed to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the law. The present condition of the company books and records of many of the companies is such as to call for the severest censure. The provisions of chap. 2, sect. 6, have been found to have been frequently disregarded, the names of the members composing the company being *copied into* the enlistment-book by the clerk, instead of *signed* by the person enlisting. Want of care has been observed in completing the description of the person enlisting, in accordance with the form of the enlistment-book, and in one instance the date of enlistment was omitted of an entire company, extending over a period of five years.

It has evidently been the custom in some companies to enlist men for a special occasion of parade or encampment, and to require or expect no further service from them.

The record of men discharged is also frequently omitted, and in several companies it has been the habit of the commanding officers to discharge men at their own pleasure by simply writing in the enlistment-book opposite the name of the person to be discharged, "dropped from the roll," in total disregard of the provisions of chap. 2, sect. 18. In one instance eighty-nine names of enlisted men appear on the enlistment-book, not a single discharge appearing by the record to have been made.

The property-books have not in all cases been correctly kept ; in some companies, officers have, in assuming command, given receipts for all the property recorded on the property-book, instead of making an inventory of the property actually on hand at the time of taking command.

There has been a general neglect of the requirements of the law in regard to records in the orderly-book ; while the orders and official communications required by chap. 4, sect. 1, to be recorded, have either fully or in part been copied or permanently attached in printed form to the orderly-book, the roster of officers and non-commissioned officers, chap. 4, sect. 3, the permits and surgeon's certificates, sect. 4, the annual return of men, sect. 5, the annual return of camp equipage, ordnance and military stores, sect. 6, have rarely been found copied in the orderly-book. There is also a general failure to record warnings and excuses as required by chap. 7, sects. 3, 11, and 14, to impose fines as required by chap. 9, sects. 1, 2, and 3, or to record the same as required by sect. 5, same chapter.

Officers should acquaint themselves with all the requirements of the law regarding the keeping of books and papers, that members may be legally enlisted and discharged, and that such records as are required by law to be made shall be intelligently recorded in the orderly-book.

MILITARY PROPERTY.

Under the provisions of chap. 5, sect. 1, the State has furnished to the officers of the National Guard one hundred and nine swords, one hundred and nine belts, and one hundred and six pairs of knots. Nineteen swords, sixteen belts, and eighteen pairs of knots have not been paid for by the State.

The coats and helmets of both batteries are in fair condition, though several years old ; the pants of Platoon A, First Battery, and of the Second Battery are of poor material, badly worn and soiled. The armament of the First

Battery consists of four twelve-pound Napoleon guns, with carriages, limbers, and caissons complete. The Second Battery, two twelve-pound Napoleon guns and two twelve-pound howitzers, with carriages, limbers, and caissons complete. One twelve-pound Napoleon gun with carriage is stored at South Lyndeborough, where a detachment of the Lafayette Artillery have been instructed in the manual of the piece. There is also stored at Peterborough, in charge of Col. D. M. White of the Second Regiment, a six-pound gun, with carriage and limber complete. One of the twelve-pound howitzers at Portsmouth was reported to be in a dangerous condition for use, and the other to require repairs. The remainder of the guns, carriages, limbers, and caissons were apparently in good order. Harnesses, saddles, horse equipments, sabers, and belts are in serviceable condition.

With the exception of the pants, which are badly worn and soiled, the uniforms of both troops of cavalry are in fair condition. Horse equipments, sabers, and belts have been properly cared for, and are in good order for use.

The uniforms of Company D, First Regiment, are unlike those of the other companies of the regiment in trimmings, color of pants, and hat; they have been in use for many years, and the pants are badly worn, many of them totally unfit for service. With these exceptions, the uniforms of the infantry are in good condition and generally well cared for. Two hundred and sixteen old uniforms complete and forty-eight additional pairs of pants were found, all badly worn and many moth-eaten and unserviceable.

Thirteen companies of infantry are armed with breech-loading rifles, six companies having been furnished since the inspection began; all of these arms are in excellent condition. Fifteen companies have the muzzle-loading rifle, most of them badly worn, and many entirely unserviceable. Two companies have the old flint-lock musket

altered to percussion lock, an unwieldy arm and wholly unserviceable for any purpose but drill.

In many companies, arms and equipments have not received proper care ; barrels and bayonets were found badly rusted, equipments unblackened, and brasses unscoured. Three different patterns of equipments were found, those of five companies being adapted to breech-loading ammunition, the others of the U. S. regulation pattern.

Non-commissioned officers and musicians' swords are found in nearly every company, but are little worn and are generally considered a useless appendage, which they doubtless are. Several drums are in an unserviceable condition. Many of the fife issued are of poor quality, and in such a variety of keys as to render impossible a *harmonious* fife corps, should such an organization be attempted.

The bands of the First, Second, and Third Regiments have been legally enlisted, have been examined by the surgeons, and have had the oath of enlistment administered. They have no State property in their possession.

The inspection has in many respects shown a marked improvement over that made at the annual encampment made in September last. There is a general want of familiarity on the part of officers with the *little details* of the ceremony of inspection, and also in the manual of arms ; a close and careful study of Tactics can alone remedy this. Officers and non-commissioned officers' schools have been regularly held in but few companies, but their beneficial effects have been most marked wherever held. But little attention has been paid to the "setting up" of men as required in par. 16 of Tactics ; a more soldierly appearance would undoubtedly result from frequent drill in this exercise. Attention is called to the fact that in several companies, notably Platoon B, First Battery, and in the First Troop of Cavalry, men were found above the age at which enlistments are permitted by chap. 2, sect. 1.

No medical examination has yet been made of the officers or men of the batteries or cavalry. Platoon B, Second Artillery, having been reduced below twenty enlisted men, and for other causes enumerated in chap. 2, sect. 19, has rendered itself liable to be disbanded. An organization, however ancient and honorable, cannot be successfully maintained on its past history and reputation alone. Companies C and H of the First Regiment, Company K of the Second, and Companies B and F of the Third, deserve censure for the generally poor condition in which they were found at inspection.

There appears to be in the cavalry, and in some platoons of the batteries, a decided aversion to *dismounted* drill in the school of the soldier and company. Mounted drills must, of necessity, in both these arms of service, be of rare occurrence; dismounted drills are as essential to the efficiency and soldierly appearance of mounted men as to infantry. Platoon B, First Battery, has never had a mounted drill; I was informed that it was doubtful if suitable horses could be procured in the vicinity of its location to bring out the platoon for drill or parade. While the State property in the hands of this platoon is receiving the best of care, and a general interest is manifested by officers and men, it is doubtful if, in this location, such an efficient artillery organization can be maintained as the State should demand and has a right to expect.

The medical examination of officers and men of the companies of the Second and Third Regiments was made by the surgeons or assistant surgeons of the respective regiments, on the evenings of inspection, and the oath of enlistment was administered by the inspecting officer. The field and staff officers of the three regiments of infantry were inspected, the officers appearing with the company nearest their places of residence. The State property in their charge was in excellent condition, and their personal appearance highly commendable.

It may be a subject for serious consideration, whether, with the present appropriation, the State is not maintaining a larger number of organizations than can be properly clothed, armed, equipped, and made thoroughly efficient. Whether the National Guard would be improved by a reduction in its numbers, may be a question which cannot, at present, be determined. Companies should not, however, be allowed to continue their organization who fall below a proper standard in discipline, drill, and attendance.

I would renew the recommendation made in my last report, that such a system of instruction in target practices be ordered as shall enable the troops of the State to use the arms provided them skillfully and effectively.

Col. Patterson of the Third Regiment, and Col. White of the Second Regiment, accompanied the inspecting officer on his tour, and were present at the inspection of every company of their respective commands. Such an evidence of interest by commanding officers in their regiments, is deserving of special recognition and commendation.

Col. Dillon of the First Regiment was also present at the inspection of several companies of his command, rendering all the assistance in his power to the inspecting officer.

To Gen. J. M. Clough, commanding brigade, and members of his staff, and to all with whom I have had official relations in the discharge of my duties, I desire to return thanks for courtesy and kind attentions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. W. STURTEVANT,

Inspector-General, S. N. H.

TABULATED REPORT.

TABULATED REPORT OF INSPECTIONS, AND

ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspection.		Absent from Inspection.		Per cent of attendance.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST REGIMENT.								
Field, staff, and non-com. staff..		9	5	8	2	1	3	70
Company A	Dover	3	42	3	35	..	7	84
Company B	Manchester.....	3	40	3	33	..	7	84
Company C.....	Portsmouth.....	3	41	2	21	1	20	52
Company D	Portsmouth.....	3	35	3	20	..	15	60
Company E	Manchester.....	..	35	..	28	..	7	80
Company F	Candia	3	43	2	35	1	8	80
Company G	Newmarket.....	2	48	2	38	..	10	80
Company H	Great Falls	3	49	1	33	2	16	65
Company I.....	Manchester.....	3	37	2	28	1	9	75
Company K.....	Manchester	3	51	3	48	..	3	94
Band.....	Manchester.....	..	24	..	24	..	..	100
SECOND REGIMENT.								
Field, staff, and non-com. staff..		9	4	7	3	2	1	80
Company A	S. Lyndeborough.	3	46	3	33	..	13	73
Company B	Peterborough ..	3	43	3	31	..	12	74
Company C	Hinsdale.....	3	48	3	37	..	11	80
Company D.....	Antrim.....	3	44	3	38	..	6	87
Company E	Milford.....	3	45	3	40	..	5	90
Company F	Nashua.....	3	51	3	49	..	2	96
Company G	Keene	3	48	3	42	..	6	90
Company H	Keene	3	50	3	37	..	13	75
Company I.....	Nashua.....	3	47	3	41	..	6	88
Company K.....	Hillsborough....	2	45	2	31	..	14	70
Band.....	Keene .....	..	23	..	21	..	2	91

TABULATED REPORT, —

ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspection.		Absent from Inspection.		Per cent of attendance.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD REGIMENT.								
Field, staff, and non-com. staff.....		9	4	6	2	3	2	62
Company A	New London.....	3	47	2	43	1	4	90
Company B	Chichester.....	3	45	3	31	..	14	71
Company C	Concord	3	44	3	31	..	13	72
Company D	Pittsfield	3	48	3	29	..	19	63
Company E	Concord.....	3	42	2	24	1	18	58
Company F	Lancaster.....	3	49	2	25	1	24	52
Company G	Lebanon.....	3	45	3	36	..	9	81
Company H	Franklin.....	3	41	3	35	..	6	86
Company I.....	Colebrook	3	59	2	37	1	22	63
Company K	Laconia.....	3	46	3	41	..	5	90
Band.....	Concord .....	..	23	..	20	..	3	87
CAVALRY.								
First Troop Cavalry.....	Peterborough ...	3	46	3	38	..	8	84
Second Troop Cavalry.....	Portsmouth.....	3	39	3	29	..	10	76
1ST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY.								
Platoon A.....	Manchester	2	33	2	31	..	2	94
Platoon B.....	Hancock.....	2	35	2	33	..	2	95
2D NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY.								
Platoon A.....	Dover	2	32	2	22	..	10	71
Platoon B.....	Portsmouth.....	2	18	1	9	1	9	50

R E T U R N

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	11	....	11
Brigade-Commander and Staff.....	9	....	9

FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.....	9	5	14
Band.....	..	24	24
Co. A, — Strafford Guards, Dover....	3	42	45
Co. B, — Sheridan Guards, Manchester.....	3	40	43
Co. C, — Portsmouth Guards, Portsmouth ...	3	41	44
Co. D, — Heavy Artillery, Portsmouth.....	3	35	38
Co. E, — Governor Straw Rifles, Manchester.....	3	37	40
Co. F, — Lane Rifles, Candia.....	2	43	45
Co. G, — Newmarket Guards, Newmarket ..	3	47	50
Co. H, — Great Falls Light Infantry, Great Falls.....	1	48	49
Co. I, — Manchester War Veterans, Manchester.....	3	40	43
Co. K, — Head Guards, Manchester.....	3	50	53
Strength of First Regiment.....	36	452	488

SECOND REGIMENT.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff.....	9	4	13
Band.....	..	23	23
Co. A, — Lafayette Artillery, Lyndeborough.....	3	46	49
Co. B, — Governor Cheney Guards, Peterborough.....	3	43	46
Co. C, — Hinsdale Guards, Hinsdale.....	3	48	51
Co. D, — Granite State Cadets, Antrim.....	3	44	47
Co. E, — Wadleigh Guards, Milford.....	3	45	48
Co. F, — Nashua City Guards, Nashua.....	3	51	54
Co. G, — Keene Light Guard, Keene.....	3	48	51
Co. H, — Keene Light Guard, Keene.....	3	50	53
Co. I, — Foster Rifles, Nashua.....	3	47	50
Co. K, — Carter Guards, Hillsborough.....	3	45	48
Strength of Second Regiment.....	39	494	533

THIRD REGIMENT.

	9	4	13
Field and Staff.....	9	4	13
Band.....	..	24	24
Co. A, — Messer Rifles, New London.....	3	46	49
Co. B, — Merrimack Guards, Chichester.....	3	44	47
Co. C, — State Capital Guards, Concord.....	2	45	47
Co. D, — Weston Guards, Pittsfield.....	3	48	51
Co. E, — Pillsbury Light Guard, Concord.....	2	44	46
Co. F, — Lancaster Rifles, Lancaster.....	3	41	44
Co. G, — Shaw Rifles, Lebanon.....	3	45	48
Co. H, — Nesmith Rifle Company, Franklin.....	3	45	48
Co. I, — Eustis Guards, Colebrook.....	2	48	50
Co. K, — Belknap Rifles, Laconia.....	3	48	51
Strength of Third Regiment.....	36	482	518

CAVALRY.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Co. A, — Peterborough.....	3	50	53
Co. B, — Portsmouth	3	39	42
Strength of Cavalry.....	6	89	95

ARTILLERY.

Platoon A, — First Battery, Manchester.....	2	33	35
Platoon B, — First Battery, Hancock.....	2	35	37
Platoon A, — Second Battery, Dover.....	2	29	31
Platoon B, — Second Battery, Portsmouth.....	2	20	22
Strength of Artillery.....	8	117	125

RECAPITULATION.

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	11	....	11
Brigade-Commander and Staff.....	9	....	9
Infantry	111	1,428	1,539
Cavalry	6	89	95
Artillery.....	8	117	125
Total.....	145	1,634	1,779

ROSTER

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

INAUGURATED JUNE 5, 1879.

GENERAL STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Maj.-Gen. Augustus D. Ayling....	Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff	Concord....	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. John W. Sturtevant....	Inspector-General.....	Keene.....	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. George T. Cruft.....	Quartermaster-General....	Bethlehem.	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Rackley...	Commissary-General.....	Dover.....	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Surgeon-General.....	Concord....	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Burns.....	Judge-Advocate-General...	Wilton....	July 15, 1879
Colonel David L. Jewell.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Suncook...	July 15, 1879
Colonel Charles E. Balch.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Manchester	July 15, 1879
Colonel Winthrop N. Dow.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Exeter....	July 15, 1879
Colonel Frank C. Churchill.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Lebanon...	July 15, 1879

FIRST BRIGADE.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Joseph M. Clough.....	Brigadier-General.	New London.....	April 16, 1877
David S. Corser, Assistant Adj.-Gen..	Lieutenant-Colonel	Concord.....	April 29, 1879
William R. Patten, Judge-Adv.-Gen..	Major.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
James G. Sturgis, Medical Director...	Major.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
David Urch, Assistant Insp.-Gen.....	Major.....	Portsmouth.....	April 29, 1879
George W. Nichols, Quartermaster...	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
John S. Rowell, Brig. Commissary...	Captain.....	Exeter.....	April 29, 1879
Edson G. Stark, Aide-de-Camp.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
Fred P. Wilson, Aide-de-Camp.....	First Lieutenant...	Portsmouth.....	April 29, 1879

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John J. Dillon.....	Colonel.....	Manchester.....	May 17, 1875
William W. H. Greenwood.....	Lieutenant-Colonel	Peterborough...	April 30, 1877
George M. L. Lane.....	Major.....	Manchester.....	June 12, 1877
Arthur E. Clarke, Adjutant.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	Dec. 1, 1879
Benj. L. Hartshorn, Quartermaster..	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	May 17, 1875
Levi L. Aldrich, Paymaster.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1879
Henry E. Newell, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1879
John B. Hall, Assistant Surgeon.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	July 27, 1877
Henry Powers, Chaplain.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	May 17, 1875

COMPANY A, — Strafford Guards.

Joseph S. Abbott.....	Captain.....	Dover.....	Aug. 6, 1875
George H. Demeritt.....	First Lieutenant..	Dover.....	July 24, 1877
Frederic Emmott.....	Second Lieutenant	Dover.....	May 22, 1879

COMPANY B, — Sheridan Guards.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Patrick A. Devine.....	Captain.....	Manchester	April 28, 1875
John Cavanaugh.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester	May 16, 1877
Alexander Campbell.....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester	May 16, 1877

COMPANY C, — Portsmouth Guards.

James E. Ford.....	Captain.....	Portsmouth	Oct. 9, 1877
John S. Mills.....	First Lieutenant..	Portsmouth	July 30, 1879
John Connor.....	Second Lieutenant	Portsmouth	July 30, 1879

COMPANY D, — Portsmouth Heavy Artillery.

Shirley B. Cunningham.....	Captain.....	Portsmouth	Dec. 28, 1877
Appleton Tredick.....	First Lieutenant..	Portsmouth	May 20, 1879
Edward F. Swasey.....	Second Lieutenant	Portsmouth	May 31, 1879

COMPANY E, — Governor Straw Rifles.

John G. Lovejoy.....	Captain.....	Manchester	Mar. 18, 1880
Augustus W. Smith	First Lieutenant..	Manchester	Mar. 18, 1880
Bartlett W. Wilson.....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester	Mar. 18, 1880

COMPANY F, — Lane Rifles.

Henry T. Eaton	Captain.....	Candia.....	Jan. 10, 1878
.....	First Lieutenant..	.....	.....
John K. Moore.....	Second Lieutenant	Candia.....	Nov. 10, 1879

COMPANY G, — Newmarket Guards.

Alanson C. Haines	Captain.....	Newmarket.....	May 3, 1880
Andrew Randall.....	First Lieutenant..	Newmarket.....	May 3, 1880
Franklin A. Brackett.....	Second Lieutenant	Newmarket.....	May 3, 1880

COMPANY H, — Great Falls Light Infantry.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
William Hacking.....	Captain.....	Great Falls.....	Feb. 12, 1879
.....	First Lieutenant..	.....	.....
.....	Second Lieutenant	.....	.....

COMPANY I, — Manchester War Veterans.

George H. Dodge.....	Captain.....	Manchester	April 16, 1875
David A. Page.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester	July 28, 1877
Henry H. Everett.....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester	July 28, 1877

COMPANY K, — Head Guards.

Charles H. Reed.....	Captain.....	Manchester	July 20, 1878
Charles W. Barker, Jun.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester	May 20, 1879
John H. Wales, Jun.....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester	April 9, 1880

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Daniel M. White.....	Colonel.....	Peterborough....	May 2, 1877
Elbridge J. Copp.....	Lieutenant-Colonel	Nashua.....	Aug. 6, 1879
Fred A. Barker.....	Major.....	Keene.....	Aug. 6, 1879
George W. Gould, Adjutant.....	First Lieutenant..	Winchester.....	Sept. 8, 1879
Joseph N. Allen, Quartermaster.....	First Lieutenant..	Peterborough....	Aug. 22, 1879
Frank H. Pierce, Paymaster.....	Captain.....	Hillsborough....	April 29, 1879
John H. Cutler, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Peterborough....	June 7, 1877
John H. Leach, Assistant Surgeon...	Captain.....	Keene.....	Sept. 18, 1879
Anthony C. Hardy, Chaplain.....	Captain.....	Fisherville.....	May 16, 1876

COMPANY A, — Lafayette Artillery.

David G. Dickey.....	Captain.....	So. Lyndeborough	April 14, 1880
George H. Stevens.....	First Lieutenant..	So. Lyndeborough	April 14, 1880
C. Henry Holt.....	Second Lieutenant	So. Lyndeborough	April 14, 1880

COMPANY B, — Governor Cheney Guards.

Joseph F. Noone.....	Captain.....	Peterborough....	Nov. 23, 1876
Henry B. Needham.....	First Lieutenant..	Peterborough....	Jan. 28, 1880
Milton Carter.....	Second Lieutenant	Peterborough....	Jan. 28, 1880

COMPANY C, — Hinsdale Guards.

Russell F. Smith.....	Captain.....	Hinsdale.....	June 17, 1879
L. W. Follett.....	First Lieutenant..	Hinsdale.....	April 20, 1877
Henry Latham.....	Second Lieutenant	Hinsdale.....	April 20, 1877

COMPANY D, — Granite State Cadets.

Charles H. Champney.....	Captain.....	Antrim.....	April 3, 1879
Sumner N. Ball.....	First Lieutenant..	Antrim.....	May 6, 1880
George W. Shaw.....	Second Lieutenant	Antrim.....	May 6, 1880

COMPANY E, — Wadleigh Guards.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Orrin A. Hamblett.....	Captain.....	Milford	May 22, 1875
Charles H. Perkins.....	First Lieutenant..	Milford	July 17, 1879
Frank P. Phelps.....	Second Lieutenant	Milford	July 17, 1879

COMPANY F, — Nashua City Guards.

Alfred E. Hunt.....	Captain.....	Nashua	July 25, 1879
William H. Cheever.....	First Lieutenant..	Nashua	July 25, 1879
Andrew J. Tuck.....	Second Lieutenant	Nashua	July 25, 1879

COMPANY G, — Keene Light Guard.

L. Warren Wright.....	Captain.....	Keene.....	Mar. 20, 1878
George J. Appleton.....	First Lieutenant..	Keene.....	April 3, 1879
Edwin S. Foster.....	Second Lieutenant	Keene.....	Sept. 8, 1879

COMPANY H, — Keene Light Guard.

Charles W. Shedd.....	Captain.....	Keene.....	April 3, 1879
Henry E. Hubbard.....	First Lieutenant..	Keene.....	April 3, 1879
Martin V. B. Clark.....	Second Lieutenant	Keene.....	April 3, 1879

COMPANY I, — Foster Rifles.

James A. Cobb.....	Captain.....	Nashua	April 3, 1879
Edwin H. Parmenter.....	First Lieutenant..	Nashua	April 3, 1879
Judson Sawyer.....	Second Lieutenant	Nashua	April 3, 1879

COMPANY K, — Carter Guards.

Jacob B. Whittemore.....	Captain.....	Hillsborough.....	April 27, 1880
Orlando G. Burt.....	First Lieutenant..	Hillsborough.....	April 27, 1880
Edwin L. Carr.....	Second Lieutenant	Hillsborough.....	April 3, 1879

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Joab N. Patterson	Colonel.....	Concord.....	April 18, 1878
True Sanborn, Jr.....	Lieutenant-Colonel	Chichester	May 29, 1878
Irving W. Drew.....	Major	Lancaster.....	April 18, 1878
Rufus P. Staniels, Adjutant.....	First Lieutenant..	Concord	May 8, 1878
Daniel H. Gienty, Quartermaster....	First Lieutenant..	Concord	Jan. 16, 1880
John T. Batchelder, Paymaster.....	Captain.....	Concord	May 20, 1879
Frank A. Colby, Surgeon	Major	Lancaster.....	May 8, 1878
George Cook, Assistant Surgeon....	Captain.....	Concord	May 20, 1879
Charles E. Harrington, Chaplain....	Captain.....	Concord	June 10, 1878

COMPANY A, — Messer Rifles.

William A. Messer.....	Captain.....	New London....	Jan. 6, 1876
Willard Reed.....	First Lieutenant..	New London....	April 3, 1879
Stephen P. Colby.....	Second Lieutenant	New London....	June 2, 1879

COMPANY B, — Merrimack Guards.

Charles H. Elliott.....	Captain.....	Chichester.....	Sept. 9, 1879
Henry M. Sanborn.....	First Lieutenant..	Chichester.....	Sept. 9, 1879
Herbert T. Sanborn.....	Second Lieutenant	Chichester.....	Sept. 9, 1879

COMPANY C, — State Capital Guards.

George M. Felt.....	Captain.....	Concord	July 24, 1877
Robert K. Lougee	First Lieutenant..	Concord	April 7, 1880
Fred P. Morrison.....	Second Lieutenant	Concord	April 7, 1880

COMPANY D, — Weston Guards.

Aaron Whittemore, Jun.	Captain.....	Pittsfield.....	April 3, 1879
Asa O. Carr	First Lieutenant..	Pittsfield.....	April 3, 1879
J. Edward Hurst ...	Second Lieutenant	Pittsfield.....	April 3, 1879

COMPANY E, — Pillsbury Light Guard.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
William H. Happny.....	Captain	Concord	March 1, 1877
Michael Howe.....	First Lieutenant..	Concord	Nov. 20, 1878
Daniel B. Donovan.....	Second Lieutenant	Concord	April 28, 1880

COMPANY F, — Lancaster Rifles.

M. A. Hastings.....	Captain	Lancaster.....	July 25, 1879
Willie E. Bullard.....	First Lieutenant..	Lancaster.....	July 25, 1879
George H. Emerson.....	Second Lieutenant	Lancaster....	Aug. 27, 1879

COMPANY G, -- Shaw Rifles.

Nathan H. Randlett	Captain	Lebanon.....	April 24, 1878
Ferdinand Davis.....	First Lieutenant..	Lebanon.....	April 24, 1878
Jesse E. Dewey.....	Second Lieutenant	Lebanon.....	May 31, 1879

COMPANY H, — Nesmith Rifle Company.

George N. Cheever.....	Captain	Franklin.....	July 1, 1879
George F. Prescott.....	First Lieutenant..	Franklin.....	July 1, 1879
Amos S. Ripley.....	Second Lieutenant	Franklin.....	June 2, 1879

COMPANY I, — Eustis Guards.

Elisha P. Hicks.....	Captain	Colebrook	April 7, 1880
Sidney B. Whittemore.....	First Lieutenant..	Colebrook	April 7, 1880
.....	Second Lieutenant	.....	.....

COMPANY K, — Belknap Rifles.

Elbert Wheeler.....	Captain	Laconia.....	July 23, 1878
Edmund Tetley.....	First Lieutenant..	Laconia.....	May 5, 1879
Martin B. Plummer.....	Second Lieutenant	Laconia.....	May 5, 1879

CAVALRY.

COMPANY A, — Peterborough.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Charles A. Jaquith.....	Captain.....	Peterborough	Mar. 30, 1880
Edwin C. Richardson.....	First Lieutenant..	Peterborough	Mar. 30, 1880
John F. Dodge.....	Second Lieutenant	Peterborough	Mar. 30, 1880

COMPANY B, — Portsmouth.

Edward D. Coffin.....	Captain.....	Portsmouth.....	July 1, 1879
R. Hamilton Perkins.....	First Lieutenant..	Portsmouth.....	July 1, 1879
C. B. Mason.....	Second Lieutenant	Portsmouth.....	May 10, 1877

FIRST BATTERY.

PLATOON A.

Samuel S. Piper.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1876
Alonzo M. Caswell.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	May 15, 1880

PLATOON B.

Albert Jaquith.....	First Lieutenant..	Hancock.....	Oct. 11, 1875
Frank Barney.....	Second Lieutenant	Hancock.....	Oct. 11, 1875

SECOND BATTERY.

PLATOON A.

Frank F. Davis.....	Captain.....	Dover.....	Jan. 1, 1867
John H. Otis.....	Second Lieutenant	Dover.....	Sept. 1, 1873

PLATOON B.

William O. Sides.....	First Lieutenant..	Portsmouth.....	May 25, 1876
Edwin N. Leslie....	Second Lieutenant	Portsmouth.....	April 7, 1877



RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Benjamin F. Prescott	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.	Qualified. June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Ira Cross	Adjutant-General.	Mar. 2, 1876	July 15, 1879	Resigned.
William H. Sise.	Commissary-General, elected by legislature	June 13, 1877	June 18, 1879	Term expired.
Solon A. Carter.	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief, Chief of Staff.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Benjamin W. Hoyt. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
John Bracewell.	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Martin A. Haynes. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Jonathan E. Pecker. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
George L. Ordway. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Atherton W. Quint. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Charles A. Gillis.	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Charles H. Greenleaf	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Ossian Ray.	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
George H. Stowell. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Charles Blanchard. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
William S. Pillsbury.	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	Jan. 28, 1878	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Ora P. Patten.	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief.	Nov. 24, 1878	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Daniel J. Vaughan. .	Col., Staff of Com.-in-Chief Inspector & Mustering Officer	Nov. 1, 1877	June 5, 1879	Term expired.
Samuel Cooper.	Adjutant, 1st Regiment.	Jan. 10, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	Resigned.
Edward F. Hickey. .	First Lieut., Co. C, 1st Reg't	May 20, 1879	June 10, 1879	Resigned.
John Y. Cressey.	Captain, Co. E, 1st Reg't ...	April 3, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	Resigned.
Isaac F. Sawyer.	First Lieut., Co. E, 1st Reg't	May 20, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	Resigned.
William A. Glines. .	Second Lieut., Co. E, 1st Reg't	May 20, 1879	Dec. 16, 1879	Resigned.
Jesse C. Crowell.	First Lieut., Co. F, 1st Reg't	Jan. 10, 1878	May 8, 1880	Resigned.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES, — *Continued.*

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Thomas E. Simpson.	Second Lieut., Co. F, 1st Reg't	May 20, 1879	Oct. 11, 1879	Resigned.
John J. Hanson.....	Captain, Co. G, 1st Reg't	June 2, 1875	Mar. 1, 1880	Resigned.
Samuel L. Robinson.	First Lieut., Co. H, 1st Reg't	Feb. 12, 1879	July 25, 1879	Resigned.
Eugene E. Webber..	First Lieut., Co. H, 1st Reg't	Aug. 28, 1879	May 8, 1880	Resigned.
B. F. Chancey.....	Second Lieut., Co. H, 1st Reg't	Feb. 12, 1879	July 25, 1879	Resigned.
John Reynard	Second Lieut., Co. H, 1st Reg't	Aug. 28, 1879	May 8, 1880	Resigned.
Lewis P. Wilson	Adjutant, 2d Regiment	June 7, 1877	Sept. 8, 1879	Resigned.
Andy Holt.....	Captain, Co. A, 2d Regiment	Dec. 8, 1877	Apr. 14, 1880	Resigned.
Harry H. Templeton.	First Lieut., Co. B, 2d Reg't.	Oct. 3, 1877	Dec. 26, 1879	Resigned.
Martin White.....	Second Lieut., Co. B, 2d Reg't	Oct. 3, 1877	Dec. 26, 1879	Resigned.
Alfred A. Miller....	First Lieut., Co. D, 2d Reg't.	April 3, 1879	Feb. 20, 1880	Resigned.
Hiram W. Muzzy....	Second Lieut., Co. D, 2d Reg't	April 3, 1879	May 8, 1880	Resigned.
Jason L. Coffin.....	First Lieut., Co. E, 2d Reg't.	Aug. 25, 1876	July 8, 1879	Resigned.
Francis C. Faulkner.	Second Lieut., Co. G, 2d Reg't	April 3, 1879	Aug. 6, 1879	Resigned.
Henry P. Whittaker.	Captain, Co. K, 2d Regiment	April 3, 1879	Feb. 20, 1880	Resigned.
Jacob F. Chandler .	Quartermaster, 3d Regiment.	May 20, 1879	Jan. 16, 1880	Resigned.
George H. Haines...	Captain, Co. B, 3d Regiment.	May 24, 1877	July 25, 1879	Resigned.
Jonathan D. Leavitt.	Second Lieut., Co. B, 3d Reg't	May 24, 1877	Aug. 23, 1879	Resigned.
Milton A. Buck.....	First Lieut., Co. C, 3d Reg't.	July 24, 1877	Mar. 30, 1880	Resigned.
Daniel E. Barry. ...	Second Lieut., Co. E, 3d Reg't	Nov. 20, 1878	Mar. 31, 1880	Resigned.
William G. Ellis	Captain, Co. F, 3d Regiment.	Apr. 11, 1878	July 1, 1879	Resigned.
Augustus D. Sanborn	Captain, Co. H, 3d Regiment	Apr. 25, 1878	June 10, 1879	Resigned.
Edgar Aldrich.....	Captain, Co. I, 3d Regiment.	Apr. 26, 1878	Mar. 18, 1880	Resigned.
James L. Loomis....	First Lieut., Co. I, 3d Reg't.	Apr. 26, 1878	Apr. 7, 1880	Resigned.
Charles Scott.....	Captain, Co. A, Cavalry.....	Apr. 6, 1878	Mar. 30, 1880	Resigned.
Joseph W. Powers...	First Lieut., Co. A, Cavalry.	Apr. 10, 1879	Mar. 30, 1880	Resigned.

ROSTER

OF THE

AMOSKEAG VETERANS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Commandant	N. W. CUMNER.
Acting Adjutant	M. V. B. EDGERLY.
Quartermaster	A. G. FAIRBANKS.
Assistant Quartermaster	D. L. JEWELL.
Chaplain	HENRY POWERS.
Surgeon	EMIL CUSTER.
Assistant Surgeon	H. T. BOUTWELL.
Judge-Advocate	H. E. BURNHAM.
Paymaster	G. BYRON CHANDLER.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major	LANGDON SIMONS.
Standard-Bearer	JOHN H. PROCTOR.
Assistant Standard-Bearer	E. F. TROW.
Clerk	WILLIAM G. EVERETT.

LINE OFFICERS.

COMPANY A.

Captain	HENRY C. MERRILL.
First Lieutenant	JOHN A. GREENWOOD.
Second Lieutenant	FRANK S. PUSHEE.

COMPANY B.

Captain	EDWIN H. HOBBS.
First Lieutenant	IRA A. MOORE.
Second Lieutenant	GEORGE F. ELLIOT.



ANNUAL ENROLLMENT.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Atkinson	83	83	485
Auburn	116	119	815
Brentwood	124	117	895
Candia . . . . .	....	163	1,457
Chester	162	152	1,153
Danville	102	90	548
Deerfield	144	194	1,768
Derry	310	278	1,809
East Kingston	74	73	553
Epping	265	248	1,270
Exeter	386	384	3,437
Fremont	114	106	527
Gosport . . . . .	....	....	94
Greenland	70	105	695
Hampstead	137	139	935
Hampton	207	206	1,177
Hampton Falls	54	77	679
Kensington . . . . .	....	54	641
Kingston	127	135	1,054
Londonderry	286	189	1,405
Newcastle	115	114	667
Newington . . . . .	....	64	414
<i>Carried forward.</i>	2,876	3,090	22,478

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,876	3,090	22,478
Newmarket.....	283	171	1,987
Newton.....	88	130	856
North Hampton.....	96	144	723
Northwood.....	176	201	1,430
Nottingham.....	202	151	1,130
Plaistow.....	79	112	879
Portsmouth.....	....	1,154	9,211
Raymond.....	157	186	1,221
Rye.....	158	170	994
Salem.....	232	212	1,603
Sandown.....	....	71	496
Seabrook.....	236	218	1,606
South Hampton.....	72	71	448
South Newmarket.....	132	124	808
Stratham.....	90	95	769
Windham.....	72	98	753
	4,949	6,388	42,310

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Barrington	210	249	1,583
Dover	1,535	1,621	9,012
Durham .....	....	124	1,299
Farmington	535	521	2,063
Lee.....	79	108	776
Madbury	42	81	408
Middleton	56	62	476
Milton	194	271	1,598
New Durham.....	110	122	974
Rochester.....	690	586	4,104
Rollinsford.....	180	311	1,500
Somersworth.....	....	436	4,504
Strafford.....	206	247	1,668
	3,837	4,739	29,965

BELKNAP COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Alton.....	192	194	1,769
Barnstead.....	174	178	1,544
Belmont.....	169	145	1,185
Center Harbor.....	74	80	446
Gilford.....	351	300	3,361
Gilmanton.....	188	148	1,644
Laconia.....	699	429	2,309
Meredith.....	....	212	1,807
New Hampton.....	131	134	1,257
Sanbornton.....	....	147	1,236
Tilton.....	104	167	1,147
	2,082	2,134	17,705

CARROLL COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Albany.....	....	61	339
Bartlett.....	170	159	629
Brookfield.....	79	84	416
Chatham.....	....	54	445
Conway.....	331	376	1,607
Eaton.....	103	95	656
Effingham.....	139	150	904
Freedom.....	114	157	737
Hart's Location.....	12	10	26
Jackson.....	82	80	474
Madison.....	104	103	646
Moultonborough.....	159	186	1,299
Ossipee.....	....	252	1,822
Sandwich.....	264	279	1,854
Tamworth.....	202	215	1,344
Tuftonborough.....	125	122	949
Wakefield.....	....	157	1,185
Wolfeborough.....	333	357	1,995
	2,217	2,897	17,331

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Allenstown .....	....	75	804
Andover.....	222	208	1,206
Boscawen	167	140	1,637
Bow	48	119	745
Bradford	98	118	1,081
Canterbury	142	156	1,169
Chichester	119	123	872
Concord.....	1,489	1,679	12,241
Dunbarton.....	112	120	788
Epsom	136	139	993
Franklin .....	....	489	2,301
Henniker.....	189	163	1,288
Hill	114	130	620
Hooksett.....	170	178	1,331
Hopkinton	237	202	1,815
Loudon.....	....	101	1,282
Newbury.....	96	98	601
New London.....	72	120	559
Northfield	212	115	836
Pembroke	304	268	2,518
Pittsfield	322	325	1,690
Salisbury .....	....	89	897
Sutton	163	178	1,155
Warner	217	253	1,667
Webster.....	98	99	689
Wilmot	133	107	1,072
	4,860	5,792	43,737

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Amherst.....	....	174	1,353
Antrim.....	199	162	905
Bedford.....	169	186	1,221
Bennington.....	48	72	401
Brookline.....	127	114	741
Deering.....	67	80	722
Francestown.....	131	130	932
Goffstown.....	....	193	1,656
Greenfield.....	....	114	529
Greenville.....	109	107	975
Hancock.....	87	89	692
Hillsborough.....	196	184	1,595
Hollis.....	....	123	1,080
Hudson.....	156	159	1,066
Litchfield.....	51	51	345
Lyndeborough.....	133	116	820
Manchester.....	....	3,390	25,509
Mason.....	93	95	1,364
Merrimack.....	68	126	1,066
Milford.....	309	291	2,606
Mont Vernon.....	....	74	601
Nashua.....	767	757	10,541
New Boston.....	113	110	1,241
New Ipswich.....	140	118	1,380
Pelham.....	118	129	861
Peterborough.....	343	324	2,236
Sharon.....	37	40	182
Temple.....	37	43	421
Weare.....	245	253	2,093
Wilton.....	....	41	1,974
Windsor.....	16	13	81
	3,759	7,858	65,187

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Alstead.....	154	165	1,213
Chesterfield.....	....	125	1,289
Dublin.....	66	70	930
Fitzwilliam.....	136	147	1,140
Gilsum.....	107	98	590
Harrisville.....	142	127	696
Hinsdale.....	....	216	1,342
Jaffrey.....	175	159	1,256
Keene.....	1,015	680	5,971
Marlborough.....	196	178	1,017
Marlow.....	111	127	716
Nelson.....	61	63	744
Richmond.....	104	105	868
Rindge.....	134	144	1,107
Roxbury.....	18	24	174
Stoddard.....	82	74	667
Sullivan.....	60	52	347
Surry.....	....	145	318
Swanzey.....	241	243	1,626
Troy.....	110	129	767
Walpole.....	262	262	1,830
Westmoreland.....	163	173	1,256
Winchester.....	300	245	2,097
	3,637	3,751	27,961

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Acworth.....	127	140	1,050
Charlestown	224	226	1,742
Claremont.....	415	418	4,053
Cornish	171	164	1,334
Croydon.....	63	62	652
Goshen.....	44	82	507
Grantham	78	88	608
Langdon .....	....	58	411
Lempster.....	....	100	678
Newport	374	390	2,156
Plainfield	166	164	1,589
Springfield.....	98	128	781
Sunapee.....	112	130	808
Unity.....	138	127	839
Washington.....	102	198	839
	2,112	2,475	18,054

GRAFTON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Alexandria.....	103	127	878
Ashland....	106	138	855
Bath.....	165	141	1,168
Benton.....	....	64	375
Bethlehem.....	159	161	998
Bridgewater.....	66	77	453
Bristol.....	....	205	1,416
Campton.....	156	130	1,226
Canaan.....	229	254	1,877
Danbury.....	91	109	796
Dorchester.....	94	88	689
Easton.....	73	67	....
Ellsworth.....	31	45	193
Enfield.....	196	221	1,662
Franconia.....	....	94	549
Grafton.....	155	170	907
Groton.....	84	79	583
Hanover.....	180	234	2,085
Haverhill.....	354	367	2,270
Hebron.....	50	55	382
Holderness.....	123	119	793
Landaff.....	69	72	882
Lebanon.....	467	421	3,098
Lincoln.....	13	11	71
Lisbon.....	290	286	1,848
Littleton.....	325	329	2,446
Livermore.....	16	33	....
Lyman.....	100	113	658
Lyme.....	169	184	1,358
Monroe.....	66	54	532
Orange.....	....	54	340
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	3,930	4,502	31,388

GRAFTON COUNTY, — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,930	4,502	31,388
Orford.....	185	197	1,119
Piermont.....	100	192	792
Plymouth.....	....	216	1,409
Rumney.....	210	130	1,164
Thornton.....	92	100	840
Warren.....	181	129	960
Waterville.....	6	6	33
Wentworth.....	154	98	971
Woodstock.....	66	58	405
	4,924	6,428	38,725

COOS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Berlin.....	....	96	529
Cambridge.....	....	....	378
Carroll.....	70	73	378
Clarksville.....	59	59	269
Colebrook.....	....	272	1,372
Columbia.....	107	120	752
Dalton.....	....	88	733
Dummer.....	71	68	317
Errol.....	40	39	178
Gorham.....	....	122	1,161
Jefferson.....	81	84	825
Lancaster.....	295	296	2,248
Milan.....	125	131	710
Northumberland.....	....	143	955
Pittsburg.....	....	83	400
Randolph.....	21	26	138
Shelburne.....	53	56	259
Stark.....	95	97	464
Stewartstown.....	158	111	909
Stratford.....	125	112	887
Wentworth's Location.....	11	....	38
Whitefield.....	171	232	1,196
	1,482	2,308	14,879

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1880.	1879.	Population.
Rockingham.....	4,949	6,388	47,310
Belknap.....	2,082	2,134	17,705
Merrimack.....	4,860	5,792	43,757
Hillsborough.....	3,759	7,858	64,212
Cheshire.....	3,637	3,751	27,265
Strafford.....	3,837	4,739	29,965
Carroll.....	2,217	2,897	17,331
Sullivan.....	2,112	2,475	18,054
Grafton... ..	4,924	5,628	38,725
Coos.....	1,482	2,308	14,879
	33,859	43,970	319,203

The following cities and towns have failed to report enrollment as required by chapter 95, section 1, General Laws : —

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Candia, Gosport, Portsmouth, Kensington, Newington, Sandown.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Durham, Somersworth.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Meredith, Sanbornton.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany, Chatham, Wakefield, Ossipee.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown, Franklin, Loudon, Salisbury.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst, Hollis, Goffstown, Greenfield, Manchester, Mont Vernon, Wilton.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Chesterfield, Hinsdale, Surry.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Langdon, Lempster.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Benton, Bristol, Franconia, Orange, Plymouth.

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin, Cambridge, Colebrook, Dalton, Gorham, Northumberland, Pittsburg.

REPORTS
OF THE
WARDEN AND INSPECTORS
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE-PRISON,
TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORTS OF THE CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN.
JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

OFFICERS.

WARDEN.

JOHN C. PILSBURY.

DEPUTY-WARDEN.

THOMAS A. PILSBURY.

PHYSICIANS.

A. H. CROSBY, M. D. J. W. BARNEY, M. D.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. SULLIVAN HOLMAN.

OVERSEER OF COOK-ROOM.

S. B. EATON.

OVERSEERS OF SHOPS.

F. J. SANBORN. F. J. FRENCH.
H. F. WATSON. J. B. GREATON.
N. W. McMURPHY.

GUARDS.

C. F. HILL. J. E. R. FOLSOM.
D. L. HOBBS. J. L. JONES.
F. L. ROBINSON.

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

W. KING. N. B. FRENCH.

MATRON.

MRS. J. E. KILBURN.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN, — I most respectfully submit the following report of the management of the state-prison for the year ending April 30, 1880.

The whole number of convicts in prison is 151, — 147 males and 4 females, — a loss of 29 during the past year. This decided decrease is due, no doubt, in a great measure, to the admirable working of the "Tramp Law" passed by the legislature in 1878; and, to some extent, the revival of business throughout the country has helped to reduce the number of criminals. Constant employment has been furnished the prisoners by the contractor, Mr. George T. Comins, who has been connected with the prison as contractor for the past thirteen years.

Another year in the history of the *old* prison has passed away; its record is made; and whether the humble part I have acted in making this record is commendable or otherwise, I leave to the people of New Hampshire to judge.

It is now nearly ten years since I assumed the charge of the prison, and, on account of present severe criticisms of my management, I trust it will not be considered bad taste on my part if I briefly review the circumstances that placed me here, and my principal object in remaining so long.

During the summer of 1869, entirely unexpected and unsolicited by me, I was asked by the late Governor Stearns "if I could straighten up the discipline in the state-prison," and "if the institution ought not to be self-sustaining at the price the State was receiving for the labor of its convicts," — ninety cents per day. To the first question I answered that I was too old, and

had had state-prison enough, but that I *could* straighten up its discipline *if he would give me the power*. My reply to the second question was, that at that price for the prison labor the institution should pay a handsome revenue to the State, instead of being, as it had been for many years, a heavy burden to the taxpayers of the State, and that it could be done by strict economy, and without depriving the prisoners of any of the necessary comforts belonging to such a place.

During that summer I was about the prison some two weeks or more, inspecting its workings, under the direction of the governor, and when called upon by him for a report I made the following brief and condensed statement: "There is no state-prison management there that I know anything about." He then placed in my hands a printed copy of the rules and regulations for the government of the prison and asked my opinion of the same, with a request that I should state whether any alterations or additions were necessary. My answer was, "No, sir; and when those rules are enforced and lived up to, you will have a model prison."

I received my appointment as warden the following year, and assumed the charge of the institution July 12, 1870, with the distinct understanding that I was to enforce said printed rules and regulations; and from that day up to the present time I have labored, diligently and conscientiously, for the good of the convict and the best interest of the State.

I was not long in discovering that the prison buildings were so old and poorly constructed as to be wholly unfit for the confinement of men for years at a time, and I immediately began to call public attention to the fact by means of my printed yearly reports, and in private conversations with leading men from different parts of the State; and in all my efforts in this direction I have had the hearty co-operation and assistance of the several governors and the honorable councilors.

Entering upon the duties of the office at an age when most men are laying aside the cares of active business, I have lived and labored for the good of all, and have only retained my position that I might see erected and occupied a prison building that should contain something of comfort to the prisoners, and

be a monument of credit to our State. A few more months of life and I am assured of the realization of my fond hopes.

The discipline of our prison is indeed strict, and without it reformation is out of the question in an institution of this kind, where young and old criminals are confined together ; and, after an experience of thirty years in different prisons, I am more than ever firm in my conviction, that justice to the younger of our criminals demands that they be, as much as possible, protected from the influence of men who have been several times in prison, and of whom there is no hope of reformation. I am satisfied that it is none too severe for the good of the convicts, and is none too strict to afford proper security to the officers.

No escapes have been made during my administration of ten years (a fact that cannot be said of any other prison in this country, for the same length of time) ; no officer has been killed or permanently injured by a prisoner ; no prisoner has been killed or injured in attempting to escape ; and I here confidently assume, as modestly as I can, that in point of successful management, financially and morally, the New Hampshire State-Prison stands to-day without a superior in this country. And if I am spared to see the tenth day of June next, the day named for the continuance of the investigation, I am confident I can convince the good people of this State of the fact that New Hampshire has a *model prison system*, notwithstanding the many cruel and utterly untruthful statements that have been circulated all over our State.

The financial results of the year are as follows : Earnings, \$20,990.06 ; expenses, \$16,665.20 ; gain to the State during the year, \$4,324.86. The assets of the prison on the first of May, 1870, two and one-half months before my appointment, were \$2,013.91 ; on the first of May, 1880, the assets, as shown by the treasurer's report, are \$13,122.07, showing a gain of \$11,108.16. To this sum should be added the sum of \$51,000, transferred to the state treasury from the earnings of the institution, showing a net gain in ten years of \$62,108.16.

The duties belonging to the chaplain and physician have been performed in a manner creditable to themselves, and requiring on my part an unqualified approval. I trust the State may

always be as fortunate in having the offices of physician and chaplain as creditably filled as they are at present. I regret to note, that, on account of failing health, the State is about to lose the valuable services of that genial gentleman and my esteemed friend, Dr. John W. Barney, who for several years past has been associated with Dr. Crosby as physician to the prison.

I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the chaplain and physician for facts pertaining to their departments of the prison management.

To God, "the giver of every good gift," I render thanks and praise for his continued mercies; and to him I look for a just verdict.

To his excellency the governor and the honorable councilors, I desire to express my regrets, that I should be the cause of so much trouble; but, with a firm reliance on divine aid, I hope to be able to clearly demonstrate to you, and all the people of this State, by the force of truth and unquestioned facts, a sufficient justification of my stewardship as warden of the New Hampshire State-Prison. For your unvarying courtesy and kind counsels, I return my sincere and grateful thanks.

The officers of the prison are entitled to, and I hereby tender them, my thanks for the satisfactory manner in which they have invariably performed their duties.

Statistical tables are annexed to this report.

J. C. PILSBURY, *Warden*.

CONCORD, May 1, 1880.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON STATE-PRISON.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

Your committee on state-prison for the past year have made frequent visits to the prison, for the purpose of being able to discharge their duties in an intelligent manner. •

By frequent consultations with the warden and other officers of the institution, and by close personal inspection, they have endeavored to keep themselves informed concerning the operations of the prison, and the methods that have been adopted by the officers immediately in charge to secure a strict compliance with the "Rules and Regulations" established by the governor and council for its government.

The object your committee have had in view has been to secure the best results to the State, always keeping in mind the legitimate purpose for which the state-prison is maintained. We do not believe that a penal institution should be managed with a view solely to securing the largest pecuniary income to the State. The first thing to be sought and obtained in the punishment of a criminal by imprisonment is his reformation; and we believe this can best be accomplished by keeping him steadily employed during reasonable hours at some kind of remunerative labor. This is the view that has been taken by all of our predecessors, and by all sincere prison reformers so far as we have been able to ascertain their opinions. "The welfare of the State and the prisoner both demand that the latter should be employed in productive labor." There is a great diversity of

opinion and practice among the managers of prisons as to the kind of industry that should be carried on in penitentiaries, and the manner in which the inmates should be required to perform their labor. When our prison was first established, several industries were carried on within its walls ; but recently it has been thought to be more advantageous to the State, as well as to the prisoners, to adopt the contract system, retaining the absolute control of the discipline of the prisoners in the hands of the proper state officials.

The present contractor, Mr. George T. Comins, has held that position since 1867, and during all that time the prisoners have been employed in making bedsteads.

We take pleasure in reporting that Mr. Comins has been enabled, by improvements in business and consequent increased demand for his goods, to meet his current monthly payments promptly, and to discharge all payments that have unavoidably been in arrears.

When the time came to consider the question of furnishing the work-shop of the new prison with shafting, and to consider what kind of industry was to be carried on there, your committee conferred with the present contractor, and, ascertaining that he desired to renew his contract, requested him to submit a memorandum of agreement which should form the basis of a contract to be hereafter made. He did so ; and the terms being more favorable to the State than the present contract, your committee recommended, and the governor and council accepted, his proposals, and directed the new work-shop to be fitted up accordingly. The new contract with Mr. Comins is to take effect on the first day of October next, and he is to continue the business of manufacturing bedsteads as heretofore.

The immediate management of the prison has been in the hands of a warden, who is appointed by the governor with advice of the council. Mr. Pilsbury, the present warden, has been in office since 1870, having been retained by each successive executive since that time. It would be a superfluous repetition for us to speak at length in approbation of his management for the past year. All former committees have heartily commended his methods ; and the fact that he has been retained in office

through all the changes of the state government for the past ten years, is the best indorsement a worthy officer can receive. We therefore do not think it necessary for us to say more than that we believe the concerns of the prison have been as ably, discreetly, economically, and humanely administered during the year just closed as during any other twelvemonth of Mr. Pilsbury's service.

It is with pleasure that we refer to the fact of a probable early removal of the prisoners from the old to the new prison, and your committee would recommend that the transfer be made at the earliest practicable day consistent with a due regard to the health and security of the prisoners. When the change has been made we are confident that the condition of the prisoners, both morally and physically, will be greatly improved. It has been impossible in the crowded state of the old prison, under any system of management, to make the inmates as comfortable as they will be in their new quarters. The committee have not been unmindful of the great disadvantages which the warden has had to labor under in respect of limited and otherwise unsuitable accommodations, and we think he deserves the approbation of those to whom the law makes him responsible, for the orderly conduct of the prisoners, and the good sanitary condition of the overcrowded and ill-ventilated prison. We feel it to be due to a worthy public officer to refer to the fact, that during his entire administration no mutinous disturbance has occurred within the prison walls, no officer or employé has been maimed or murdered, and not a single prisoner has made his escape.

HISTORY OF THE OLD PRISON.

The law authorizing the erection of a new prison provides for the sale of the old one ; and, as the latter will soon be abandoned as a penal institution, and become the property of private individuals, your committee have thought it would be a matter of some interest if a brief history of it should be given in this report.

The first official suggestion that a state-prison was needed, was made by Gov. Gilman in his message to the legislature in June, 1804. Accordingly, a committee was appointed by the

legislature, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a prison, and to report to the next session of the general court a plan and estimates for building such a prison as was needed. At the June session, 1805, the committee reported a plan and estimates, but there seems to have been some obstacle in the way of proceeding immediately to the work, and nothing further was done until the June session, 1810. At that session the committee to whom the subject was referred made the following report, which was adopted : —

“The committee appointed to report a plan of a state-prison, etc., report : —

“That a prison be erected in Concord, near the court-house, provided the inhabitants of said Concord give the State two acres of land on which to erect the same, make the necessary roads to said prison, give stone in the quarry not more than one mile and a half distant from the site of the prison, sufficient and suitable for completing one wing of said prison, yard, wall, and superintendent’s house, and draw to the site of the prison, without the expense of the State, three thousand tons of said stones.

“That said prison consist of two wings ; each wing shall be of the following dimensions, viz. : eighty feet in length and thirty-six feet in width, three stories high, and shall contain thirty-six rooms each ; attached to the prison shall be the superintendent’s house, fifty feet by twenty-two feet, and three stories high ; said building to be inclosed by a stone wall fourteen feet high, three feet and a half in width at the bottom, and one and a half feet at the top ; within said inclosure and in the rear of the prison, shall be erected a work-shop, one hundred feet in length and twenty-five feet wide, consisting of two stories ; that one wing of said prison, together with the superintendent’s house, said prison-yard-wall and work-shop, be erected conformable to the plan herewith presented, the building thereof to commence at the time hereinafter mentioned.

“That the sum necessary to complete the erection of one wing of said prison, the superintendent’s house, said prison-yard-wall and work-shop, will, in the estimation of your committee, not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars.

“That it is proper at this time to appropriate, for the purpose

of erecting said prison and its appendages, the sum of eight thousand dollars.

“Your committee nominate, as persons to superintend the building of said prison, Benjamin B. Dowling, Esq., of Hopkinton, William A. Kent, Esq., and Lieut. Jeremiah Pecker, both of Concord, and report that the erection of said prison and its appendages commence in April, 1811.”

The site for the prison was deeded to the State by Joshua Abbott, of Concord, for the nominal consideration of one hundred dollars. It contained two acres and four rods. The prison was completed, ready for occupancy, and the first commitment made in November, 1812. The cost of erecting and furnishing, up to that time, was \$37,069.76.

In course of time, as the population of the State increased, the number of convicts also increased, and the capacity of the prison was not sufficient to give decent accommodations to the prisoners. May 31, 1831, the number of inmates was eighty-two, and the whole number of cells only thirty-six. A special committee of the legislature reported that the warden was under the necessity of crowding five or six, and, in some instances, seven or eight, into one cell during the night. A new prison was imperatively demanded, and a resolution was passed, June, 1831, appropriating three thousand dollars for that purpose, and authorizing the governor and council to appoint a suitable person to superintend its erection.

The new prison, or north wing, was completed in 1833, containing one hundred and twenty cells, and the prison yard was enlarged by moving the north wall farther north. The expense of erecting and furnishing the north wing and of taking down and rebuilding the north wall of the yard, not including the labor of convicts, was about twelve thousand dollars. Various changes have been made, from time to time, in the interior of the prison and in the work-shop, which your committee have not time to give in detail. The prison had been in an overcrowded condition for some years, and it became apparent to every one that the old prison must be still further enlarged, or a new prison erected. In 1877 an act was passed authorizing the erection of a new prison. It is expected that it will be com-

pleted and ready for occupancy during the coming summer. For a history of the new prison, we refer you to the forthcoming final report of the commissioners who have had the work in charge.

In June, 1811, the legislature, by joint resolution, appointed Hon. Jeremiah Mason, John Goddard, and Daniel Webster, Esq., a committee to revise the code of criminal laws, and prepare police laws for the regulation of the prison, in the recess, and report at the next session.

In accordance with the report of that committee, the first act for the government of the prison was passed in June, 1812, and provided for the appointment, by the governor and council, of a warden and three directors. The directors were to have the appointment of all the employés about the prison, and the general supervision of its affairs.

The following is a list of the wardens since the establishment of the prison, with their terms of service : —

Truworthy G. Dearborn	.	.	.	1812 to 1818.
Moses C. Pilsbury	.	.	.	1818 to 1826.
Daniel Connor	.	.	.	1826 to 1829.
Abner P. Stinson	.	.	.	1829 to 1834.
John McDaniels	.	.	.	1834 to 1837.
Moses C. Pilsbury	.	.	.	1837 to 1840.
Lamson Cooledge	.	.	.	1840 to 1843.
Samuel G. Berry	.	.	.	1843 to 1847.
James Moore	.	.	.	1847 to 1850.
Rufus Dow	.	.	.	1850 to 1853.
Gideon Webster	.	.	.	1853 to 1855.
William W. Eastman	.	.	.	1855 to 1859.
John Foss	.	.	.	1859 to 1865.
Joseph Mayo	.	.	.	1865 to 1870.
John C. Pilsbury	.	.	.	1870.

There seems to have been some dissatisfaction with regard to the prison management, and in June, 1818, a committee was appointed to investigate and report. They reported a total loss to the State of running the prison for the six years it had been established of \$12,340.20, and recommended a change in the

management. Moses C. Pilsbury, father of the present warden, was appointed warden that year, and continued in office eight years. Immediately upon his appointment, the affairs of the prison assumed a more favorable aspect, and his reports show that the total net gain to the State, from the time he assumed the duties of the office until he laid them aside, in 1826, was \$16,508.17. The committee on finance of the house of representatives, June, 1826, in their report to the house, say :

“In 1818,” (the year Mr. Pilsbury took the office,) “the balance against the prison amounted to nearly thirty-five hundred dollars ; while, in 1820, the balance in its favor was \$454.55, and in 1825 more than six thousand dollars.”

Mr. Pilsbury declined a re-appointment in 1826, but was induced to accept the office again in 1837. In that year he was appointed by the governor and council, and subsequently the same year by the legislature, an act having been passed taking the appointment from the governor and council and vesting it in the legislative body.

That a penal institution can be made self-supporting, has been demonstrated by Mr. Moses C. Pilsbury, during the two terms when the prison was under his control, as well as by his son, the present warden, who can show a balance in favor of the prison, that has accumulated during his ten years of service, of \$62,108.16. The net earnings of the prison, for the year, amount to the sum of \$4,324.86.

In conclusion, your committee wish to say, that, while they are of the opinion that the prison should be made self-supporting, if it can be done with a due regard to the best interests of the prisoners, yet they do not believe that the management should aim solely to secure the largest possible gain to the State. And we would recommend that the surplus of the earnings of the prisoners, above expenses, be distributed among their families, or, if they have no families, be turned over to the several counties, to be used towards defraying the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

Your committee take this opportunity to acknowledge the polite and courteous attentions they have uniformly received from all the officers of the state-prison, in their official intercourse with them.

HIRAM A. TUTTLE,	}	<i>Committee</i>
J. BURROWS,		<i>on</i>
WARREN BROWN,		<i>State-Prison.</i>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the financial transactions on account of the New Hampshire State-Prison, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1880 : —

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 1, 1879,	\$12,763.82	
United States prisoners (board of),	178.71	
Subsistence (board of officers),	2,100.11	
Incidentals,	69.12	
Interest,	215.73	
Convict labor,	20,484.37	
Visitors' fees,	306.33	
Rent,	32.00	
Care of machinery,	400.00	
Total receipts,	<hr/>	\$36,550.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overseers, including expenses of prison committee of honorable council for the year 1879-80,	\$7,833.59	
Incidentals,	231.29	
Subsistence,	6,083.89	
Deputy-warden,	1,000.00	
Hospital supplies,	195.19	
Amount carried forward,	<hr/>	\$15,343.96

Amount brought forward,	\$15,343.96	
Funeral expenses,	33.00	
Clothing,	1,798.57	
Discharged convicts,	213.00	
Care of machinery,	400.00	
Physician,	400.00	
Repairs,	18.78	
Light, water, and fuel,	489.83	
Furniture,	137.29	
State treasurer (paid from prison fund),	10,000.00	
Cash on hand May 1, 1880,	7,715.76	
Total disbursements,	<hr/>	\$36,550.19

The following are the earnings and expenses of the institution for the year ending April 30, 1880: —

EARNINGS.

Labor of convicts from May 1, 1879, to		
May 1, 1880,	\$19,776.41	
Visitors' fees,	306.33	
Care of machinery,	400.00	
Rent,	32.00	
Interest,	215.73	
Board of United States prisoners,	178.71	
Gain on inventory,	80.88	
Total earnings,	<hr/>	\$20,990.06

EXPENSES.

Deputy-warden's salary,	\$1,000.00	
Physician,	400.00	
Overseers,	7,833.59	
Clothing,	1,798.57	
Discharged convicts,	213.00	
Furniture,	137.29	
Subsistence (net),	3,983.78	
Light, water, and fuel,	489.83	
Amount carried forward,	<hr/>	\$15,856.06

Amount brought forward,	\$15,856.06	
Hospital supplies,	195.19	
Care of machinery,	400.00	
Funeral expenses,	33.00	
Repairs,	18.78	
Incidentals (net),	162.17	
Total expenses during the year,	—————	\$16,665.20
Gain during the year,		4,324.86
		<u>\$20,990.06</u>

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1879.

Land, at cost,	\$700.00	
Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory,	1,603.17	
Due from contractor for convict labor for the months of March and April, 1879,	3,730.22	
Cash on hand May 1, 1879,	12,763.82	
Total assets May 1, 1879,	—————	\$18,797.21

ASSETS MAY 1, 1880.

Land, at cost,	\$700.00	
Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory,	1,684.05	
Due from contractor for convict labor for March and April, 1880,	3,022.26	
Cash on hand May 1, 1880,	7,715.76	
Total assets May 1, 1880,	—————	\$13,122.07
Transferred from prison fund to state treasury, for construction of new prison,		10,000.00
		<u>\$23,122.07</u>
Deduct assets May 1, 1879,		18,797.21
		<u>\$4,324.86</u>

During the year I have transferred from the prison fund to the state treasury the sum of \$10,000, which has been applied in accordance with the provisions of the act providing for the erection of the new prison.

SOLON A. CARTER,
Treasurer of State-Prison.

STATISTICS.

Whole number of convicts in prison May 1, 1879	180
Received from courts from May 1, 1879, to April 30,	
1880	48
Whole number in prison during year	— 228
Whole number discharged during year, viz. :—	
Pardoned	21
Discharged	52
Died	3
Executed	1
	— 77
Whole number in prison April 30, 1880, viz. :—	
White males	144
Black males	3
Females	4
	— 151

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Under 20 years	21
Between 20 and 30 years	71
Between 30 and 40 years	34
Between 40 and 50 years	14
Over 50 years	11
	— 151

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married	60
Single	91
	— 151

HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate	36
Admit themselves to be intemperate	115
	<hr/> 151

EDUCATION.

Read and write	126
Read only	15
Cannot read	10
	<hr/> 151

COUNTIES CONVICTED IN.

Rockingham	25
Strafford	19
Belknap	2
Carroll	12
Merrimack	18
Hillsborough	39
Cheshire	8
Sullivan	7
Grafton	15
Coos	3
Reform school	1
United States court	2
	<hr/> 151

CRIMES COMMITTED.

Murder, second degree	7
Manslaughter	5
Attempt to kill	3
Rape	4
Attempt to rape	3
Arson	5
Highway robbery	1
Burglary	33
Stealing horse	19
Forgery	3
Perjury	3

Bank robbery	1
Breaking and stealing	22
Breaking and entering	2
Stealing	27
Stealing from person	1
Obstructing railroad track	2
Passing counterfeit money	2
Receiving stolen goods	1
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1
Stealing sheep	1
Robbery !	1
Assault and robbery	3
Tramp	1
	— 151

NATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

United States	126
Ireland	7
England	7
Scotland	1
Canada	5
Nova Scotia	1
Sweden	1
Germany	2
Italy	1
	— 151

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

30 years, 30 days	1
30 years, 1 day	1
30 years	6
25 years	1
20 years	7
18 years, 10 days	1
15 years	3
10 years	8
9 years	2
8 years	6

TABLE. — Showing the number of convicts in the prison committed, discharged, pardoned, deceased, and escaped, in each year since the establishment of the institution, 1812.

Year.	In prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Removed to Asylum for Insane.	Died.	Es- caped.
1812	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1813	12	11	..	..	..	..	..
1814	22	14	4	..	..	..	..
1815	23	14	5	2	..	..	..
1816	48	31	5	1	..	..	5
1817	59	29	13	3	..	1	1
1818	69	26	16	..	..	..	..
1819	72	16	20	1	..	1	2
1820	61	18	15	2	..	2	..
1821	65	23	15	2	..	2	..
1822	58	16	19	2	..	3	..
1823	66	26	11	5	..	1	..
1824	62	19	17	5	..	1	..
1825	66	24	13	3	..	1	2
1826	57	13	15	4	..	1	..
1827	48	12	14	7	..	2	..
1828	86	20	8	4	..	..	..
1829	50	11	9	7	..	1	..
1830	63	31	9	4	..	..	..
1831	81	24	8	3	..	..	..
1832	82	19	10	6	..	1	..
1833	81	16	8	9	..	..	1
1834	79	13	4	11	..	..	..
1835	78	23	6	16	..	..	..
1836	86	21	8	4	..	1	2
1837	72	12	15	10	..	1	..
1838	70	5	4	3	..	..	..
1839	73	30	10	15	..	2	..
1840	78	24	4	14	..	1	..
1841	48	28	13	7	..	2	..
1842	92	20	9	3	..	..	..
1843	99	28	17	4	..	..	..
1844	88	25	19	15	..	1	..
1845	81	14	8	12	..	2	..
1846	74	30	12	22	..	1	..
1847	61	14	12	13	..	1	..
1848	77	42	11	14	..	..	1
1849	82	17	9	2	..	1	..
1850	91	36	10	14	1	2	..
1851	92	26	7	11	..	1	1
1852	111	44	11	11	..	6	..
1853	109	24	9	15	..	2	..
1854	105	28	13	13	..	6	..
1855	97	26	10	17	1	6	..
1856	94	32	19	8	..	3	..
1857	86	23	27	9	..	4	..
1858	110	49	14	9	..	..	..
1859	105	37	22	16	1	3	..
1860	110	35	18	10	1	1	..
1861	119	42	19	10	..	4	..
1862	112	31	20	12	1	5	..
1863	101	22	13	14	..	5	1
1864	92	22	14	17	..	..	..
1865	70	9	17	8	1	5	..
1866	111	60	7	15	..	2	1
1867	118	45	17	16	..	3	2
1868	135	46	13	13	..	3	..
1869	129	39	24	19	..	2	..
1870	118	32	20	18	1	3	1
1871	91	29	38	14	2	2	..
1872	80	25	24	8	..	4	..
1873	88	33	19	4	..	2	..
1874	95	41	19	5	..	10	..
1875	127	56	15	5	..	4	..
1876	191	64	32	9	..	3	..
1877	212	65	25	15	1	11	..
1878	236	76	21	9	..	12	..
1879	252	58	72	24	1	12	..
1880	228	48	52	21	..	4	..
		1,963	1,036	624	11	160	20

Register of Convicts in Prison May 1, 1880.

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.
Frank S. Wright.....	29	Rye-gate, Vt.....	Grafton.....	Murder, second degree.....	April, 1860	30	..	30
John Brown.....	27	Scotland.....	Carroll.....	Burglary.....	March, 1863	18	..	10
Thomas Wier.....	52	Grafton, Vt.....	Grafton.....	Murder, second degree.....	Oct., 1865	30	..	1
Joseph Glase.....	54	Concord, Me.....	Gos.....	Rape.....	Feb., 1868	30	..	..
Harry L. Campbell.....	40	England.....	Carroll.....	Bank robbery.....	April, 1873	10	..	..
Peter Johnson.....	28	Sweden.....	Carroll.....	Murder, second degree.....	April, 1874	20	..	..
John Currier.....	34	Canada.....	Cheshire.....	Hiring ob's placed on R. R. track	Oct., 1874	15	..	..
William McLaughlin.....	35	Boston, Mass.....	Cheshire.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Nov., 1874	20	..	..
James Ward.....	32	Portland, Me.....	Strafford.....	Burglary.....	Feb., 1875	7	..	..
Charles Stevens.....	34	London, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Rape.....	April, 1875	30	..	..
Luther J. Austin.....	36	Haverhill, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	May, 1875	7	..	..
James H. Forrest.....	28	Boston, Mass.....	Sullivan.....	Stealing from person.....	Sept., 1875	8	..	..
Edward Dean.....	32	New York.....	Sullivan.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1875	6	..	..
John Donovan.....	21	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1875	8	..	..
Patrick Moran.....	22	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and entering.....	Jan., 1876	5	..	..
Joseph Rogg.....	37	Germany.....	Sullivan.....	Burglary.....	Feb., 1876	5	..	..
Gustave Rogg.....	34	Germany.....	Sullivan.....	Burglary.....	Feb., 1876	5	..	..
Robert Hollins.....	36	England.....	Strafford.....	Attempt to kill.....	March, 1876	9	..	..
Joshua Hanscom.....	68	Monteborough, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Arsen.....	March, 1876	10	..	..
John Smith.....	43	Jackson, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Burglary.....	April, 1876	7	..	..
Julia Sullivan.....	23	Canada, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	May, 1876	5	..	..
Charles Cox.....	27	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1876	5	..	..
George Johnson.....	27	Cambridgeport, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1876	4	..	..
William H. Fletcher.....	25	Ipswich, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1876	4	..	..
George W. Carr.....	25	Holderness, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1876	5	..	..
George Nichols.....	23	Nashua, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1876	4	..	..
Thomas Hall <i>alias</i> Thomas Starkey	40	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1876	10	..	..
Sylvester W. Cone.....	46	Columbia, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Nov., 1876	30	..	..
Hiram Doolittle.....	37	Hinsdale, N. H.....	Cheshire.....	Murder, second degree.....	Dec., 1876	30	..	..
Frank Sherburne.....	23	Sanford, Me.....	Strafford.....	Robbery.....	Feb., 1877	5	..	..
Henry Keenan.....	23	Boston, Mass.....	Strafford.....	Burglary.....	Feb., 1877	4	..	..
Minnie Vaughan.....	21	Manchester, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing.....	April, 1877	4	..	..
Grace Cheever.....	20	Portland, Me.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing.....	April, 1877	4	..	..

Munroe Dickey.....	38	Stratford, N. H.....	Beknap.....	Burning church.....	1877	7
Johnson G. Kimball.....	45	Whitefield, N. H.....	Coos.....	Murder, second degree.....	April, 1877	30
James Gomer.....	27	Maryland.....	Hillsborough.....	Assault and robbery.....	May, 1877	20
William White.....	24	Boston, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Assault and robbery.....	May, 1877	20
Alvin H. Johnson.....	26	Campton, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	May, 1877	10
Charles Brown.....	31	Nova Scotia.....	Hillsborough.....	Attempt to kill.....	Sept., 1877	7
Ennet Lyns.....	20	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Assault and robbery.....	Sept., 1877	20
George F. Almy.....	26	Tall River, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Forgery.....	Sept., 1877	3
Joseph Dixon.....	47	Farmington, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1877	5
Oscar Dixon.....	19	Milton, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1877	5
Isaac Pearl.....	17	Stratford, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1877	4
Florence McCarty.....	22	Springfield, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1877	6
William C. Morrill.....	27	Deerfield, N. H.....	Merrimaek.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1877	4
William Hazzard.....	23	Boston, Mass.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1877	8
George H. C. Wilson.....	23	Andover, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Rape.....	Oct., 1877	3
Manning C. Raul.....	21	Rye, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1877	3
Frank Wells.....	24	Boston, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1877	3
James Lynch.....	33	Boston, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1877	4
George O. Goodwin.....	24	Lowell, Mass.....	Cheshire.....	Arson.....	Oct., 1877	20
Charles W. Lingham.....	28	Gilsum, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Forgery.....	Oct., 1877	7
A. J. Roberts.....	23	Raymond, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1877	4
George Haskell.....	27	East Livermore, Me.....	Carroll.....	Stealing sheep.....	Oct., 1877	3
Charles Seales.....	36	Concord, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1877	10
Asa Clark.....	37	Concord, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1877	8
John Towle.....	39	England.....	Grafton.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Nov., 1877	3
Charles A. Chase.....	39	Fletcher, Vt.....	Grafton.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1877	5
Joseph Hinton.....	77	England.....	Grafton.....	Arson.....	Nov., 1877	15
Jack Hall.....	34	England.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1878	3
Jeremiah Crowley.....	26	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Jan., 1878	6
Frank E. Smith.....	22	Great Falls, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1878	3
Renie Guthrie.....	25	Canada.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1878	3
Thomas White.....	17	New York City.....	Cheshire.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1878	3
Charles Boorn alias Charles Welch.....	19	Winchester, N. H.....	Cheshire.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1878	3
George Mortimer.....	32	Providence, R. I.....	Cheshire.....	Perjury.....	April, 1878	3
Charles E. Witham.....	21	Nottingham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1878	3
H. S. Thompson.....	16	Charlestown, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1878	3
William Barrett.....	19	Hinsdale, N. H.....	Cheshire.....	Burglary.....	May, 1878	3
Martin Kelley.....	22	Boston, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	May, 1878	3
Frank Currier.....	28	Hooksett, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1878	2
Dennis Griffin.....	19	Manchester, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3
Henry J. Knox.....	39	South Berwick, Me.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	4
Charles St. George.....	23	Albany, N. Y.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3

Register of Convicts in Prison May 1, 1880, — Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.
Andrew Jackson.....	56	New York.....	Merrimaek.....	Obtaining goods by false pretenses.	Oct., 1878	2	..	..
Michael Martin.....	37	New York.....	Merrimaek.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1878	7	..	..
Charles Rawley.....	16	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3	..	..
Frank O'Brien.....	18	Boston, Mass.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3	..	..
George Connors.....	19	Greenfield, Mass.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3	..	..
Edward F. Pyball.....	52	England.....	Merrimaek.....	Attempt to kill.....	Oct., 1878	10	..	..
Alden Eastman.....	35	Conway, N. H.....	U. S. District Court.	Passing counterfeit coin.....	Oct., 1878	2	..	..
Frank Howard.....	40	Rochester, N. H.....	U. S. District Court.	Passing counterfeit coin.....	Oct., 1878	5	..	..
Henry Gladding.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse, breaking and stealing	Oct., 1878	2	..	..
Charles E. Greeley.....	17	Londonderry, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1878	2	..	..
John N. Greeley.....	19	Londonderry, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1878	2	..	..
Charles White.....	24	Oldtown, Me.....	Hillsborough.....	Attempt at rape.....	Oct., 1878	3	..	..
Charles A. Taylor.....	21	Newburyport, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1878	5	..	..
Stephen P. Horne.....	35	Tuftonborough, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1878	7	..	..
Edward McNab.....	28	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	Oct., 1879	25	..	..
James Mahan.....	19	Boston, Mass.....	Fr'm Reform School	Burglary.....	Jan., 1879	3	3	..
John Kennedy.....	23	New York.....	Sullivan.....	Breaking, entering, and assault.	Feb., 1879	5	..	..
William G. Hall.....	28	Wilton, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing horse.....	Feb., 1879	4	..	..
Darius G. Hasecomb.....	27	Barnstead, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing horse.....	Feb., 1879	5	..	..
Henry Barrows.....	41	Medway, Mass.....	Strafford.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1879	2	..	..
Patrick Shea.....	25	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1879	3	..	..
Charles Jackson.....	26	Rochester, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing horse.....	Feb., 1879	4	..	..
Eda Parker.....	19	Barnstead, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1879	2	..	..
Fred. Furbush.....	44	Bucksport, Me.....	Strafford.....	Burning barn.....	March, 1879	3	..	..
Richard Pine.....	23	Great Falls, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Breaking and stealing.....	March, 1879	4	..	..
John Clark.....	21	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimaek.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1879	4	..	..
A. Howard Quimby.....	26	Campton, N. H.....	Gratton.....	Burglary.....	April, 1879	2	..	..
Martin V. Dickey.....	35	Thornton, N. H.....	Gratton.....	Burglary.....	April, 1879	7	..	..
Edward J. Kuce.....	34	Randolph, Mass.....	Merrimaek.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	April, 1879	8	..	..
Freeman H. Perkins.....	34	Berlin, N. H.....	Coss.....	Burglary.....	May, 1879	9	..	..
Newell Hayes.....	30	Swanton, Vt.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	May, 1879	5	..	..
Thomas P. Fletcher.....	43	Sheffield, Vt.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	May, 1879	3	..	..
John Snyder alias Jackson Wise.....	41	Pennsylvania.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1879	4	..	..

William Martin.....	24	Franklin, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1879	4
Joseph Shanty.....	30	Canada.....	Grafton.....	Highway robbery.....	May, 1879	8
John Sweeney.....	31	Waltham, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1879	3
James Nerson.....	27	Ireland.....	Stratford.....	Breaking and entering.....	Sept., 1879	1
Patrick Kerrigan.....	19	Fall River, Mass.....	Sullivan.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1879	2
Henry H. Hayes.....	26	Sunapee, N. H.....	Bellnap.....	Murder, second degree.....	Sept., 1879	20
Augustus Thorndike.....	61	Boston, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1879	7
Miles S. Wilson.....	29	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1879	10
James Cunningham.....	20	Canada.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1879	2
William Coombs.....	38	Kington, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Oct., 1879	5
Frank G. Grege.....	25	Frauncestown, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1879	3
Charles W. Cook.....	22	Farmington, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Murder, second degree.....	Oct., 1879	30
Edwin Dearthorn.....	34	Northfield, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Obstructing R. R. track.....	Oct., 1879	15
Henry B. Haley.....	24	Newmarket, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1879	3
Curtis P. Lamons.....	42	Lee, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1879	3
George W. Johnson.....	60	Haverhill, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1879	3
Charles E. Wilson.....	22	Palmer, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1879	3
Thomas E. Drake.....	40	England.....	Rockingham.....	Perjury.....	Nov., 1879	4
William M. Ladd.....	20	Lawrence, Mass.....	Grafton.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1879	3
Robert R. Carlton.....	25	Canton, Mass.....	Grafton.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1879	3
Leverett Cole.....	18	Wentworth, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1879	2
Ira Bragdon.....	31	Hollis, Me.....	Carroll.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1879	3
Charles Nute.....	34	Roxbury, Mass.....	Carroll.....	Attempt to rape.....	Nov., 1879	3
Curtis C. Edgerley.....	35	Newmarket, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1879	6
George Bruce.....	24	Nashua, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1880	2
Thomas Ash.....	19	Lowell, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Jan., 1880	2
John T. Eohan.....	22	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Jan., 1880	3
Dudley P. Warner.....	48	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Forgery.....	Jan., 1880	3
Walter Hill.....	40	Nashua, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Jan., 1880	1
Albert E. Dewey.....	21	Hanover, N. H.....	Sullivan.....	Perjury.....	Feb., 1880	4
Edward McCabe.....	32	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1880	4
Thomas Kelley.....	38	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1880	3
George Brooks.....	27	Maryland.....	Stratford.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1880	2
Joseph Devall.....	28	Canada.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Feb., 1880	2
Oliver D. Rich.....	19	Hooksett, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing horse, 2 indictments.....	April, 1880	1
Juan Fernando.....	36	Italy.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	April, 1880	3
Elmer Tuttle.....	17	Nottingham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Tramp.....	April, 1880	2
Henry F. Beckman.....	24	Seabrook, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	April, 1880	3
Burleigh Tuttle.....	21	Nottingham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	April, 1880	2
Jeremiah Marden.....	22	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	April, 1880	2
Lindall E. Hoyt.....	19	Newton, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	April, 1880	5
Charles E. Geralls.....	24	Wolfeborough, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1880	4
George P. Downs.....	47	Acton, Me.....	Carroll.....	Stealing, 2 indictments.....	April, 1880	5

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN, — In presenting my annual report, I can only repeat that the usual routine has been observed, with no unusual or marked results.

The services of the Sabbath have been regularly attended, as heretofore, in which I have endeavored to interest all present in religious truth, and lead them if possible to some desire for a better life. We cannot always determine the motives that prompt *any* to apparently give heed to good teaching, much less the class gathered before me from Sabbath to Sabbath. It is only by their fruits that we can really know them to be honest and true. An almost entire ignorance or great obtuseness of moral perception, and no well-defined idea of accountability, are characteristics of most convicts ; and the absence of temptation to test the strength of their purpose, together with the caution that prompts us to withhold all that confidence we should have in others, are among the embarrassments that attend us. Yet we go on sowing the seed, hoping, in the near or remote future, some fruit will appear. The impression prevails that whoever enters the precincts of prison walls is beyond the reach of mercy or hope, and, therefore, that all efforts to restore him to respectable society, and secure to him the forgiveness of God, are fruitless. Hence the difficulties in the way of inspiring hope and awakening higher aspirations for a possible future. Though guilty and deserving punishment, the manhood of many remains ; and if fostered and encouraged they may yet become respectable members of society. We hazard nothing by cultivating the

better elements of the heart but the disappointment consequent upon failure.

In addition to the usual chapel service, the female department is visited every Sabbath, and also the hospital, where the Scriptures are read and enforced and prayer is offered. These duties occupy my time from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M., from which time until 2 P. M. I visit the men in their cells, instructing those learning to read and write, and giving to all such counsel as their condition suggests.

The library is of great value to the institution, by employing hours that otherwise would be burdensome, and to many imparting useful information, — all tending to no little disciplinary and sanitary good, by the employment of time that otherwise would most likely be occupied in concocting mischief, or brooding over the past in sullen hopelessness, inviting disease.

The institution is well supplied with Bibles, and care is taken that each convict is supplied, whether occupying a cell or a bed outside, and I am happy to believe they are not a little read, by those who have seldom or never read it before; but with what profit their future can only determine.

The appropriation made by the last session of the legislature will enable me to put the library in good order, preparatory to the contemplated removal to the new prison.

Primary instruction in the elements of education is not neglected, but much less is done than is desirable. We are not unfrequently surprised by receiving men from eighteen to thirty years of age, unable to read or write; and these are not all, as might be supposed, of foreign birth, but native-born Americans, and some of them of our own State. Some one has been to blame. These boys ought not to have been permitted to grow up in ignorance, and degenerate into crime. The church and the school-house are better safeguards to society than the saloons and the jail, and these "street Arabs" should be taught in the former, and thus kept out of the latter. This class of convicts have never known discipline, or been taught obedience to wholesome rules. It is not strange, therefore, that they are impatient at the restraints of prison life, and we find them ready to engage in the new enterprise of learning to read and write.

None can fail to see the importance, not only of giving these young men lessons in discipline, long since needed, but, if possible, to send them out with higher aspirations for a better life. Punishment, merely, may deter from crime and compel obedience to rules, but it is not sure to produce reformation. Crime and punishment are associated in the minds of the ignorant and criminal, but when committing the first they hope to escape the second ; and yet it often follows, as a part of the contract, and they take the "chances": but a knowledge of life, its duties, possibilities, and destiny, is not anticipated, and may awaken throbbing impulses for good.

I have only to add, that, in the services of the Sabbath, it has been my purpose to plainly and kindly enforce practical truth, denouncing wrong and vice, and presenting Christ as a loving Saviour to the penitent and relenting.

The sick and dying are visited in the hospital, to which I have access at all times, when and where at leisure the consolations of our holy religion can be imparted.

In conclusion, it is but duty to say that the warden and deputy, as well as all under officers, have treated me with great deference, and rendered all possible aid in the discharge of my responsible and sometimes delicate duties.

Hoping that my earnest efforts to discharge my duties acceptably will meet your approval,

I am, your excellency and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. HOLMAN, *Chaplain.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN, — Another year has elapsed in the history of the old prison, and has brought us nearly to the end of its occupancy as a penal institution. With this fact in view, it is gratifying to be able to report that the last year has been its best for a long time, in my especial department ; for, notwithstanding the unsanitary condition of the cells and the strong tendency to wasting diseases, against which we have struggled so long, our death-rate is very small, as compared with previous years, while the sick-list has been reduced in a corresponding ratio. I do not hesitate to say, that this result is due to the great care exercised by the officials in charge of the prison, and to the strict observance of those hygienic rules so vital to the preservation of health where so many are aggregated in small apartments with insufficient air space. It has been, in fact, a war in which there is “no discharge,” which has been waged against the combined forces of *predisposition* upon the part of many, if not most, of the inmates, and the equally detrimental action of bad air and close confinement. I do not overlook the fact that our numbers are less than heretofore, but our percentage of sickness and death has actually diminished. In former reports I have related, at length, the insuperable difficulties under which I labored in treating typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., in the cells of our dark, and often damp, hospital. During the past autumn I have had an opportunity of contrasting results when the patient was situated more favorably. One very severe case of typhoid fever was treated throughout in the old chapel, which was then used as a dormitory. This room has windows upon

the east and west sides opposite each other, so that a constant and full supply of fresh air was easily supplied. The invasion of the disease was so sudden and violent that I was alarmed at the outset, and upon consulting the warden he agreed with me that it would improve the man's chances of recovery by treating him where he was, and not transferring him to the hospital at all. The patient was very sick, suffering from the dangerous bowel complication so common in this fever, and, furthermore, he lay for days in that utterly prostrated condition, with muttering delirium and picking of the bed-clothing, so often the sure precursor of death. A good nurse was detailed to attend upon him constantly ; the steward visited him often, and gave his personal oversight to the administration of food and medicine, while general measures were adopted as to ventilation, disinfection, etc. The result was a perfect and rather rapid recovery, a result which I am certain could not have been attained in the hospital under any circumstances. With the occupation of the new hospital with its abundant supply of heat, light, and air, and, what is of quite as much importance, sunshine, may we not confidently hope that future physicians will make and leave a better record of results than I can bequeath to my immediate successor?

Our list of diseases treated during the past year averages much as in years past, and hardly needs repetition here. Perhaps we suffered more from bowel troubles during the summer of 1879 than is usual, but the cases were not severe, and no deaths occurred from this cause. Rheumatism, of the sub-acute or mild form, was rather frequent through the winter, — a winter almost unprecedented for its dampness, and which also caused many cases of "cold," or, more properly, "acute catarrh." With this strong predisposing cause, it is creditable to the management that not a single case of pneumonia has occurred since my last report. Of course we have suffered to some extent from that scourge of our climate, consumption, but only one inmate has died of this disease, and our hospital record shows only three cases in all during the whole year. The total number of deaths since the last report is only four, one of which was upon the scaffold, leaving but three upon our list proper.

LIST OF DEATHS.

August 18, Thomas Mahoney, typhoid fever.

October 15, Joseph Rulo, phthisis.

October 25, John Williams, Bright's disease.

July 10, Joseph B. Buzzell, executed.

The number of prescriptions written during the year is also under the average, — viz., three hundred and forty-four ; but, as you already know, a very large proportion of these have been administered to men at work in the shops, suffering from some trifling malady requiring attention and treatment, but not incapacitating the subjects for manual labor. In the matter of accidents we have not been as fortunate as in some previous years, for, since the last report, three men have received injuries of the hand, — the result of carelessness while working upon the irregular planer. One of these men lost an index finger ; another the index and little finger ; and the third had the whole hand very badly mangled. I am happy to say that all these cases progressed favorably, while the last, contrary to expectation, has got a very useful hand.

To your excellency and the gentlemen of the council, I wish to express my sense of personal obligation for the kindness with which you have sustained me in my efforts to promote the physical well-being of the unfortunates under my professional charge, allowing me to summon skilled counsel when the case was critical, and acting promptly upon every suggestion of mine which tended to benefit both the sick and the well.

I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the warden and his deputy, for the courtesy they have always extended me in our official intercourse, and for the patience with which they have always listened to and met all my requisitions for the relief of the sick.

To Mr. Eaton, also, the faithful and accomplished steward, I can but express my hearty thanks for the thorough manner in which he has performed the difficult, and often delicate, duties of his laborious office.

I regret, in closing this report, to state, that, owing to ill health, my late colleague, Dr. J. W. Barney, has been obliged to give up his work at the prison, for the present at least. As a

valued associate of nearly ten years, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the hope that he may speedily be restored to health, and be able to resume the duties of his profession.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. CROSBY, M. D., *Prison Physician.*

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER, AND
FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.

1880.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD.

HON. WARREN BROWN.

HON. NATHAN PARKER.

HON. HIRAM A. TUTTLE.

HON. JAMES BURNAP.

HON. JOSEPH BURROWS.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER, *President of the Senate.*

HON. HENRY H. HUSE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

DAVID GILLIS, Nashua.

CHARLES A. TUFTS, M. D., Dover.

JOSEPH BURROWS, Plymouth.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

JOHN H. GEORGE, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

JEREMIAH F. HALL, M. D., Portsmouth.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent and Treasurer.*
 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 A. O. PEARSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1880-81.

FIRST VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

April, 1880.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. J. F. HALL.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
Aug.,	JOSEPH BURROWS.
Sept.,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Oct.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
Nov.,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Dec.,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1881.	JOHN H GEORGE.
Feb.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
April,	JOHN H. GEORGE.

SECOND VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

April, 1880.	DAVID GILLIS.
May,	DR. C. A. TUFTS.
June,	DR. C. P. FROST.
July,	WATERMAN SMITH.
Aug.,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Sept.,	DAVID GILLIS.
Oct.,	DR. J. F. HALL.
Nov.,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
Dec.,	DR. CHARLES A. TUFTS.
Jan., 1881.	WATERMAN SMITH.
Feb.,	JOSEPH BURROWS.
March,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
April,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane respectfully present this, their

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The last year closed with two hundred and eighty-five patients at the asylum,—a larger number than at the end of any previous year. Since our last report the number of patients has been steadily increasing, and there seems to be reason to believe that the time is not far distant when the question of enlarged accommodations will again arise. Heretofore, the constant removal of patients kept here at public expense, to the county alms-houses, has made room in our wards for the increasing number of private patients. This relief, however, cannot be anticipated to any considerable degree in future.

The health of the household has been good, and a satisfactory degree of success has attended the earnest efforts of those having the immediate charge of its affairs. We should do injustice to these if we neglected to express our appreciation of their devotion to the important work they have undertaken. The rare scientific and practical ability of the superintendent has been supplemented by medical and other assistants of marked capacity in their several departments, who have labored together in a harmony as perfect as their devotion to their great work has been ardent. Indeed, one of the most gratifying facts to be noted in the management of the institution, is the oneness of interest apparent in those to whom it has been committed. They have done all required of them, and more ; and no incon-

siderable part of the happiness of the house is due to extra endeavors, voluntary on their part, and not exacted by requirements of this board.

We ought, also, to remark that the efficiency of a portion of these has been increased by the late renovation and improvement of the Rumford wing. This fact cannot be attributed to the novelty of the changes introduced, which have been few. Besides, the influence of novelty is of brief duration. We are to look for its origin in the more perfect harmony now existing between the halls of this wing and the wants of the inmates. A large proportion of our patients are not insensible to the genius of the place in which they dwell, but are as keenly alive to the subtle influences of sunlight and bright surroundings as in their days of perfect health. Much of the enjoyment experienced by persons of sound minds, when confined for a considerable period within doors, comes from agreeable environments. Dim light and naked walls and long halls and intense regularity of architectural design will, in a short time, produce gloom and dejection in minds the most buoyant. Much more efficient in this direction are these when minds abnormally sensitive are subjected to their depressing influences.

Since the older buildings of the asylum were erected, the treatment of the insane has undergone important modifications which have increased greatly its efficiency. This change has rendered imperative the corresponding architectural changes heretofore made, and will, from time to time, necessitate still more. Not to make them when required is to lower the institution into a position of secondary importance, and deprive our insane of the first-class advantages they have heretofore enjoyed.

It is and has been the aim of the trustees to make the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane emphatically a curative institution, and of a high class. They have sought to secure the largest percentage of cures which the appliances at command and the means of the patients will allow. Insanity is a malady of increasing frequency. It is no respecter of persons, and visits all classes alike. Its cure, however, depends much upon the efficiency of the remedies and the promptness of their appli-

cation. A glance at the statistics of our own or of any other similar institution will show the truth of this remark.

These and kindred considerations have constrained the trustees to resist efforts, from any direction, or in any interest, to depress the asylum to a low-grade institution, to be conducted at the least possible expense, with manifest indifference as to the intelligence of its immediate managers, or to the true welfare of its inmates. They have ever felt that humanity and a due regard for the true interests of the public required that it should be made as efficient for good as possible.

During the past year the low roof of the center building has been exchanged for a higher one. This alteration has greatly improved the rooms of the fourth story, and secures thirteen sleeping apartments for employes upon the floor above. It has also improved the ventilation of this portion of the house. The work is nearly completed, and will cost from five to six thousand dollars. It should have been done years ago, but the want of means has hitherto delayed it. For the details of its cost to March 31, 1880, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the building committee.

The debt, originally of fifteen thousand dollars, incurred in 1874 by the addition made to the Peaslee building, has been reduced, since our last report, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and now stands at two thousand dollars. Its gradual payment from the income of the permanent funds has, for several years, prevented as liberal appropriations of aid to indigent patients as the trustees would have been glad to make. It is hoped that this balance may be extinguished during the ensuing year.

For the present condition of the permanent funds you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the financial agent. We believe the investments shown therein are safe and productive. The trustees feel that the expense of insuring the asylum buildings should not continue to be paid, either from current receipts from the board of patients, or from the income of funds given by individuals to enlarge the charities of the asylum. The amount paid during the last year for insurance was (\$780.97) nearly eight hundred dollars, and diminished to

that extent the amount which might otherwise have been given to needy patients.

The accompanying report of the superintendent gives a list of the several principal products of the farm and of their amounts. This has been well managed, and has become an important source of income to the asylum, furnishing, as it does, all the hay and milk, and a large part of the vegetables, required by the institution. We know of no farm in its vicinity where operations are conducted with more system ; none whose fertilizing materials are more prudently husbanded, or skillfully manipulated. From a rough tract of unproductive ground it has been gradually converted to one of the best farms in the State.

The last year has witnessed the accomplishment of some important improvements upon it. The reclamation of the meadow occupying a part of its southwesterly section has been commenced and partially finished. The rough wall upon its southerly boundary has been removed and used to support the sides of the stream which flows through it and serves as its main drainage channel. A comely and durable fence of stone posts and wooden rails has taken the place of the wall. When the improvements now in progress are completed, this will become one of the most productive tracts of grass-land upon the farm.

The limited means at command have prevented as rapid an improvement of the exercise and airing grounds of the asylum as has been desirable. Something, however, has been done in this direction each year, and their efficiency, as a curative agency, has been continually increased. But a considerable expenditure for new avenues, walks, tree belts, umbrages, etc., is yet required to make them what the true interests of the patients demand. Their number, which is continually increasing, is already so large, and varies so greatly in its character-

istic classes, as to require that out-of-door accommodations be both varied and extensive.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
JOSEPH BURROWS,		
CARLTON P. FROST,		
WILLIAM G. PERRY,		
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,		
DAVID GILLIS,		
JEREMIAH F. HALL,		
JOHN H. GEORGE,		
DEXTER RICHARDS,		
CHARLES A. TUFTS,		
WATERMAN SMITH,		
JOSEPH B. WALKER,		

CONCORD, April 14, 1880.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

As required, the superintendent now respectfully presents the principal facts which make the history of another year's work of the asylum, commencing with April 1, 1879, and ending March 31, 1880, being the thirty-eighth annual report.

In general, the year has been one of active labor, when measured by the number of changes in the population, as well as the demands for attention growing out of the character of the cases presented for treatment. But these labors have not been enhanced by the prevalence of any epidemic or ideopathic disease. Aside from the forms of disease involving the mind, for the treatment of which each was admitted, there has prevailed almost uninterrupted health, without a case of sickness calling for mention. The sanitary condition of the house has been steadily improving from year to year, as the improvements in ventilation and drainage have progressed.

There were on the register, at the commencement of the year, two hundred and sixty-eight patients. To that number there have been added during the year one hundred and eleven,—making the whole number who have been patients during some part of the year, three hundred and seventy-nine. Ninety-four have left the asylum, which leaves on the register as patients, on the 31st day of March, two hundred and eighty-five. The number was seventeen more at the close than at the beginning of the year, and for the whole year the average number present has been five above that of the year preceding. No year in the history of the asylum has presented as large a number on the register at one time, or as high an average for the year, or

closed with so large a number under care. There have been previous years in which the numbers of admissions and discharges have been higher. In the year 1872-73, the admissions were one hundred and ninety-four, and the discharges one hundred and seventy-two; the movement of the population being more rapid then, but the daily average less by seven and seven-tenths, than during the last year.

The lowest number of patients on any day in the year was two hundred and sixty-three; and the highest number, two hundred and eighty-eight. The largest number of men at one time was one hundred and thirty-one, and the smallest was one hundred and twenty-two. With the largest number of men present, there were still some vacant rooms on that side of the house.

Of women, the highest number was one hundred and fifty-seven; and the smallest, one hundred and thirty-nine.

The highest number required every available room on that side of the house. Taking the whole year, the average number of women has been twenty higher than that of men, while the accommodations for men are considerably above those for women. If the excess of rooms were reversed, the occupancy of the house would be more convenient.

The year ends with one hundred and twenty-nine men, and one hundred and fifty-six women, — twenty-seven more women than men. In the average of the year, the ratio has been 46.3 per cent of men to 53.7 of women, and this has been true for a series of years. The same thing has been remarked in many institutions, and the question is often heard whether the liability to insanity is greater in one sex than the other. The settlement of such a question can only be found in the records of longer periods of time. In comparing the facts through the whole history of this asylum, the numbers of the two sexes approach much nearer each other. In the same way, a large number of admissions in a single year, or a short series of years, suggests the question of the increase of insanity in the community. It will be found on examination that there is very little significance to these variations. They arise from accidental or local causes, and settle nothing except in the comparison through

long periods. The admissions of the last twelve years may illustrate this in a small way. The largest number admitted in any one of these twelve years was one hundred and ninety-four, in 1873 ; and the smallest, seventy-three, in 1879,— a difference of one hundred and twenty-one, or almost three times as many in one year as in the other. And these two extremes were only six years apart. The average of all these twelve years is about one hundred and twenty-seven, which represents more nearly than any one the natural demand of the community for asylum accommodations. Examine the twelve preceding years, and the average admissions will be one hundred. Take in the whole twenty-four years, and the general average will be one hundred and nine ; and this will approach still nearer a correct estimate of the wants of the community for the past quarter of a century. That local and temporary causes determine these temporary fluctuations from year to year would seem probable from concurrent events. After provision began to be generally made for the care of the pauper insane at the county alms-houses, there was a considerable falling-off, for a time, in the demand for admission to the asylum. At the same time the institutions of neighboring States were overcrowded, and from these there came a demand for all our spare rooms ; and this more than made up for the falling-off of the county patients. During a few years just past accommodations have greatly increased in some other States, and our cases from these have been gradually diminishing. These changes have been gradually causing the population of the asylum to be composed mainly of private patients, drawn principally from our own State. So that the great fluctuations referred to, throw almost no light on the question of the increase or decrease of insanity. But, taking into account the whole twenty-four years, the general average will indicate nearer than any shorter period the natural demand upon the asylum. I think the demand is nearly what it will be while the State pursues its present policy of leaving the protection and care of the dependent insane wholly to the county authorities. And it may be added, in passing, that this policy will determine mainly what class of patients will make up the population of the asylum, while it lasts. At the present time, seventy-one per cent are

self-supporting or dependent on friends, and are private patients ; while in the state asylums of most of the New England States a larger proportion than seventy-one per cent are of the dependent class. All the indications are that our present proportion of private patients will be maintained, if not increased. It is pertinent to remark, in this connection, that among these a large proportion are people of slender means, who would inevitably fall into the other class, and hence into the county asylums, were it not for aid from the state appropriation for the indigent insane, and still greater aid from the income of the funds left for this purpose by noble men and women, who are now daily, and will be in the future, held in grateful remembrance by the numerous beneficiaries of this far-seeing charity. It is a common experience to see, among families and individuals who are making truly heroic efforts to hold back an insane one from falling into the pauper condition, such gratitude for this timely charity as it is not easy to express in words.

For easy reference, most of the matters for record are condensed into tabular forms.

TABLE I.
Movement of the population.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	126	142	268
Number admitted in the year.....	54	57	111
Total number present in the year.....	180	199	379
Number discharged during the year.....	51	43	94
Discharged, — recovered.....	16	12	28
Discharged, — improved.....	13	14	27
Discharged, — not improved.....	12	10	22
Died.....	10	7	17
Number remaining at the end of the year.....	129	156	285
Average daily number present.....	127.4	147.6	275.0

TABLE II.
Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,092	2,010	4,102
Discharged.....	1,963	1,854	3,817
Discharged, — recovered.....	795	779	1,574
Discharged, — improved.....	465	493	958
Discharged, — not improved.....	367	307	674
Died.....	336	275	611

TABLE III.
Nativity of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire ...	38	32	70
Massachusetts	4	7	11
Maine	2	4	6
Vermont.....	3	4	7
New York.....	1	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	1	..	1
New Jersey.....	..	1	1
Ireland.....	4	6	10
England.....	..	1	1
Scotland.....	..	1	1
Italy.....	1	..	1
	54	57	111

TABLE IV.

Ages of those admitted in the year.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	2	2	4	5	3	8
20 to 25 years.....	9	4	13	8	6	14
25 to 30 years.....	3	7	10	5	7	12
30 to 35 years.....	11	4	15	8	9	17
35 to 40 years.....	6	9	15	7	5	12
40 to 45 years.....	6	4	10	4	3	7
45 to 50 years.....	2	6	8	2	7	9
50 to 60 years.....	8	11	19	10	9	19
60 to 70 years.....	4	5	9	2	6	8
70 to 80 years.....	1	5	6	2	2	4
Over 80 years.....	2	..	2	1	..	1
	54	57	111	54	57	111

TABLE V.

Residence of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimack County, N. H.....	12	10	22
Hillsborough County, N. H.....	9	10	19
Rockingham County, N. H....	10	10	20
Cheshire County, N. H.....	5	6	11
Grafton County, N. H.....	3	5	8
Strafford County, N. H.....	6	6	12
Belknap County, N. H.....	1	3	4
Carroll County, N. H.....	2	2	4
Vermont.....	3	3	6
Maine.....	1	..	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
Connecticut.....	..	1	1
California.....	1	..	1
	54	57	111

TABLE VI.

Occupation of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	16	..	16
Household employments.....	..	43	43
Laborers.....	8	..	8
Operatives.....	3	5	8
Shoemakers.....	4	..	4
Carpenters.....	2	..	2
Clergymen.....	2	..	2
Accountants.....	1	1	2
Salesman.....	1	..	1
Cutler.....	1	..	1
Gas-fitter.....	1	..	1
Grocer.....	1	..	1
Clerk.....	1	..	1
Molder.....	1	..	1
Mechanic.....	1	..	1
Tailor.....	1	..	1
Seamstress.....	..	1	1
Stenographer.....	1	..	1
Editor.....	1	..	1
Lawyer.....	1	..	1
Student.....	..	1	1
Teacher.....	..	1	1
Sculptor.....	1	..	1
House-painter.....	1	..	1
Stable-keeper.....	1	..	1
No occupation.....	4	5	9
	54	57	111

TABLE VII.

Civil condition of patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	24	18	42
Married.....	24	28	52
Widows.....	..	10	10
Widowers.....	3	..	3
Divorced.....	3	1	4
	54	57	111

TABLE VIII.

By what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	38	48	86
By town authority.....	10	7	17
By county commissioners.....	1	1	2
By courts.....	5	1	6
	54	57	111

TABLE IX.

By whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends	35	41	76
By town or city	13	10	23
By county	5	5	10
By state	1	1	2
	54	57	111

TABLE X.

The form of disease in patients admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania	16	13	29
Chronic mania	9	9	18
Acute melancholia	11	17	28
Chronic melancholia	1	4	5
Recurrent mania .....	..	3	3
Chronic dementia	4	3	7
Senile	2	2	4
Epilepsy	2	..	2
Alcoholism	3	..	3
Opium habit .....	..	2	2
Organic disease of brain	1	1	2
Hypochondriasis	1	..	1
Paresis	2	..	2
Congenital idiosyncrasy	1	..	1
Chronic insanity	1	3	4
	54	57	111

TABLE XI.

Complications in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition	17	24	41
Suicidal	6	12	18
Homicidal	1	1	2
Intemperance	3	..	3
Epilepsy	2	..	2
Syphilis	2	..	2
Uterine displacement .....	..	2	2
Dyspepsia	1	1	2
Malaria .....	..	1	1
Physical deformity .....	..	2	2
Enlarged spleen	1	..	1
Paralysis and bed-sores .....	..	1	1
Impaction .....	..	1	1
Jaundice .....	..	1	1
Phthisis	1	..	1
Bright's disease	1	..	1
	35	46	81

TABLE XII.

The number of the attack in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	38	40	78
Second.....	10	5	15
Third.....	2	2	4
Fourth.....	2	5	7
Fifth.....	2	1	3
Eleventh.....	..	2	2
Twelfth.....	..	1	1
Thirty-eighth.....	..	1	1
	54	57	111

TABLE XIII.

Duration of insanity before admission in those admitted in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	9	14	23
From 1 to 3 months.....	11	6	17
From 3 to 6 months.....	9	4	13
From 6 to 9 months.....	2	10	12
From 9 to 12 months.....	2	3	5
From 12 to 18 months.....	6	2	8
From 18 months to 2 years.....	2	..	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	4	6
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	..	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	2	4
From 10 to 15 years.....	..	4	4
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	..	3
From 20 to 25 years.....	..	1	1
Time unknown.....	..	3	3
	54	57	111

TABLE XIV.

Duration of insanity before admission in those recovered in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	7	5	12
From 1 to 3 months.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	1	3
From 6 to 12 months.....	..	1	1
More than 1 year.....	2	1	3
	16	12	28

TABLE XV.

Deaths in the year, and the causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	..	1	1
Melancholia with impaction.....	1	..	1
Exhaustion from paresis.....	2	..	2
Exhaustion, — senile.....	..	1	1
Bright's disease.....	1	..	1
Phthisis.....	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Organic disease of brain.....	1	2	3
Paralysis.....	1	..	1
Valvular endocarditis.....	1	..	1
Suicide by suspension.....	1	1	2
Marasmus.....	..	1	1
	10	7	17

TABLE XVI.

Ages at the time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30.....	1	..	1
Between 30 and 40.....	2	3	5
Between 40 and 50.....	1	1	2
Between 50 and 60.....	1	1	2
Between 60 and 70.....	5	..	5
Between 70 and 80.....	..	2	2
	10	7	17

TABLE XVII.

Ages of those remaining in hospital at the end of year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20.....	2	1	3
20 to 30.....	15	21	36
30 to 40.....	36	30	66
40 to 50.....	26	33	59
50 to 60.....	26	34	60
60 to 70.....	11	19	30
70 to 80.....	9	15	24
Over 80.....	4	3	7
	129	156	285

TABLE XVIII.

Duration of disease in those remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	2	2	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	3	5
From 6 to 12 months.....	3	10	13
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	6	14
From 18 to 24 months.....	8	2	10
From 2 to 3 years.....	8	8	16
From 3 to 5 years.....	19	18	37
From 5 to 10 years.....	24	30	54
From 10 to 15 years.....	18	26	44
From 15 to 20 years.....	14	9	23
From 20 to 25 years.....	6	15	21
From 25 to 30 years.....	7	6	13
From 30 to 40 years.....	4	8	12
Over 40 years.....	3	3	6
Unknown.....	5	10	15
	129	156	285

TABLE XIX.

Showing results in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted to the hospital in the y'r.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, — recovered.....	2	1	3	14	11	25	16	12
Discharged, — improved.....	5	6	11	8	8	16	13	14
Discharged, — not improved.....	7	10	17	5	..	5	12	10
Died.....	7	3	10	3	4	7	10	7
Remaining, — improved.....	28	36	64	8	21	29	36	57
Remaining, — unimproved...	77	86	163	16	13	29	93	99

TABLE XX.

Remaining at the end of the year. — Prospect.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	22	26	48
Incurable (apparently).....	107	130	237
	129	156	285

TABLE XXI.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	4	3	7
Of those admitted during the year.....	6	12	18
	10	15	25

TABLE XXII.

*Showing number of admissions to this hospital of those admitted in the year.**

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	42	41	83
Admitted the second time.....	11	6	17
Admitted the third time.....	1	2	3
Admitted the fourth time.....	..	3	3
Admitted the fifth time.....	..	1	1
Admitted the eleventh time.....	..	2	2
Admitted the twelfth time.....	..	1	1
Admitted the thirty-eighth time.....	..	1	1
	54	57	111

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the number recovered from previous insanity, in those recovered in the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one attack.....	10	6	16
From two attacks.....	3	2	5
From three attacks.....	2	1	3
From four attacks.....	..	1	1
From five attacks.....	1	..	1
From eleven attacks.....	..	2	2
	16	12	28

* One man and two women were admitted twice during the year. Eight men and two women had previously been patients in other hospitals.

TABLE XXIV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths, from the opening of the asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Partly recovered.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number.	Now in asylum.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	276
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285

COMMENTS ON SOME FACTS IN THE FOREGOING TABLES.

Of the three hundred and seventy-nine who have been patients at some time during the year, two hundred and sixty-eight were present at its beginning, and one hundred and eleven were admitted during the year. Of those present at the opening of the year, two hundred and ten were apparently without hope of recovery. Of those admitted since, forty-one were without hope of recovery when admitted, being epileptics, paralytics, and different forms of chronic insanity. Adding these two numbers, we have two hundred and fifty-one of the population of the year who have been hopeless from the start of the year's work. This leaves one hundred and twenty-eight persons from whom all recoveries are to be expected. Among those remaining at the beginning of the year the expectation of recovery is set sufficiently high, as all who are not manifestly incurable are placed in that class, including thus some who may have but a faint ray of hope. By reference to table 19 it will be seen how unfruitful in recoveries this class has been, since it there appears that only three of the recoveries occurring in the year were of those present at the beginning, while the other twenty-five were from those admitted during the year, showing, so far as a single year's observations will go, that the hope of recovery among the recently admitted patients is over eight times greater than among the other class. This low expectation of recovery among the more permanent class is only what would be expected in the nature of the case; for in a long succession of years it is inevitable that there should be a constantly increasing number of persons who do not recover so far as to become members of a private family, and hence remain permanent residents of an asylum. It should not be forgotten, however, that a large proportion of these more permanent residents, having lost the degree of self-regulation essential to private domestic life, are still in possession of many of their faculties, and, under the conserving influences of a public institution, capable of leading rational and even enjoyable lives.

The foregoing proportions of the hopeless and the hopeful classes afford a tolerably accurate view of the conditions under which the labors of the asylum are undertaken. On a hasty

inspection of the facts, this might seem to be a discouraging enterprise ; but more thorough knowledge of the conditions involved in the cases of both classes, would go far to remove any doubt that it opens a most encouraging field of benevolence.

The curability of insanity has been much discussed of late, especially since the publication of a paper on the subject by Dr. Earle, in which he demonstrated, by comparing reported recoveries with the subsequent history of these persons, that many suffered repeated attacks, thus appearing more than once in the catalogue of recoveries. So far as the public understood that the reported recoveries represented so many different *persons*, they were misled, and the permanent curability of the disease was left in doubt. Not allowing restoration from attacks other than the first to be recoveries, the percentage of recoveries, even of cases, was made too high. At any rate, the percentage of persons was too high, unless the report furnished the means of distinguishing between first recoveries and subsequent restorations. I refer to this only for the sake of making a single suggestion. The reduction of the ratio of unquestioned recoveries seemed to be received by some as showing adversely to the former estimate of the usefulness of hospital or asylum treatment. This is not a legitimate inference from the discussion, even taking all the deductions to be correct.

It is not to be forgotten in this connection that the ratio of recoveries, greater or less, cannot be made the only test of the usefulness of hospital or asylum treatment. Of course, a radical cure of an original attack of insanity, which shall never re-appear in the same person, is highest in our estimate of good done. Still, if this could be achieved only in a much smaller than the lowest number shown, the relief of the sufferings, the mitigation of the evils otherwise to be endured, by the large number for whom complete recovery is impossible, afford hardly less reason for satisfaction.

I know it is not rare to see the fact of curability or incurability made to settle the question whether the insane shall receive the attention which recognizes the fact of disease, or be given over to the most meagre conditions of existence ; and that when the question of curability is settled negatively, the sense of obliga-

tion is satisfied, and simple subsistence for the rest of life is all the victim can claim. This standard, however, makes an unjust distinction between insanity and other diseases having at least no higher claim to sympathy and material aid. Let the same ground be taken in regard to other incurable diseases ; let it be said of the victim of consumption, rheumatism, or heart disease, they are incurable, and therefore all special mitigations are useless and a waste of expense ; they may hence be left in dreariness and neglect for the rest of life.

The very suggestion would shock the better sense of all, and be met with indignation. There is no reason for this unjust discrimination against the claim of the incurable insane to all the liberal attentions bestowed by common consent on those afflicted with other forms of disease.

There is no class of sufferers from disease whose happiness is more augmented by kind offices, or who cherish stronger gratitude towards all who attempt to mitigate their sufferings and to offset their misfortunes by kind attentions. As seen from this point of view, let it be proved that a less ratio of the insane permanently recover than earlier observers had hoped and believed to be the case ; let it even appear that a large majority of the population of asylums at any one time are without hope of permanent recovery : there is in this no reason to infer that these institutions are called to a work less useful to the insane, or to the community, than if the absolute curability of insanity were ten or twenty per cent higher than it proves to be.

But, for statistical purposes, it is important to have a clear distinction appear between cases and persons recovered, whatever opinion may be held as to the genuineness of recoveries more than once in the same person. The object of table 23 is to leave on record all the facts necessary for the study of this subject. From this it is easy to derive all the information needed.

Among the admissions of the year three persons appear twice, and of course in the figures appear as six cases. One was a case removed by friends and entered in the column of results as not improved. At a subsequent period the same

person was committed and still remains. Another was removed, remained away a short period, and was returned, and after another short residence was discharged. That person is on the register as two admissions and two discharges, and, in the column of results, is once entered as without change of mental state and once as recovered. The person is now away and well. The third, representing a class appearing often in the records, was discharged, and remained well several months, was seized with another attack, was again admitted, and is still under treatment. This is one of those persons who have suffered several acute attacks of insanity during life, and have each time fully recovered and remained without the slightest sign of mental disturbance during intervals sometimes of several years, meantime much outdoing, in the struggle of life, many who have had no such burden to bear. During these intervals, no expert could detect any evidence of insanity unless it were theoretically inferred from previous attacks. This case has in each instance been classed as recovered, and, it seems to me, justly. The principle on which any other record could be made would compel us, in a second or third attack of pneumonia, pleurisy, and many other diseases which attack the same person more than once during life, to record them as never having recovered except in the first instance, notwithstanding the functions of these several organs had been normally performed during the years intervening between these attacks. Taking care to make the proper distinction between persons and cases, I think those cases occurring more times than once in a life-time are entitled to a record as real recoveries.

MORTALITY.

The number of deaths has been two per cent less than in the last year, having been a little short of four per cent of the whole residence. On the average residence it has been six and one-fifth per cent, or two and four-fifths per cent less than that of last year. The immediate cause of death in two cases was tubercular consumption, in both cases co-existing with insanity at the time of admission, and in one in the last stage. In another, valvular disease of the heart was the original cause of

the insanity and the cause of death at last, the insanity being caused directly by change in the cerebral circulation depending on the heart disease. In the case reported as caused by Bright's disease, the mania was a symptom occurring near the close of life, so marked as to render care at home impossible. One case was brought in the last stage of an organic disease of the brain, and in a state of exhaustion from bed-sores, only six days before death. After several years of exemption from casualties, we have to report two cases of self-destruction. The first of these was regarded as essentially recovered, so far that arrangements for return home were already under consideration, and all the circumstances indicated sane deliberation. Facts aside from the disease raised a doubt of the act being the product of insanity. The other was, without doubt, the result of the sudden, overwhelming impulse to the act, which so often occurs on awaking from sleep in the morning, in cases of depression. This person was left for dressing and preparation for breakfast, and, instead of that, devoted the time to the fatal suspension. In accordance with the law, coroners' inquests were held in both cases, and verdicts found in accordance with the facts. No evidence of lack of all practicable vigilance appeared in either case. Painful as are such occurrences, especially to all who are in any way chargeable with their safety, still it is a marvel, among so large numbers every moment seeking opportunity, especially considering the subtle skill with which disease arms its victim, that so few are successful in accomplishing their purpose.

TREATMENT.

I will not extend this report with much remark on this point. It occurs to me, in reviewing the work of the year, that more than the usual number of cases have presented complications with the mental affection requiring attention, either as the exciting causes, or called into action by sympathy. This fact is an indispensable element in the settlement of the line of treatment, and corroborates what experience is constantly teaching, that insanity is not a unit of disease which can be eradicated by a routine course of management, but that each case is to be a special study as much as in the field of general practice, and

each may call for a method of treatment as much its own, in detail. It is pertinent to say this, on account of the prevailing error of looking upon insanity as a special thing to be antagonized by some specific routine in which is hidden the desired corrective force. So far from this, the surest guaranty of success lies in making each case individual for both investigation and treatment, and the latter may need to be varied as much as in general practice. It might be said that this only utters a truism ; but it has been charged that treatment in asylums is only routine, and it cannot be denied that there are circumstances essential to the organization and operation of an asylum which have a necessary tendency towards the adoption of fixed and routine methods. But this, antagonized by proper enterprise and professional zeal, need never stand in the way of subjecting each case to the most rigid individual study and practice.

The point to be emphasized is this, — that practice with the insane in the public institution starts, or should, from the same stand-point with all other practice, that each case is an individual study. The fact that the patient has been judged insane has settled nothing further than the *place* of treatment. The function of the asylum is only to furnish better appliances for prosecuting the required treatment than the single family or physician can command in a single case. But the position of the practitioner therein differs in no respect from that of the one who finds such case in the private family. If, then, the position of the asylum practitioner is the same, and the demand as to his patient the same, the essentials to success should be as freely afforded. No more adverse limitations should be imposed, or auxiliaries withheld. But here is where the popular notion is often at fault. It is forgotten that there must still remain the relation of means to ends. It is assumed that the change of place is to do all. This fallacious idea is most strongly exhibited on the question of expense. Once within the asylum, it is assumed that the most difficult details of treatment can be provided almost literally without cost ; that the nature of things is suspended ; that the same things, such as time, labor, care, vigilance, faithfulness, etc., which in the private home have a pecuniary equivalent, can here be produced

almost without cost. This false theory is the most formidable obstacle in the way of the most effective treatment in acute cases which is encountered. It is like dooming the surgeon to the use of clumsy instruments in delicate surgery, or the physician to the use of cheap drugs. Asylums cannot have a fair field for the display of their full powers for effective treatment while this discrimination remains.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At your last annual meeting, the radical changes in the Rumford wing were about finished and then fully described. It may now be said, that, after a year's use of that wing, the advantages we anticipated are more than realized. The ventilation, under all circumstances, is perfect, and the generally cheerful and inviting aspect of the halls is a perpetual pleasure to the patients who occupy them.

Since the removal of the steam-boilers from the laundry building, we have been preparing to utilize the old boiler-room for the heavy washing. This change not being urgent at a particular time, we have, for the sake of economy, done it interruptedly. It is at last completed, and we have now every thing required for a first-class laundry, including the most approved apparatus for drying clothes in stormy weather. A large amount of work has been done, which in the treasurer's report appears under the heads of ordinary repairs of buildings and permanent improvements, including the work of masons, carpenters, engineer, and painting. This work has consisted largely in replacing and improving worn-out parts, and adding some new.

The principal work of the year, directed by your vote at the last annual meeting, — namely, the reconstruction of the two upper stories of the center building, was begun as soon as the season rendered it safe to open the old roof. As the work proceeded, it was found necessary, on account of the decayed state of the cupola, to make an entirely new ventilator in place of the old. The floor of the old attic was raised so as to change the height of the ceiling from about seven to ten feet, thereby greatly improving all the apartments on that floor. By adopting the French pattern for the new roof, we have secured, on the

floor formerly the old chapel, thirteen very pleasant and commodious sleeping-rooms, with a bath-room, store-rooms, and a clothes-closet to each sleeping-room. The work, as a whole, amounts to a complete rebuilding of the two upper stories of the center, and affords its most pleasant apartments. Rooms for the employés have hitherto been insufficient, but are now ample for any future necessity. In the attic, a new iron tank for water has been added to the old one, and both will have a capacity for about six thousand gallons. These tanks stand more than fifteen feet higher than the Long-pond water-flow, and are filled by a steam-pump. Hydrant pipes from these will carry water over any part of the roofs of the wings.

A separate account was opened for this work, and my statement of the receipts and expenditures on this account accompanies the report of the treasurer. This work has been kept so far separate from other departments, that the statement represents very accurately the actual expense. The small balance reported will, I hope, very nearly finish the remaining work. A large amount of work has been done on the farm and grounds, which will not speak greatly for itself, much of it being covered by grading; but I call your attention to the stone and rail fence on Fruit street and the bog road, and the change in the low grounds in the same region. The radical improvement in the old wing running north from the center, which was approved by your vote at the December meeting, on condition that it could be done without special appropriation, has not been begun. I am of opinion that this can be done the coming spring and summer, and when done will be of equal value with the changes recently made in the Rumford and Chandler wings. The work can be done economically now, as we have much of the material left over from other finished alterations, including old brick sufficient for all except the outside course of the exterior walls, and some lumber. This board needs no argument for all practicable changes which will make the house purer, more inviting and homelike for our patients.

THE CHARITIES.

By the instructions of the governor, the whole of the State

appropriation is credited in the accounts of the indigent self-supporting patients, and the same course has always been adopted by your board in the distribution of the income of the legacies. The number of beneficiaries is increasing from year to year ; but still, with aid from both these sources, the net cost to any indigent patient is reduced to a very light burden, — a condition better than is enjoyed by the same class of the insane in any other State, so far as I know. The number of beneficiaries at the close of the year is one hundred and twenty-eight.

PERSONAL CHANGES.

In May last, Dr. C. P. Bancroft resigned the position of second assistant physician, which he had faithfully filled for about one year, to enter upon the private practice of medicine, and Dr. A. O. Pearson was appointed to the vacant position. Dr. Pearson has discharged the duties in a manner proving his fitness for the place and his usefulness in it. Very few changes have occurred in the service, especially among those filling the more prominent places. These still bring to their duties the same faithfulness as heretofore, with increased experience. Not a few are on their second decade of service, and they are prominent factors in the good condition of the house.

CHAPEL SERVICES

are still conducted by Revs. D. C. Roberts, S. C. Beane, and C. E. Harrington, alternating monthly, without abatement of interest to the household. Mr. B. B. Davis, Judge Warren Clark and Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. S. B. Moore still furnish our music, — an important part of the chapel service.

INSPECTIONS.

It gives me pleasure to say that we have been remembered in the twenty-four visits of inspection by the members of your board, two in each month, besides many scattering visits kindly volunteered at other times by different members. The governor and council, too, have made several visits and taken a lively interest in the welfare of the institution.

FARM.

I can only repeat what has been said in years before, of the increasing fertility and productiveness of the farm, and refer to its products as shown in the appendix in support.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

With the spirit of kindness manifested in other years, many friends have interested themselves and extended a helping hand in our efforts for the general interest, and one and all have our most sincere thanks. Among these were Mr. Edward Kimball, Miss Lizzie Lowe, and Miss Annie Westervelt, in a burlesque operetta ; Miss Marie Underwood, in choice readings ; the "Concord Minstrels ;" J. B. Walker, Esq., in two lectures on Count Rumford ; Rev. E. L. Conger, in a lecture ; Rev. W. V. Garner, in a course of lectures on various subjects ; B. B. Davis and his many friends, in several vocal and instrumental concerts ; Eastman's Orchestra ; Ferguson's "Louisiana Quartette ;" Concord Independent Club, in "Limerick Boy ;" Miss Pearson and Miss Greeley, at Christmas party ; Miss Carrie Dow, in "The Cricket on the Hearth ;" Miss Kate Sanborn, in a lecture ; Miss Dix, pictures for a hall ; and Mr. Robinson, Miss Backus, and Miss Hastings, in an entertainment, elocutionary and musical. "The Concord Daily Monitor," "The People and Patriot," daily and weekly, "The Nashua Gazette," "The Union Democrat," "The Amherst Cabinet," "The Morning Star," and exchange papers from the "Monitor" office have been sent to us without charge.

Those who are immediately associated with me in the daily administration of affairs, both in the strictly professional and also in the general business departments, deserve honorable mention and recognition of their fidelity to the asylum, and efficiency in their several positions.

Gentlemen, I cannot lack hope and courage in taking up the trials and labors of a new year, while I so well know with what prudent zeal you foster every really progressive movement in our common field of labor.

J. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. ASYLUM, April 1, 1880.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The treasurer respectfully presents to the board this, the thirty-eighth annual report, embracing the receipts and expenditures for the year beginning April 1, 1879, and ending March 31, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1879	\$1,895.84
received for board of private patients . . .	40,364.98
from towns for board of patients	7,815.29
from counties for board of patients	7,587.33
from State for board of patients	3,394.82
from state treasurer as aid to indigent insane	6,000.00
of J. B. Walker, financial agent, aid for the indigent insane	8,250.00
from sundry sources for stock and other articles sold	1,620.80
	<hr/>
	\$76,929.06

EXPENDITURES.

For meats	\$5,550.97
flour	2,204.40
butter and cheese	2,370.73
sugar and molasses	2,134.59
fish	826.91
coffee and tea	908.60
potatoes, vegetables, and fruits	838.13

For all other articles for the supply of the table .	2,009.23
house furnishings, including beds, bedding, and furniture	4,070.56
clothing and other articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts	3,115.18
heating and lighting	9,865.13
medical and surgical supplies	713.40
services	18,865.33
ordinary repairs of buildings	3,664.10
permanent improvements	3,710.29
provender	1,883.82
farm uses, including stock and horses, farming tools, fences, and improvements of the farm	2,749.01
labor on farm, fences, and farm improvements	2,289.63
increase of library, printing, stationery, etc. .	614.24
postage, expresses, telegrams, etc.	447.77
traveling expenses of trustees	203.29
public exercises, including religious services, and all others designed to interest and occupy the patients	740.97
cash expended by vote of trustees in recon- structing roof and two upper stories of center building	3,500.00
sundry small articles not classified	290.83
Total expenditure	\$73,567.11
Cash balance carried to new account	3,361.95
	<hr/> \$76,929.06

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1880.

CONCORD, April 9, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined each item of the accounts in the foregoing report of the treasurer for one year ending March 31, 1880, and find them correct and with proper vouchers.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

TO CONDUCT THE ALTERATIONS AUTHORIZED
BY VOTE OF THE TRUSTEES ON THE CENTER
BUILDING.

DR.

Cash received of J. B. Walker, financial agent	\$2,000.00
transferred from ordinary account of treasurer	3,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,500.00

CR.

Cash paid for lumber	\$1,169.24
carpenters' work	1,420.79
masons and tenders	990.97
chimney-tops and iron molding	97.86
roof-lights and vane	54.50
paint, oil, and painters' work	83.78
slating	560.91
lime and cement	120.80
tin-work	209.52
windows	103.45
nails, iron, and other hardware	365.59
	<hr/>
Whole amount expended	\$5,177.41
Balance carried to new account	322.59
	<hr/>
	\$5,500.00

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BANCROFT, *Committee.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1880.

CONCORD, April 9, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing accounts
and find them correct and with proper vouchers.

JOHN H. GEORGE *Auditor.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

The financial agent respectfully presents this the fourteenth annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1880, and of the amounts and investments of the funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1879	\$463.99
received for five Hartford bonds	5,000.00
three New Hampshire bonds	11,600.00
one Concord bond	500.00
interest and dividends	15,470.71
from estate of Arabella Rice	731.25
State Capital Bank	12.50
	<hr/>
	\$33,778.45

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, on account of appropriation by the trustees to indigent patients	\$8,250.00
J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation for repair and improvement of the center asylum building	2,000.00
New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord on account of principal and interest of loan	2,704.00

Cash paid for the following bonds, viz. :—

10 St. Louis bonds, premium and accrued interest	10,778.33
6 United States bonds, premium and accrued interest	7,395.25
for insurance	780.97
on account of annuity of Mrs. S. J. Wilson, salary of financial agent, safe rent, taxes and other expenses	1,146.18
Balance carried to new account	723.72
	<hr/>
	\$33,778.45

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the thirty-first day of March, 1880, and the manner of their investment :—

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
120 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	6,000.00
22 shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock	2,200.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
2 Chicago water-loan bonds	2,000.00

1	Cleveland bond	. . . . .	1,000.00
7	Concord bonds	. . . . .	5,500.00
2	Michigan Central Railroad bonds	. . . . .	2,000.00
1	New Hampshire registered bond	. . . . .	200.00
1	United States bond	. . . . .	500.00

\$26,600.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1	New Hampshire registered bond	. . . . .	\$4,000.00
1	Boston and Albany Railroad bond	. . . . .	1,000.00
3	shares of Boston and Maine Railroad stock	. . . . .	300.00
2	shares of Boston and Providence Railroad stock	. . . . .	200.00
1	share of Boston Exchange Company stock	. . . . .	500.00

\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State of New Hampshire, and will amount, April 30, 1880, to \$17,543.16

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

9	Hartford bonds	. . . . .	\$9,000.00
35	Maine bonds	. . . . .	28,000.00
13	Michigan Central Railroad bonds	. . . . .	13,000.00
8	Chicago (river improvement) bonds	. . . . .	8,000.00
9	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds	. . . . .	9,000.00
10	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bonds	. . . . .	10,000.00
10	Cleveland bonds	. . . . .	10,000.00
17	Concord bonds	. . . . .	17,000.00
3	Cambridge bonds	. . . . .	3,000.00
32	shares Northern Railroad stock	. . . . .	3,200.00
100	shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	. . . . .	10,000.00
160	shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock	. . . . .	8,000.00
2	shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	. . . . .	200.00
3	United States bonds	. . . . .	1,200.00

5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	5,000.00
40 shares State National Bank stock	4,000.00
14 shares Railroad National Bank stock	1,400.00
10 shares Boston Exchange Company stock	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State of
New Hampshire, and amounts to . . . \$6,753.49

RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10 Manchester bonds	\$10,000.00
1 United States registered bond	5,000.00
5 St. Louis gold bonds	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of Countess Rumford, of Concord.)

1 New Hampshire registered note	\$5,000.00
3 United States 1881 bonds	3,000.00
5 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00
20 shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	3,000.00
1 Boston and Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and present amounts of the several permanent funds of the institution :—

Adams fund	\$1,600.0
Burroughs fund	1,000.00
Chandler fund	26,600.00
Conant fund	6,000.00
Fisk fund	17,543.16
Kent fund	150,000.00
Kimball fund	6,753.49
Rice fund	20,000.00
Rumford fund	15,000.00
Sherman fund	5,000.00
Spalding fund	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$259,496.65

The debt incurred for the erection of the addition to the Peaslee building has been reduced during the past year, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the interest thereon is paid to April 1, 1880. The amount of principal still unpaid is two thousand dollars.

The insurance upon the asylum buildings amounts to eighty-nine thousand and one hundred dollars, and is distributed as follows, viz. :—

On main buildings and chapel	\$50,000.00
Kent building	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building	6,000.00
furniture	5,400.00
coal-house and coal	2,500.00
barns and contents	5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, etc.	5,000.00
laundry	3,000.00
horses and carriages	1,000.00
granary and contents	1,000.00
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	\$89,100.00

It has frequently occurred to the financial agent that the expense of insuring the buildings and other property of the

asylum, amounting last year to seven hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$780.97), is not properly chargeable to the income of the permanent funds, or to the current receipts of the treasurer.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

CONCORD, April 1, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined all the items of debt and credit in the account of the financial agent, and find the entries correct and fully sustained by proper vouchers. I have also examined the certificates of stock and bonds of the asylum in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find all of the same, and have entire confidence that the same are, safely deposited with said company.

JOHN H. GEORGE, *Auditor*.

April 6, 1880.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PRODUCTS OF THE GARDEN.

Onions, 100 bushels.	Sugar beets, 900 bushels.
Turnips, 150 bushels.	Cucumbers, 100 bushels.
Beets, 500 bushels.	Beans, 10 bushels.
Carrots, 315 bushels.	Peas, 40 bushels.
Sweet corn, 30 bushels.	Tomatoes, 150 bushels.
Apples, 25 barrels.	Squash, 5 tons.
Cabbage, 2,500 heads.	

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Hay, 90 tons.	Calves sold, 25.
Corn-fodder, 5 tons.	Pigs sold, 52.
Straw, 12 tons.	Pork fattened and sold, 6,453
Oats, 200 bushels.	pounds.
Potatoes, 1,150 bushels.	Pork for house, 2,500 pounds.
Milk produced, 13,687 gallons.	Fertilizers produced, 1,000 cart-
	loads.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. When the bond is given by town or county officers, the certificate of responsibility is left out. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, as a boarder at the NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, in the city of Concord, We, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree, to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay to its treasurer dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum, together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention ; to pay any reasonable charges for actual damage done by _____ to building or furnishings ; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement ; and to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent ; and to pay funeral charges in case of death.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this day of , 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the State appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

Respectfully represents that , an insane person, resident of in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives, and legally liable for support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore, the undersigned prays that the said be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at , , 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of , hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said is an indigent insane person.

N. B. — Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid and the comparative need of assistance.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of of , made within one week prior to date, we cer-

tify that is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

M. D.

M. D.

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
signers reputable physicians.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state-prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECT. 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts

relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of

state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall 'cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers ; one copy to the clerk of each town ; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper supported by any town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town ; and such expense may be recovered by such town, of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offense the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state-prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree ; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal ; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed ; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary ; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of

imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution, at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make ; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient and of the statements by him made. If, in their view, the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper ; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state-prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve ; not less than two-thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge ;

and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire*, pages 60-63.

The following persons are also exempted from military duty : —

.
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

.
the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire*, page 229, sect. 4.

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECT. 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Wednesday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting ; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees, whenever, in the opinion of either, it may be deemed expedient so to do ; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for

the transaction of any business by the board of trustees ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books and of the property in his custody when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and in addition thereto such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, state-

ments, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients ; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care ; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the sur-

names of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever in their judgment it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them ; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients ; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum by 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the pa-

tients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises. There will be no exception to this rule, unless smoking is prescribed by a medical officer, in a particular case.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so ; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission ; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute ; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit ; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants ; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder

or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time ; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish ; and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair and stored in their places when not in use ; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must promptly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECT. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-department will be done under her direction; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping; will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care; and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECT. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients;

and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow ; will instruct new attendants in their duties, and, as much as possible, assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils ; that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms ; that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls ; the attendants must report to them any deficiency in either, which may exist ; and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received, will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they

have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect, and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured

in some way ; and for this reason, every effort to control them, to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence, and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offense.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well-ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness ; cherish a high sense of obligation ; and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience and answer with caution ; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but rather withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing ; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients'

rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary ; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid ; that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty ; their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy ; preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor ; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the

physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments, unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant, if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys, except at the office, on leaving, nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person; that the hair and nails are attended to; that any rent in clothing is properly mended; that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub ; in such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made), and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party ; and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds ; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring ; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined

elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed ; *and it is especially enjoined* that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "good-night."

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick ; minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants, and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provision within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean, and in perfect order ; that good order is preserved in the kitchen ; and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty, or violation of the rules, occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food of poor quality are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times ; that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds

of bread prescribed ; and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand, that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car ; will keep it always clean and in good order ; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning, to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning ; and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to

him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must, at all times, be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying-out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, re-appointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, re-appointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, “	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	Jas. Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.

1847,	Aug.	9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Aug.	9.	Israel Hunt, jr.,	Nashua.
	Aug.	9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
	Aug.	9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonboro'.
1848,	June	26.	William Plumer, re-appointed,	Epping.
	June	26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June	26.	Charles H. Peaslee, re-appointed,	Concord.
	June	26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
1849,	July	3.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	July	3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July	3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July	5.	Ralph Metcalf, re-appointed,	Newport.
	July	5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July	5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July	4.	Chas. Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shannon,	Portsmouth.
	July	4.	Israel Hunt, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July	4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852,	June	19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
	June	19.	William Plumer, “	Epping.
	June	19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853,	July	1.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July	1.	Joseph H. Smith, “	Dover.
	July	1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.
1854,	July	15.	Ralph Metcalf, “	Newport.
	July	15.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	July	15.	Enoch D. Yeaton, “	Wakefield.
	Sept.	29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Durham.
1855,	July	10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	July	10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	July	10.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
1856,	Feb.	23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July	11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July	11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, re-appointed,	Concord.
1857,	June	30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	June	30.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	June	30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June	26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeboro'.
	June	26.	Ralph Metcalf, re-appointed,	Newport.

1858,	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, re-appointed,	Rumney.
	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
1859,	June 27.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, “	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, re-appointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Charles H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 2.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord
	July 2.	John H. White, “	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, “	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, re-appointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, re-appointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, re-appointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July 1.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, “	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, “	Plymouth.

1870,	Jan.	3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July	8.	Isaac Spalding, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July	8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July	8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
	Nov.	17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871,	Aug.	9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, re-appointed,	Laconia.
	Aug.	9.	George W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
	Aug.	9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872,	July	16.	Waterman Smith, re-appointed,	Manchester.
	July	16.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July	16.	John W. Sanborn, “	Wakefield.
1873,	Oct.	23.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	Oct.	23.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	Oct.	23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874,	July	8.	Isaac Spalding, re-appointed,	Nashua.
	July	8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July	8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
1875,	July	26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
	July	26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
	July	26.	Albert Smith,	Peterboro’.
1876,	June	22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
	July	20.	William G. Perry, re-appointed,	Exeter.
	July	20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July	20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
	Aug.	10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877,	Oct.	17.	Joseph B. Walker, re-appointed,	Concord.
	Oct.	17.	George B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	Oct.	17.	John V. Barron, “	Concord.
1878,	May	2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	May	2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	July	8.	Dexter Richards, re-appointed,	Newport.
	July	8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July	8.	David Gillis, “	Nashua.
1879,	July	30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
	July	30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
	Aug.	14.	Carlton P. Frost, re-appointed,	Hanover.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele,	1839-1840
John Conant,	1840-1846
George B. Upham,	1847-1848
William Plumer,	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs,	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding,	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell,	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixi Crosby,	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee,	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker,	1848-

TREASURERS.

James Thorn,	1839-1840
Joseph Low,	1840-1846
John Atwood,	1846-1847
Andrew McFarland,	1847-1852
John E. Tyler,	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft,	1857-

SUPERINTENDENTS.

George Chandler,	1842-1845
Andrew McFarland,	1845-1852
John E. Tyler,	1852-1857
Jesse P. Bancroft,	1857-

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER,
OF THE
REFORM SCHOOL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

HON. GEORGE A. RAMSDELL, Nashua, *President*.

HON. DANIEL CLARK, Manchester, *Secretary*.

A. C. CLEMENT, Esq., Plaistow.

HORATIO KIMBALL, Esq., Keene.

J. W. PEPPARD, Esq., Rumney.

D. W. JOHNSON, Esq., Claremont.

HON. NATHANIEL WHITE, Concord.

SUPERINTENDENT.

J. C. RAY.

MATRON.

MRS. J. C. RAY.

TEACHERS.

MISS B. F. SCOVILLE.

MISS LOTTIE SMITH.

M. A. CLEMENT.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Council of the State of New Hampshire.

Herewith is submitted the twenty-sixth annual report of the superintendent and treasurer of the Reform School.

It contains so much in detail of the condition and operations of the school for the past year, that it leaves very little to be added by the trustees.

The past year has been one of success to the institution. It has had more pupils than ever before, and at no period of its existence has it been so prosperous, or in a condition to do so much good.

The trustees are much gratified at the position it holds, and at the manner it has worked its way into public favor.

As evidence of the interest taken in it, may be mentioned the crowd that came this year to its annual examination; hundreds being obliged to leave without gaining admission, for want of room.

DAN'L CLARK, *Secretary.*

May, 1880.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council, and the Honorable Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit, for your consideration, the twenty-sixth annual report of the superintendent and treasurer of the State Reform School, for the year ending May 1, 1880.

The whole number admitted to the institution since its organization is	1,021
Number in school at the commencement of the year, May 1, 1879,	117
The whole number in school during the present year,	173
Number discharged at expiration of sentence,	18
Number who have been honorably discharged,	14
Number discharged on probation or had homes found them by the superintendent,	19
Number who have died,	1
Number who have found homes for themselves, or escaped and not returned,	7
Number who have been discharged by trustees, as being unfit subjects for the school,	2
Number in school at the present time, May 1, 1880,	115

PARENTAGE.

American,	51
Irish,	89
French,	33

HOW COMMITTED.

Number committed by supreme judicial court,	26
“ “ “ police court,	101
“ “ “ justice of the peace,	46

TERM OF COMMITMENT.

For the time of minority,	53
11 years,	2
8 years,	2
7 years,	1
6 years,	1
5½ years,	1
5 years,	13
4½ years,	1
4 years,	8
3 years,	45
2 years,	25
1½ years,	1
1 year,	17
Until twenty,	1
eighteen,	1
sixteen,	1

FOR WHAT OFFENSE.

For stealing,	75
breaking and entering,	38
stubbornness, idleness, and disobedience,	31
truancy,	6
obstructions on railroad,	4
assault,	3
vagrancy,	3
profanity,	1
firing buildings,	3
street-walking,	2
defrauding,	2
lewdness,	2
rape,	1
railer and brawler,	1
malicious injury,	1

The following statement shows the standing of the scholars now in the school, in the several branches taught:—

BOYS' SCHOOL.

READING.

Number who read in the Fifth Reader,	22
Intermediate Reader,	21
Fourth Reader,	24
Third Reader,	18
Second Reader,	13
Primary Reader,	1

WRITING.

Number who can write letters to friends,	79
easy words,	17

ARITHMETIC.

Number studying percentage,	25
denominate numbers,	14
division,	18
who are taught orally,	32
who have gone as far as square root,	10

GEOGRAPHY.

Number studying Swinton's Complete,	24
Elementary,	29

LANGUAGE.

Number who are taught orally,	69
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GIRLS' SCHOOL.

READING.

Number who read in the Fifth Reader,	9
Fourth Reader,	6
Second Reader,	1

WRITING.

Number who can write letters to friends,	15
easy words,	1

ARITHMETIC.

Number studying book-keeping,	2
longitude and time,	4
fractions,	4
U. S. money,	5
taught orally,	1

GEOGRAPHY.

Number studying Swinton's Complete,	6
Elementary,	9

LANGUAGE.

Number taught orally,	16
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For the last six years, in my annual reports, I have at considerable length explained the operations of our school, and, as far as possible, the results of our labors; but as the general management of the institution the past year has been nearly the same as in former years, it seems hardly necessary again to give in detail our method of instruction, discipline, and government. Yet as each year should and does bring with it new friends to interest themselves in this great public work, matters of interest must be repeated for their information.

The number in the institution during the past year has been larger than at any other time in its history; one hundred and seventy-three boys and girls have received the advantages of the school. One year ago the trustees honorably discharged eleven boys, and, with their approval, I have allowed nineteen lads to go out on probation, — finding situations for most of them; and I am happy to be able to say that not one of them has been complained of for any misdemeanor whatsoever, and, as far as I am able to learn, all of them, with one exception, have been industrious and given satisfaction to their employers.

We have been favored with good health in a remarkable degree. Since I submitted to you my last report we have had scarcely a case of serious sickness; for several months at a time our hospital would not have an occupant. At the present time we have a lad prostrated by pneumonia, his case requiring the attendance of a physician.

The boys, since the break one year ago, have been unusually quiet, and seemingly contented and happy; not a boy, with one exception, has even made an attempt to escape. The boy, St. John, who liberated about a dozen lads by sawing off a bar from a dormitory window, again made an attempt to escape in the same way within a few weeks, but was discovered before he accomplished his object, and taken to the jail in this city to

serve his alternate sentence. The quietness that has existed for the last year to so uncommon a degree, we attribute to the absence of several boys who were with us when I submitted my last report. We have given our boys as much liberty as formerly, allowing a score of boys to visit their friends during the holidays, who returned promptly at the expiration of their vacation.

A sad accident occurred here last June by which a valued and experienced officer of the institution lost his life, and also one of our most trusty and intelligent inmates, of the age of twenty years. Eight of our farm-boys, in charge of this officer, went to Long Pond in Dunbarton for a day of recreation before the haying season commenced. They crossed the pond with a leaky boat, and while returning the boat suddenly sunk. Several of them, being excellent swimmers, gained the shore. The lad who lost his life was unable to swim, and the officer, Mr. Moses Merrill of Dunbarton, in attempting to save him, sacrificed his own life. Nothing like this event has cast such a gloom on our school since my connection with it.

In my last report I called the attention of the legislature to the importance of giving our boys a trade by the introduction of machinery. I said I hoped at no distant day to see mechanical pursuits successfully carried on in the institution, that these unfortunate lads might go out with the advantages of a useful trade. Partially upon these suggestions, several of the leading and influential members of the house zealously interested themselves in this matter. By their earnest advocacy of the importance of the enterprise, nearly every member of the legislature voted for the appropriation asked for to carry forward this work. Now the question naturally arises, What has been done towards the accomplishment of this noble undertaking?

Perhaps the reply might come more properly from the trustees of our institution, as the matter was left especially to them; but, as I was chosen by the board of trustees one of the building committee on the extension of the shop, it may not be out of place to make a very brief report.

As soon as practicable after the passage of the resolution we made the addition to our chair-shop, which we suggested and

very much needed. It was completed at an expense of about one thousand dollars; is a very substantial and convenient structure, with a nice cellar under the same for the storage of vegetables, etc.

The balance of the appropriation voted, amounting to three thousand dollars, has been deposited in the Manchester Savings Bank (in the name of the State). I think this sum will be ample to erect and finish the building contemplated; and the additional two thousand voted us for machinery will be sufficient to purchase all machines absolutely needed at present.

By the time the shop was completed the season was so far advanced, and building material so scarce, the trustees concluded it was best to postpone the building matter until spring. I presume some action will be taken by them at their annual meeting, which will take place early in May.

Last autumn I visited several reformatory institutions, for the purpose of getting information in regard to the industries carried on, and with a special view to learn, if possible, what mechanical work we might engage in that would be the most useful and practicable for our boys, and at the same time, if possible, have their labor a source of revenue to the State.

At the present time it looks advisable to erect buildings with a view to the manufacturing of chair-frames. We are now seating three hundred frames every forenoon, making in the aggregate for the year a large number. Most of the frames are brought from Gardner, Mass., where the price of lumber is considerably higher than in this vicinity, and they are manufactured by liberally paid labor. These frames, after being seated, are frequently sold to Gardner parties, finished up by them, and frequently reshipped to dealers in this city. By the manufacturing of our own frames, two or three freights might be saved. We can to-day contract all the frames we can make for a year, or even a term of years, at prices that will give us much better pay for the labor of our lads than we are now realizing for their work at seating chairs. On examination of several chair-shops, and the machinery of same, I am satisfied our boys can get as good a knowledge of tools and machinery as in almost any branch of mechanical work. Even should we fail in the begin-

ning to make our undertaking a paying one financially, where is the philanthropist and well-wisher of these unfortunate lads who will complain? If moral improvement is the great object of the school, as it should be of all reformatories, let us, in every possible way, endeavor to aid and strengthen these lads for future life, by giving them a useful trade. As I said in submitting my last report, let these boys start off in life with a mechanical education and an honest purpose, and, with industry and energy, we think a large majority will succeed and become useful members of society.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

We expended considerable labor of our larger boys last season in improving the swale lands east of the institution, besides quite a sum of money for materials for drains which have been laid; also, several hundred dollars for manure, which has been drawn upon the land. This land, before being improved, was nearly worthless, but will, at no distant day, be one of the most valued tracts of grass land in the city. During the past autumn we put in the frames for about three hundred running feet of hot-beds; also purchased the windows for the same. The beds are now ready, all filled with various kinds of plants, ready to be transferred to our garden at the proper time. This enterprise, we think, we can make profitable; our soil is adapted to the raising of early vegetables, our labor cheap, and our market convenient and one of the best in New England. Our boys enjoy the work, and we think it will give them a knowledge of gardening that may be of much benefit to them in after life. Outside the expenditure of some money for manure, the expenses of this undertaking have been small.

EARNINGS.

The net earnings of the boys for the past year have been larger than for any other year since my connection with the institution, notwithstanding more time has been devoted to our schools than formerly. This is partially on account of the increased number of boys, a little better pay for our work, and a slight reduction in freights. I have no doubt, after the com-

pletion of the shop contemplated, we shall realize much better pay for the boys' labor than ever before.

RESULTS.

We will not close this brief report without calling the attention of your excellency and your honorable council to the results of our work the past year, as far as we are able to give them.

Many of our French inmates came to us almost destitute of clothing, emaciated, apparently for want of food, not knowing a word or letter of our language. All of them had commenced in the career of crime, no doubt partially from necessity ; had they not been checked in their downward course they might have eventually committed crimes that would have sent them to our state-prison for a term of years.

No boy or girl leaves the institution without comfortable garments, nor without being able to read and write ; and in most instances having a sufficient education to transact ordinary business. In most cases we find situations for our boys who go out on probation, and also for those who are honorably discharged by our trustees. We think most of these lads may be saved ; that instead of becoming a burden to the State they may become useful citizens. We do not claim that all of them are reformed, but we do think a large percentage of them are. It only needs a knowledge of these facts to satisfy every liberal-minded person that it is economy and money well expended to educate and restrain the class of boys sent to us.

FARM.

The farm and garden crops last season were excellent ; the hay yield was much larger than ever before, cutting by weight seventy-five tons of first quality, and could have cut twenty-five tons of second crop if we could have had the room to store it. The hoed crops were generally good ; our garden, especially, yielding a bountiful supply of vegetables for our large family during the summer and autumn, and we had a large quantity of nearly all kinds stored for winter.

The products of the farm are as follows :—

75 tons of hay,	\$1,000.00
25 tons of corn-fodder,	100.00
60 bushels of rye,	50.00
500 bushels of oats,	200.00
600 bushels of potatoes,	300.00
50 bushels of turnips,	10.00
16 bushels of beets,	5.00
400 bushels of mangel-wurzel beets,	60.00
80 bushels of carrots,	15.00
380 bushels ears of corn,	140.00
25 bushels of green pease,	20.00
30 bushels of beans,	25.00
1200 heads of cabbage,	60.00
squashes, cucumbers, and tomatoes,	50.00
4400 pounds of pork,	260.00
pigs and neat stock sold,	86.00
milk and butter,	800.00

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

Tables, chairs, and sofas,	\$35.00
Desks,	45.00
Books, stationery, and stamps,	15.00
Library books,	10.00
Safe,	70.00
Fire-extinguisher,	25.00
Clock,	10.00
Flower-stand and plants,	15.00

RECEPTION-ROOM AND GUEST-CHAMBER.

Carpet and curtains,	\$65.00
Center and side tables,	35.00
Sofas and chairs,	60.00
One set chamber furniture,	45.00
Bedding,	35.00
Chamber carpet,	12.00
Stove and fixtures,	15.00
Lamps,	15.00

SCHOOL-ROOMS.

Twenty-nine settees,	\$55.00
Ninety-nine double desks and chairs,	140.00
Blackboards,	18.00
Clocks and teachers' desks,	22.00

School-books, slates, etc.,	\$80.00
Lamps and hangings,	10.00
House-plants,	15.00
Book-case,	6.00
Cabinet organs,	100.00

OFFICERS' ROOMS.

Bedsteads, beds, and bedding,	\$220.00
Six wardrobes,	25.00
Furniture,	125.00

GIRLS' SEWING-ROOM.

Work-table,	\$2.00
Chairs,	5.00
Buttons, needles, thread, etc.,	5.00
Cloth on hand,	125.00
Boys' clothing,	750.00
Four hundred shirts,	90.00
Girls' clothing,	125.00
Two sewing-machines,	80.00

BOYS' COOK-ROOM AND DINING-HALL.

Cooking-stove and baker,	\$30.00
One hundred stands,	55.00
Crockery,	50.00
Eleven tables,	22.00
Knives and forks,	20.00
Meat-cutter,	10.00
Clock, bread-trough, and tables,	12.00
Iron-ware,	8.00
Tin-ware,	6.00
Table-covers,	15.00
Two movable closets,	8.00
Lamps and hangings,	2.00

SLEEPING-HALLS.

Bedsteads and bedding,	\$525.00
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FAMILY COOK-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, AND PANTRY.

Cooking-stove and furniture,	\$40.00
Elevator refrigerator,	45.00
Refrigerators,	18.00
Dining-tables and chairs,	45.00
Crockery, glass, tin, and wooden ware,	35.00
Knives, forks, and spoons,	35.00
Tables, chairs, and closets,	25.00
Clock,	4.00

WORK-SHOP.

Work-stands,	\$145.00
Work-tables,	3.00
Clock,	4.00

PRINTING-OFFICE.

Press, type, etc.,	\$150.00
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SHOE-SHOP.

Shoes,	\$150.00
Leather and findings,	12.00
Lasts and tools,	10.00
Benches,	3.00

LAUNDRY.

Tanks,	\$90.00
Pails, tubs, wash-boards, etc.,	18.00
Thirty sets of drying-bars,	15.00
Laundry stove,	14.00
Flat-irons and stands,	9.00
Two wringers,	15.00
Soap,	15.00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

40 barrels of flour,	\$250.00
Kerosene,	5.00
Vinegar,	12.00
Sugar, tea, and coffee,	30.00
Salt, pepper, and spices,	10.00
Molasses,	10.00

HAY, WOOD, ETC.

30 tons of hay,	\$375.00
25 cords of wood,	100.00
25 bushels of potatoes,	50.00
30 bushels of corn,	20.00
30 cords of manure,	210.00

LIVE STOCK.

2 Shorthorn cows, thorough-bred,	\$140.00
2 Shorthorn cows, thorough-bred,	135.00
2 four-years-old cows,	90.00
2 two-years-old heifers,	85.00
1 yearling heifer, thorough-bred,	50.00
1 three-years-old Durham bull,	100.00

8 yearling heifers, grade,	\$150.00
13 grade cows,	500.00
3 horses,	375.00
3 Durham heifer calves,	55.00
4 heifer calves, grade,	45.00
23 swine,	270.00

FARMING UTENSILS.

1 new rack wagon,	\$45.00
2 horse-carts,	70.00
1 two-horse wagon,	40.00
1 two-horse wagon,	80.00
1 farm wagon,	70.00
1 buggy wagon,	55.00
1 express wagon,	35.00
1 large spring wagon,	50.00
1 sleigh,	12.00
2 horse-sleds,	40.00
Harness and robes,	90.00
Stone-drags,	4.00
Wheelbarrows,	8.00
8 plows, 5 harrows, 2 cultivators,	90.00
1 ox-shovel,	4.00
2 grindstones, 1 seed-sower,	20.00
Iron bars and manure-forks,	12.00
2 bush-scythes and snaths,	3.00
Hay-cutter and feed-box,	30.00
1 pair cart-wheels,	21.00
Shovels and spades,	25.00
Hoes and picks,	12.00
Mowing-machine,	70.00
Whiffletrees, eveners, and chain,	12.00
2 platform scales,	30.00
Scale-beams, ropes and blocks,	10.00
3 bush-hooks,	4.00
2 spread-chains and yokes,	4.00
Horse-rake and tedder,	25.00
Ox-yoke and chains,	20.00
Pitchforks and rakes,	7.00
Stone-hammer, drills, and wedges,	5.00
Axes, saws, and wedges,	9.00
Hay-scale,	40.00
Ladders,	30.00
Carpenters' tools,	30.00
Piping tools,	15.00
Fanning-mill,	4.00

Grain and meal chests,	\$20.00
Lead pipe and old iron,	5.00
Steam-box, kettles, etc.,	20.00

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED.

1879.	
May	2. From sale of 2 bushels potatoes, \$2 00
	3. Hopkinton, for board, 19 50
	5. city, for breaking roads, 10 00
	Manchester, for board, 1,000 21
	Sullivan County, for board, 19 50
	Strafford County, for board, 19 50
	Plymouth, for board, 13 50
	6. Rockingham County, for board, 58 50
	7. Nashua, for board, 234 00
	Cornish, for board, 39 00
	Brookline, for board, 19 50
	9. Campton, for board, 19 50
	Hillsborough County, for board, 414 00
	10. Wolfeborough, for board, 39 00
	Keene, for board, 118 50
	13. Grafton County, for board, 39 00
	16. Pembroke. for board, 1 50
	17. Canterbury, for board, 16 50
	I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work, freight, 372 68
	21. Merrimack County, for board, 58 50
	Tilton, for board, 39 00
	J. S. Harriman, grease, 6 25
	29. Portsmouth, for board, 19 50
	Miss Scoville, cloth, 4 50
	30. S. K. Pierce, chair work, 26 50
	I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work, 300 75
	14. Cheshire County, for board, 58 50
	J. A. Sanborn & Co., discount on bill, 1 29
July	2. state treasurer, 1,500 00
	5. C. H. Bartlett, coal, 37 27
	16. Samuel Burnham, calf, 3 00
	J. G. Lake, balance on calves, 14 62
	A. D. Stark, coal, 33 35
	coupons on bonds, 430 00
	Mrs. Newton, cambric, 14
	25. I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work, freight, 324 15
	26. Manchester One Price Clothing Co., 7 08
	29. J. O. Clark, tallow, hides, etc., 5 77
	31. S. B. Hope, hay, 12 60

July 31.	From C. Smith,	\$5 00
	Mrs. Newton,	4 00
Aug. 6.	Hopkinton, for board,	14 78
	Concord, for board,	39 00
	Campton, for board,	19 50
	Wolfeborough, for board,	39 00
	Manchester, for board,	796 05
7.	Franklin, for board,	39 00
	Dover, for board,	87 64
8.	Rockingham County, for board,	58 50
	Keene, for board,	22 50
11.	J. S. Harriman, grease,	15 00
12.	Cornish, for board,	39 00
13.	Portsmouth, for board,	19 50
14.	Groton,	39 00
15.	Haverhill, for board,	39 00
	Meredith, for board,	38 58
18.	Grafton County, for board,	39 00
21.	Chesterfield, for board,	19 50
23.	Tilton, for board,	19 50
28.	Nashua, for board,	199 50
Sept. 5.	Gilford, for board,	39 00
	Strafford County, for board,	12 00
6.	Cheshire County, for board,	101 14
	Hillsborough County, for board,	282 42
	Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., old iron,	18 30
8.	Sullivan County, for board,	19 50
12.	Goffstown, for board,	16 50
20.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair work,	308 28
	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, freight, chair work,	35 00
	S. K. Pierce, chair work,	181 35
	S. K. Pierce, freight, chair work,	18 58
26.	I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work,	235 48
	I. J. & J. A. Dunn, freight, chair work,	32 70
Oct. 2.	state treasurer,	1,500 00
20.	C. H. Martin, discount on bill, etc.,	1 40
21.	Coos County, for board and funeral expenses,	99 70
24.	Barr & Clapp, for barrel,	1 00
Sept. 19.	Dover, for board,	143 35
Oct. 29.	sale of potatoes,	2 50
	Manchester One Price Clothing Co., discount on bill,	90
	Eager & Rand, potatoes,	6 80
31.	T. A. Lane, discount on bill,	7 36
	Blodgett & Young, straw,	5 76

Oct.	31.	From Henry Clark, coal,	\$37 04
		S. Hovey, coal,	49 66
		S. Hovey, rags,	13 30
Nov.	3.	Newmarket, for board,	3 00
	4.	Manchester, for board,	798 62
		Meredith,	58 50
	6.	Daniel Clark, coal,	43 93
		Keene, for board,	28 50
		Strafford County, for board,	9 64
		Rockingham County, for board,	58 50
		Somersworth,	19 93
	7.	State, appropriation for shop,	1,000 00
		J. B. Merrill, labor of team and men,	3 75
	11.	Hopkinton, for board,	19 50
		Coos County, for board,	22 07
		Tilton, for board,	19 50
		Franklin, for board,	19 50
	12.	Cornish, for board,	33 00
		sale of potatoes,	2 50
		sale of pigs,	9 70
		White, Pierce & Co., chair work,	327 50
		Concord, for board,	19 50
		Wolfeborough, for board,	39 00
	14.	Nashua, for board,	199 07
	15.	Portsmouth, for board,	19 50
	19.	Grafton County, for board,	23 36
		Haverhill, for board,	39 00
		Mrs. Eastman, labor of boys,	10 00
	20.	Campton, for board,	19 50
		I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work and freight,	238 12
	25.	J. S. Harriman, grease,	7 75
	27.	Pembroke, for board,	6 42
	29.	Groton, for board,	19 50
		Merrimack County, for board,	123 86
Dec.	8.	Westmoreland, for board,	5 36
		Cheshire County, for board,	79 93
	20.	J. O. Clark, hides, tallow, etc.,	53 10
	22.	T. G. Hanaford,	20 00
	25.	Gilford, for board,	19 50
		J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair work,	474 05
	29.	M. Dodge, for mowing,	3 60
	30.	Cornish, for board,	3 00
1880.			
Jan.	2.	coupon on Chicago & Burlington bonds,	70 00
	3.	sale of pigs,	10 00

Jan.	5.	From Piermont, for board,	\$36 86
		state treasurer,	1,500 00
	8.	Hillsborough County, for board,	273 00
		Brookline,	39 00
		sale of cane,	70
	13.	J. Stickney, for shote,	9 00
	14.	J. Punie, seating chairs,	1 25
		dividend on deposit, City Savings Bank,	7 11
	22.	Ira Low, calf,	15 00
	26.	J. S. Harriman, grease,	8 20
		I. L. Pearl & Co., discount on bill,	1 83
	29.	Poore & Rowell, potatoes,	1 43
		Samuel Cooper, rye and straw,	55 70
	31.	J. S. Bacheller, lead.	48
		Rockingham County, for board,	58 50
		B. F. Scoville, cloth,	5 62
		Mrs. Newton, cloth,	7 30
		William Stirling, coal,	6 00
		J. T. Bugbee, potatoes,	2 38
Feb.	2.	Somersworth, for board,	19 50
		Campton, for board,	19 50
		Hopkinton, for board,	19 50
		Concord, for board,	19 50
	3.	Newmarket, for board,	19 50
		Manchester, for board,	780 22
	5.	Meredith, for board,	58 50
		Nashua, for board,	224 36
		Keene, for board,	39 00
		Pembroke, for board,	73 50
	7.	Tilton, for board,	19 50
	9.	Franklin, for board,	2 57
		Wolfeborough, for board,	39 00
	10.	Sullivan County, for board,	1 50
		Cheshire County, for board,	97 50
	13.	Farmington, for board,	57 00
		Piermont, for board,	19 50
	14.	Strafford County, for board,	19 50
		Gilford, for board,	19 50
	16.	Haverhill, for board,	39 00
		State, appropriation for shop,	3,000 00
	18.	Groton, for board,	19 50
		Tilton, by D. S. Clay,	16 07
	23.	Grafton County,	22 29
		Mr. Chase, pigs,	10 00
		Stratford, for board,	24 00
	25.	Merrimack County, for board,	117 00

Mar. 2.	From William Stirling, coal,	\$6 00
3.	Goshen, for board,	31 07
	Brookline,	19 50
	Portsmouth,	19 50
12.	sale of calf,	10 00
	Coos County, for board,	39 00
16.	I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work,	311 43
17.	I. L. Pearl & Co., discount on bill,	50
April 10.	state treasurer,	1,500 00
	Brooks, Walbridge Bros., disc. on bill,	20
17.	sale of calf,	5 00
20.	I. J. & J. A. Dunn, chair work,	182 10
30.	J. O. Clark, hides, tallow, etc.,	14 95
	D. M. Goodwin, rags,	27 20

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH PAID.

1879. GEORGE W. DODGE.

April 30.	For 5 pairs shoes,	\$6 30
	1 pair fox lace,	1 25
Sept. 2.	1 pair kip boots,	1 50
Oct. 18.	8 pairs ladies' boots,	10 00
	15 pairs boys' boots,	10 00
	1 hammock,	3 00
1880.		
Mar. 29.	1 pair slippers,	50
April 12.	12 pairs boys' shoes,	15 00
16.	1 pair men's overshoes,	85
		<hr/>
		\$48 40

1879. F. C. DOW.

July 1.	For 8 pairs shoes,	\$7 60
Sept. 16.	10 pairs boys' boots,	10 00
	1 pair youth's boots,	1 00
	22 pairs shoes,	26 40
		<hr/>
		\$45 00

1879. J. HODGE.

May 29.	For 501 feet boards,	\$9 02
June 23.	701 feet hemlock,	8 06
July 17.	2 screen doors,	2 50
	6 pine screens,	4 50
	wire and labor on screens,	4 79
	molding, and alt'n on screens,	2 07
	wire on screens,	1 28

Sept. 8.	For 418 feet pine plank,	\$9 20
	408 feet matched boards,	7 34
	207 feet hemlock boards,	2 38
	30 feet pine,	66
Nov. 7.	12 balusters,	60
Dec. 5.	27 feet matched boards,	54
12.	1 M. shingles and $\frac{1}{4}$ hour,	1 95
30.	2 boxes,	1 41
31.	2 boxes,	2 00
1880.		
April 13.	birch lumber,	75
	hardware,	90
	labor,	4 00
	1 table-leg,	40
		<hr/>
		\$64 35

1879.

EDWIN BRANCH.

Feb. 7.	For repairing,	\$0 50
	1 pair straps,	75
	1 H. P. and K.,	50
	1 saddle seat,	50
12.	repairing,	65
26.	repairing,	35
Mar. 27.	washers,	25
June 11.	1 trunk,	1 75
July 5.	1 whip,	40
10.	2 straps,	50
18.	1 mat,	1 25
	repairing tugs,	2 25
30.	trunk,	1 75
Aug. 1.	whip-socket and trace,	2 80
	4 ham straps and pad,	1 55
4.	repairing shaft, rubber, etc.,	1 33
Sept. 5.	5 fronts,	1 85
	3 pairs rosettes,	1 11
	10 yards duck,	4 50
	buttons, and 4 pairs ivory rings,	2 20
8.	2 fronts, and 3 pairs rosettes,	1 87
	2 pads,	2 00
	putting in pads, snap on whip,	1 40
9.	repairing,	1 40
10.	1 pair rosettes,	37
	2 curved bits and straps,	1 50
	2 fronts and 4 snaps,	1 15
11.	1 bridle,	5 00
	2 halters,	2 00

Sept. 27.	For 6 blankets,	\$24 00	
Oct. 8.	fly cover and whip,	2 75	
20.	2 trunks,	3 00	
Nov. 6.	cushion,	3 00	
	rope tie and repairing,	1 50	
			<hr/>
			\$77 68

1879. EVERETT BROS.

April 30.	For adv. S. R. S. examination,	\$1 00	
	Manchester Weekly Times,	1 00	
1880.			
April 1.	subscription to Times,	1 50	
			<hr/>
			\$3 50

1879. S. B. HOPE.

Aug. 1.	For labor on farm, March to date,	\$35 00	
	manure,	9 37	
			<hr/>
			\$44 37

1879. J. A. SANBORN AND CO.

April 14.	For 2 bolts, and repairing clips on wagon,	\$0 25	
18.	repairing tip irons on cart,	25	
	rocker plate, repairs, 6 bolts,	3 00	
24.	1 steel bar, irons on scraper,	2 00	
May 10.	repairing forks, 1 neck-yoke,	2 00	
	repairing fork-handle,	15	
15.	repairing ball and chain,	50	
	1 wrench-handle,	50	
28.	setting tire and axle,	3 25	
	3 clips, repairing shaft irons, and 3 bolts,	1 05	
Sept. 15.	repairing chain,	25	
1880.			
Feb. 7.	whiffletree, spoking, repair'g saw,	45	
13.	24 bedstead irons,	2 25	
Mar. 2.	sharpening harrow teeth, and repairing hinge,	50	
	12 bedstead irons,	1 15	
5.	1 window bar,	50	
	repairing bolt, new rocker plate,	2 10	
15.	6 bed irons and drilling holes,	1 50	
	new hook on pole,	50	
	repairing bolts, etc.,	50	
	repairing fork, and 5 bars iron,	70	
19.	repairing cart, and 4 bolts,	1 10	

Mar. 19.	For iron bar for door,	\$0 30	
	2 staples,	25	
22.	iron and bolt,	50	
	iron work on wagon,	2 00	
			<hr/>
			\$27 50

1879. FAIRBANKS AND PEARSON.

June 27.	For W. W. coffin,	\$12 00	
	digging and filling grave,	2 00	
	expense to Dunbarton,	3 00	
	care of body,	2 00	
	attendance with hearse,	3 00	
			<hr/>
			\$22 00

1879. WEARE WOOLEN CO.

April.	For 573½ yards fancy cassimere,	\$258 08
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1879. W. B. ABBOTT.

June 9.	For painting blackboards,	\$4 00
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1879. SAMUEL BURNHAM.

April.	For 4 bushels seed potatoes,	\$4 40	
	2 bushels apples,	1 00	
	2¾ bushels turnips,	1 10	
	2¾ dozen eggs,	40	
May 13.	4 barrels apples,	6 25	
20.	5 barrels apples,	8 75	
27.	5 barrels apples,	5 50	
29.	2 barrels apples,	3 50	
June 5.	2 barrels apples,	3 00	
Nov. 24.	75 pounds turkey,	18 75	
	17 pounds chicken,	3 23	
	43 gallons vinegar,	10 75	
25.	1 dozen eggs,	28	

1880.

Feb. 27.	2 barrels apples,	3 25	
	5 bushels turnips,	2 23	
	eggs,	1 06	
Mar. 3.	vegetables,	8 28	
			<hr/>

\$81 73

1879. J. F. WOODBURY AND CO.

May.	For shoeing horses and repair-		
	ing wagon,	\$2 25	
June.	shoeing horse,	1 00	

Aug.	For shoeing horses,	\$3 75	
Oct.	“ “	1 25	
Nov.	“ “	2 25	
Dec.	“ “	1 00	
1880.			
Jan.	“ horse,	1 85	
Feb.	“ horses,	3 75	
Mar.	“ “	2 10	
April.	“ “	2 75	
		<hr/>	\$21 95

1879.	W. H. HILL.		
May.	For shoeing horses,	\$7 50	
June.	“ “	1 90	
July.	“ “	3 33	
Aug.	“ “	2 00	
Oct.	“ “	5 75	
Nov.	“ “	5 25	
Dec.	“ “	5 28	
1880.			
Jan.	“ “	80	
Feb.	“ “	3 00	
Mar.	“ “	3 50	
		<hr/>	\$38 31

1879.	EAGER AND RAND.		
May 8.	For 1 bushel salt,	\$0 60	
June 9.	207 pounds granulated sugar,	18 12	
11.	6 pounds pepper,	1 50	
July 3.	½ box lemons,	2 75	
	1 box raisins,	2 00	
5.	3 boxes berries,	54	
9.	½ box lemons,	2 75	
19.	211 pounds granulated sugar,	18 99	
Aug. 26.	watermelons,	45	
28.	box raisins,	1 95	
Sept. 9.	1 barrel granulated sugar,	19 44	
Oct. 17.	12 pounds M. tea,	7 50	
1880.			
Jan. 7.	216 pounds granulated sugar,	22 68	
12.	11 pounds coffee,	3 52	
		<hr/>	\$102 79

1879.	S. HOVEY.		
May 7.	For 1 dozen dusters,	\$2 00	
	coffee-pot,	50	

May 15.	For 1 dozen iron pans,	\$6 00
	3 stove lifters,	30
June 14.	trap and soldering,	1 00
July 16.	coffe-pot,	1 25
	water-pot,	65
	strainer,	25
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen dust-pans,	75
	2 pails,	1 00
24.	2 dozen plates,	1 25
	1 can,	2 75
26.	1 lantern,	75
29.	1 dark lantern,	87
Aug. 1.	1 pail,	20
Sept. 29.	repairing baker,	4 40
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen S. burners,	58
	2 dish-pans,	1 25
	3 two-quart dippers,	90
	1 bread baker,	50
Oct. 9.	2 two-quart dippers,	60
23.	1 dozen mops,	1 75
24.	3 lanterns,	1 95
30.	1 granite iron dipper,	30
		<hr/>
		\$31 75

1879.

C. L. HOLMES.

June 9.	For 216 pounds beef,	\$12 96
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1879.

GEORGE E. HALL.

June 13.	For medicine,	\$0 30
17.	1 quart arnica,	85
July 5.	3 pounds camphor,	1 20
6.	medicine,	25
Sept. 1.	6 sheets fly paper,	25
27.	plaster,	25
Oct. 1.	eye water,	20
3.	medicine,	1 75
Nov. 1.	medicine and ointment,	1 50
12.	2 plasters and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potassa,	60
	1 quart arnica,	1 25
Dec. 10.	1 lung protector,	1 25
14.	medicine and tooth-brush,	65
1880.		
Feb. 21.	1 quart arnica,	1 13
Mar.	oil, ointment, etc.,	60
April 5.	plaster and medicine,	1 40

April 21.	For shoulder braces, hops, potassa,	\$2 67	
26.	1 gallon rhubarb,	4 00	
		<hr/>	\$20 10

1879. TEMPLE AND FARRINGTON.

May 2.	For 1 Samantha,	\$2 00	
June 6.	1 index,	25	
July 21.	3 quires paper,	1 05	
		<hr/>	\$3 30

1879. C. H. MARTIN AND CO.

Feb. 3.	For 2 gallons E. coach varnish,	\$6 00	
	1 ag. auno,	25	
Oct. 20.	500 pounds W. lead,	35 00	
21.	75 pounds R. R. colors,	5 82	
	2 gallons oil dryer,	2 30	
	10 pounds chrome yellow in oil,	2 20	
	8 pounds M. green,	1 44	
	freight,	88	
		<hr/>	\$53 89

1879. A. G. FAIRBANKS.

July 26.	For 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels beans,	\$13 91
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1879. A. F. PERRY.

April.	For medicine,	\$0 60	
May.	"	9 53	
June.	"	60	
July.	"	1 30	
Aug. 10.	blackberry wine,	1 00	
13.	1 quart arnica,	75	
14.	medicine and plaster,	3 15	
Oct. 29.	garget cure, plaster, prescription,	1 35	
Nov.	1 pint brandy and prescription,	1 90	
Dec. 2.	1 gallon alcohol and prescription,	3 25	
1880.			
Jan. 16.	carbolic soap, acid, prescription,	2 20	
April.	prescription and acid,	95	
15.	prescription and troches,	1 45	
22.	prescription,	1 35	
		<hr/>	\$29 38

1879. T. A. LANE.

May 17.	For pipe, etc.,	\$1 39	
	labor,	1 93	
27.	hemp packing,	30	

June 4.	For repairing steam-gauge,	\$0 50	
17.	nip and labor,	1 69	
18.	bibb cock,	56	
Oct. 10.	2 valves,	2 95	
	rubber packing,	40	
	hemp packing and 2 lbs. lead,	32	
	labor the 9th and 10th,	5 20	
	1 bibb,	2 00	
20.	16 5-12 feet pipe,	2 05	
	24 3-12 feet pipe,	5 98	
	3 mall unions,	2 80	
	elbow and L nip,	82	
	3 L nips,	1 04	
	1 ell, 2 x 1½ bull head,	1 10	
	1 union, etc.,	84	
	labor and team,	8 00	
23.	1 bibb,	2 00	
	3 valves,	3 20	
		<hr/>	\$45 07

1879. H. E. RYDER.

July 31.	For services as carpenter and farmer,	\$37 00	
Oct. 31.	53 days' work,	53 00	
		<hr/>	\$90 00

1879. DRAKE AND CARPENTER.

July 3.	For 1 bushel peanuts,	\$2 00	
	10 pounds pecans,	1 00	
	10 pounds castaneas,	90	
	4 pounds walnuts,	56	
	2 sacks,	20	
5.	1 barrel flour,	7 50	
	10 pounds filberts,	1 20	
Aug. 23.	50 barrels flour,	300 00	
8.	1 barrel flour,	7 50	
Sept. 26.	2 casks lime,	1 90	
1880.			
Mar. 30.	30 dozen eggs,	3 90	
		<hr/>	\$326 66

1879. G. W. WEEKS.

July 31.	For 4 pairs rubber boots,	\$10 00	
	1 pair kip boots,	2 33	
Aug. 11.	3 pairs rubber boots,	7 50	
	14 pairs overshoes,	7 00	

Aug. 11.	For 1 pair boots,	\$1 70	
	1 pair kid boots,	1 40	
	4 pairs boots,	6 80	
			<hr/>
			\$36 73

1878. R. D. GAY.

Nov. 20.	For 20 rolls paper,	\$2 00	
	36 yards border,	72	
1879.			
Mar. 10.	12 rolls paper,	1 20	
	wire cord,	75	
July 12.	8 yards shade goods,	2 00	
	3 fixtures,	1 35	
	3 tassels,	45	
			<hr/>
			\$8 47

1879. M. W. MERRILL.

July 31.	For services as farmer,	\$51 50
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1879. HIGGINS BROS.

April 22.	For 1 lantern globe,	\$0 25	
25.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards oil cloth,	7 50	
June 13.	8 dozen salts,	1 44	
	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards cocoa matting,	6 67	
	17 " " "	11 56	
July 15.	3 lantern globes,	75	
17.	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards carpet,	16 20	
	1 chamber suit,	20 00	
	1 spring bed,	4 00	
	4 bean pots,	1 00	
15.	1 W. W. mattress,	8 00	
	1 hair mattress,	14 00	
	1 husk soft top,	4 00	
	1 spring bed,	1 50	
	1 stead,	3 50	
Aug. 23.	5 lantern globes,	1 00	
25.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen B. chimneys,	37	
Sept. 8.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen lantern globes,	1 50	
	2 dozen B. chimneys,	1 50	
12.	2 stone jars,	3 00	
30.	3 dozen mugs,	3 30	
	2 dozen flower-pots,	96	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen flower-pots, fancy,	1 50	
	3 pairs brackets,	1 00	
	1 knife,	75	

Oct.	1.	For 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards ex. sup. carpet,	\$43 00	
	23.	2 dozen plates,	1 90	
		6 skeins carpet thread,	30	
		1 mat,	1 00	
	30.	2 dozen B. chimneys,	1 50	
		2 dozen wicks,	16	
Nov.	26.	1 dozen chairs,	41 11	
		2 ironing boards,	4 00	
Dec.	5.	1 lantern,	1 00	
	8.	1 dozen gallon-pails,	11 00	
	25.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards oil cloth,	2 03	
		1 cabinet chair,	2 25	
1880.				
Jan.	10.	20 yards carpet lining,	1 60	
	12.	30 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards carpet,	29 14	
	20.	31 yards oil cloth,	15 50	
Feb.	1.	15 pounds excelsior,	60	
		10 papers tacks,	50	
	5.	3 creamers,	30	
		1 sugar bowl,	45	
Mar.	22.	1 dozen mugs,	1 25	
April	5.	2 door mats,	2 58	
	15.	1 secretary,	45 00	
		carpet lounge,	10 00	
	17.	use of crockery,	2 00	
		2 dozen plates,	2 30	
		4 pitchers and cups,	1 58	
		2 creamers,	20	
		2 dozen goblets,	1 90	
		4 cords 3 feet manure,	24 06	
			<hr/>	\$363 46
1879. C. H. ARNOLD.				
Aug.	18.	For services on farm,	\$15 00	
1879. R. M. PULSIFER AND CO.				
May	16.	For advertising boys,	\$3 50	
1879. W. V. HADLEY.				
Aug.	19.	For threshing 500 bushels oats,	\$30 00	
1879. CAMPBELL AND HANSCOM.				
April	22.	For adv'g examination at R. S.,	\$3 75	
		paper for printing,	20	
Oct.	29.	Daily Union from Jan. to Nov.,	5 00	
			<hr/>	\$8 95

1879.	M. E. STEVENS.		
Sept. 3.	For services in office,		\$7 00
1879.	STRAW AND LOVEJOY.		
Sept. 20.	For repairing clock,		\$2 00
1879.	C. ROGERS.		
Oct. 15.	For 50 bushels coal,		\$5 00
1879.	C. E. EATON AND CO.		
May 26.	For covering roof of corn-barn with Wheeler's roofing,		\$5 15
1879.	T. W. RICHARDS.		
Aug. 22.	For 26 pounds lamb,		\$2 60
1879.	E. GUTTERSON.		
May 26.	For services in laundry, etc.,	\$21 00	
Dec. 31.	services in laundry and house- keeper,	28 00	
		<hr/>	\$49 00
1879.	GEORGE E. BARNARD.		
June 18.	For making 15 bolts,	\$3 50	
July 5.	setting tire on buggy,	1 50	
	setting tire on wagon,	50	
30.	nuts and bolts,	25	
Aug. 14.	sharpening picks,	20	
	setting tires and axles,	3 00	
	spoke and bolt,	60	
	bolts in wagon and wheels,	35	
	repairing foot-board,	50	
16.	plugging shaft irons,	75	
28.	sharpening picks,	50	
Sept. 3.	mending chain,	25	
	sharpening bar and setting tires,	1 20	
18.	repairing chains and springs,	1 00	
29.	hooks,	1 00	
Oct. 8.	sharpening 2 picks,	25	
16.	sharpening pick, repairing chain,	20	
25.	irons for watering-trough,	1 25	
		<hr/>	\$16 80

1879.		MARSHALL BROS.	
July	2.	For 34 pounds cheese,	\$1 87
		30 dozen eggs,	4 05
		167 pounds butter,	16 70
Oct.	7.	188 " "	22 56
Dec.	16.	322 " "	64 40
1880.			
April	26.	81 " "	11 34
		87 " "	10 88
			<hr/>
			\$131 80

1879.		MANCHESTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.	
Sept.	18.	For 1 2-10 days' labor,	\$4 20
		20 pounds refined iron,	80
	29.	3 1-10 days' labor,	10 85
		6 pounds refined iron,	24
			<hr/>
			\$16 09

1879.		J. OTIS CLARK.	
May	6.	For dressing 2 hogs and cow,	\$4 50
	22.	189 pounds beef,	16 07
	26.	185 pounds beef,	15 72
	31.	dressing 2 hogs,	3 00
June	9.	212 pounds beef,	16 96
	16.	202 " "	16 16
	23.	408 " "	34 68
July	10.	239 " "	16 73
	17.	172 " "	10 32
	22.	301 " "	25 58
Aug.	4.	235 " "	16 45
	11.	390 " "	31 20
Sept.	1.	300 " "	21 00
	5.	dressing 2 oxen,	3 00
Oct.	6.	330 pounds beef,	23 10
		dressing cow,	1 25
	23.	" bull,	1 50
	31.	" 2 hogs,	2 50
1880.			
Feb.	6.	360 pounds beef,	23 40
	19.	380 " "	26 60
		dressing 2 hogs,	2 50
Mar.	11.	123 pounds beef,	11 07
	15.	129 " "	5 80
	16.	dressing 2 hogs,	3 00
April	12.	349 pounds beef,	27 04
		dressing 2 hogs,	3 00

April 20.	For 348 pounds beef,	\$26 97	
21.	137 " "	10 61	
		<hr/>	\$399 71

1879. Y. M. C. A.

Oct. 13.	For religious services,	\$50 00
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1879. SAMUEL POOR.

May 9.	For 4 bushels oats,	\$1 52	
29.	7 barrels flour,	41 13	
July 25.	rye meal, etc.,	3 97	
		<hr/>	\$46 62

1879. J. J. McDONOUGH.

Sept. 9.	For 47 pounds ham,	\$4 70
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1879. J. S. MASSECK.

May 23.	For 41½ yards B. denim,	\$6 23	
26.	24 " "	3 64	
	45 " "	6 79	
June 7.	69 " A. cheviot plaid,	7 94	
9.	29¾ " print,	1 79	
	46 " gingham,	4 14	
11.	124½ " chevoit,	14 32	
13.	50 " remnant sheeting,	3 00	
23.	80¾ " brown cotton,	6 46	
	149½ " Amos. plaid chev.,	17 20	
July 1.	25 " " " "	2 88	
2.	205 " " " "	23 58	
Sept. 5.	17 " denim,	2 13	
	16¼ " shirting,	1 95	
26.	193 " gingham,	17 37	
Nov. 20.	40 " "	3 60	
1880.			
Mar. 11.	16½ " denim,	2 64	
13.	47½ " "	7 60	
19.	47¼ " sheeting,	5 09	
	41 " "	4 10	
	lot A. C. A. tick,	2 80	
20.	340½ yards denim,	57 89	
30.	43½ " cotton,	6 09	
		<hr/>	\$209 23

1879. M. S. P. C. A.

Sept. 22.	For subscription for Our Dumb Animals,	\$1 00
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1879.		A. WEYMOUTH.	
Sept.	For expense arresting Quinn,		\$7 50
1879.		AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING CO.	
Sept.	2. For 2 old cylinders,		\$17 40
1879.		J. R. FERSON.	
Oct.	21. For 1 farm wagon,		\$45 00
1879.		CHARLES A. SMITH.	
April	21. For 1 dozen B. chimneys,	\$1 00	
May	1. 2 dozen W. G. plates,	2 00	
	4 1-6 dozen mugs,	6 25	
	5 dozen goblets,	5 00	
	3 creamers,	75	
	4 wire casters,	3 80	
	1 bottle cement,	25	
	1 flower-pot bracket,	25	
	4 water pitchers,	2 00	
	damaged tea and coffee cups,	14	
	use of crockery and spoons,	3 50	
	27. 2 clothes-baskets,	1 74	
	25 dozen clothes-pins,	75	
	30. 2 seed cups,	30	
Aug.	11. 2 sets wire covers,	1 40	
	27. 8 water-pitchers,	3 34	
Sept.	1. bird seed,	10	
	15. 1 dozen burners,	2 25	
Oct.	13. 2 pitchers,	1 30	
	31. cuttle-fish and bird seed,	40	
Nov.	7. 1 lantern,	1 25	
Dec.	10. 2 pounds bird seed,	20	
	26. 1/2 dozen chimneys,	60	
	31. 11 dozen B. chimneys,	7 60	
	1 dozen lanterns,	14 75	
1880.			
Jan.	1. 1 dozen large burners,	2 50	
	9. 8 dozen wicks,	64	
	2 pounds bird seed,	20	
		-----	\$64 26
1879.		HOWIE AND CO.	
Sept.	3. For repairing wheel,	\$4 76	
	paint,	1 50	

Sept.	4.	For 6 felloes and 1 spoke,	\$2 75
		1 whiffletree,	50
		1 pole,	3 00
		1 pole,	1 75
	6.	refitting and part dressing pole,	25
	10.	wood body,	8 00
		1 rocker,	75
		cart seat and spring block,	1 75
Oct.	15.	resetting two boxes in cart,	1 00
		repairing cart,	25
			<hr/>

\$26 26

1879.

J. H. WIGGIN AND CO.

May	1.	For balance due on flour,	\$23 10
	5.	2 cans peaches,	50
		1 can plums,	35
		3 cans salmon,	1 20
		2 cans pineapple,	40
	29.	4 boxes berries,	60
		1 bag rice,	14 35
July	16.	1/2 box lemons,	3 38
		66 pounds cheese,	6 93
	29.	2 cans beef,	75
		2 cans salmon,	40
		2 cans baked beans,	40
		2 pounds crackers,	12
Aug.	2.	2 cans jam,	70
		4 cans salmon,	1 60
		4 cans beef,	1 40
		13 pounds fancy biscuit,	1 95
		10 pounds nuts,	1 20
		4 dozen lemons,	1 00
		50 pounds coffee,	16 00
	25.	2 pounds crackers,	12
		1 can peaches,	22
Sept.	3.	1 box soap,	4 20
		1 can salmon,	18
	12.	1 dozen starch polish,	1 00
		1 quintal fish,	5 00
	15.	25 pounds alum,	2 00
		2 cans chicken,	1 00
	26.	1 bushel beans,	2 00
		1 can salmon,	40
		20 pounds sweet potatoes,	50
		2 1/2 " tea,	60
Oct.	22.	1/2 chest tea,	10 56

1880.		
Feb. 21.	For syrup,	\$1 40
	fruit,	80
	seed,	50
Mar. 12.	1 barrel granulated sugar,	31 59
April 5.	5 pounds seed,	50
17.	barrel Y. C. sugar,	28 67
	5 barrels flour,	36 25
22.	1 bag C. F. Salt,	1 20
	1 pound candy,	18
		<hr/>
		\$205 20

1879.		BARR AND CLAPP.
Sept. 30.	For 1 barrel kerosene oil,	\$5 25
	1 barrel,	1 00
1880.		
Jan. 6.	1 barrel,	1 00
	1 barrel kerosene oil,	5 66
Feb. 2.	1 barrel kerosene oil,	5 77
	1 barrel,	1 00
Mar. 17.	25 pounds Rio and Java coffee,	7 88
	10 pounds Rio coffee,	2 00
	20 pound-papers coffee,	1 60
	51 gallons oil,	5 35
	1 barrel,	1 00
		<hr/>
		\$37 51

1879.		PETTEE AND WHITTLE.
April 25.	For 1,060 pounds middlings,	\$10 07
	54 11-32 bushels oats,	20 40
26.	grinding,	4 20
May.	grinding,	5 70
June 2.	1 bushel white corn,	60
7.	20 pounds rye meal,	40
16.	grinding,	1 20
July 9.	1 bag meal,	95
26.	36 bushels oats,	15 48
	8 bags corn,	8 32
Sept. 2.	5 bags corn,	5 50
	5 bags meal,	5 00
Oct. 7.	2 bags meal,	2 30
Dec. 6.	6 bags meal,	7 38
15.	7 bags meal,	8 75
	2 bags corn,	2 70
	698 pounds bran,	6 98
16.	2 bundles cement,	3 20
22.	grinding,	1 20

1880.			
Jan. 5.	For 170 pounds bran,	\$1 87	
24.	55 " "	60	
	1 bag meal,	1 45	
		<hr/>	\$142 25

1879.	H. B. NEWHALL.		
Aug. 18.	For 1 barrel coffee,		\$10 38

1879.	G. M. FRENCH.		
Oct. 21.	For 1 cow,		\$50 00

1879.	DANIEL FLING.		
Oct. 23.	For 1 washing-machine,		\$7 50

1879.	J. C. YOUNG.		
Sept. 26.	For 1½ days slater,	\$3 75	
	1½ days tender,	2 25	
	160 slates,	5 60	
	10 pounds zinc,	90	
	teaming,	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$14 50

1879.	PLUMER AND HOLTON.		
April 26.	For 6 dozen socks,	\$7 50	
	½ dozen hats,	4 50	
	8 white shirts,	4 00	
May 1.	½ dozen hats,	4 50	
17.	1 umbrella,	1 50	
June 4.	6 cases,	2 00	
18.	straw hats,	50	
July 7.	2 umbrellas,	2 25	
Aug. 7.	8 shirts,	4 00	
	4 dozen hose,	2 00	
Oct. 20.	6 shirts,	3 00	
	6 yards canvas,	1 20	
	1 box chalk,	62	
Nov. 13.	3 dozen hose,	8 00	
	1 dozen shirts,	4 80	
	collars,	15	
Dec. 24.	2 umbrellas,	4 25	
1880.			
April 15.	1 suit,	8 00	
	1 shirt and suspenders,	1 25	
	2 pairs overalls,	1 25	
		<hr/>	\$65 27

1879. CARL C. SHEPARD.

Oct. 6.	For 2 dozen coffee cups,	\$3 00
	1 lantern globe,	25
Nov. 25.	1 square lantern complete,	3 15
	1 wire pendant,	75
	1 point,	25
	1 burner and chimney,	35
27.	6 dozen plates,	5 40
1880.		
Feb. 21.	1 dozen flower-pots,	1 00
	3 flower-pots,	75
	3 " "	66
27.	½ dozen pepper bottles,	60

 \$16 16

1879. WILLIAM BOYD.

Feb. 21.	For 1 pork barrel,	\$2 00
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1879. A. QUIMBY.

Mar. 13.	For 1 book,	\$0 25
	1 Nursery,	15
April 19.	music,	40
25.	1 football,	1 75
May 9.	4 rubber balls,	1 40
	2 soft balls,	20
July 3.	4 base-ball bats,	1 00
Oct. 24.	2 dozen combs,	90
Nov. 27.	marbles,	62
Dec. 23.	Mrs. Holmes's works, 13 vols.,	12 35
	4 books,	2 00
	2 desks,	1 50

 \$22 52

1875. E. PUTNAM.

Nov. 10.	For 8 barrels apples,	\$36 00
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1879. J. M. AND D. A. PARKER.

May.	For 1,733 feet chestnut sticks,	\$39 86
Sept.	3,408 feet 1½ inch pine,	47 71

 \$87 57

1879. DR. C. F. BONNEY.

Oct. 29.	For attendance on inmates from	
	Feb. 24 to date,	\$45 00

1880.

Jan. 31.	For attendance on inmates from Nov. 1, 1879, to Feb. 1, 1880,	\$92 25	
April 29.	attendance on inmates from April 14 to 28,	38 75	
		<hr/>	\$176 00

1879.

FRANK P. MEAD.

July 23.	For arresting Young,		\$5 00
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1879.

J. M. CHANDLER AND CO.

May 12.	For 12 pounds alum,	\$0 60	
June 4.	4 gallons lard oil,	3 50	
	2 pounds camphor,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$5 10

1879.

H. WILLEY.

Oct. 31.	For 8 loads of covering stone, 1880.	\$4 00	
Feb. 5.	4 loads of covering stone,	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$6 00

1879.

J. C. RAY.

July 30.	For 550 feet ash lumber,	\$11 00	
Dec. 20.	1,228 pounds beef,	85 96	
Sept. 2.	4 bushels pears, 2 bushels peaches, 4 bushels apples,	11 25	
	1 barrel pork,	15 00	
Oct.	30 pounds honey,	5 10	
	pasturing oxen,	13 50	
	" cows,	12 00	
	196 pounds fresh pork,	11 76	
Dec.	19 barrels apples,	28 50	
1880.			
Jan. 31.	14¾ cords wood,	40 56	
	129 gallons cider,	10 32	
Mar. 15.	27 telephone poles,	16 20	
		<hr/>	\$261 15

1879.

D. SIMONS.

June 7.	For 1 chamber set, 12 slats,	\$17 00 60	
		<hr/>	\$17 60

1879.	J. N. DODGE.		
Sept. 25.	For 1 cow,	\$65 00	
Oct. 24.	1 bull,	64 90	
		<hr/>	\$129 90
1879.	J. H. BROWN.		
Oct. 31.	For 15 days' labor, painting,		\$30 00
1879.	ELI MCCRILLIS.		
July 29.	For cider and vinegar,		\$10 50
1879.	J. RAYMOND.		
July 31.	For making 12 pairs shoes,	\$21 00	
	mending,	75	
		<hr/>	\$21 75
1879.	RILEY, CATE, AND CO.		
April 30.	For 50 pounds crackers,	\$2 75	
July 4.	15 " "	75	
	12 dozen cakes,	96	
	2 sponge cakes,	30	
Oct. 9.	1 barrel mackerel,	9 00	
Aug. 15.	crackers,	75	
Sept. 12.	crackers and cakes,	2 50	
Oct. 10.	" " "	2 55	
Nov.	cakes,	1 00	
1880.			
Feb. 4.	crackers,	75	
28.	"	35	
Mar. 6.	"	1 75	
		<hr/>	\$23 41
1879.	W. K. AND J. M. RICHARDSON.		
Aug. 18.	For 360 pounds beef,	\$23 45	
Nov. 8.	233 " "	12 81	
		<hr/>	\$36 26
1879.	J. W. ATWOOD AND CO.		
July 16.	For 5 boxes berries,		\$0 50
1879.	J. T. BUGBEE.		
Oct. 2.	For 3 pecks pears,	\$0 75	
	6 pounds starch, and bird seed,	86	
1880.			
Jan. 21.	coffee,	77	
		<hr/>	\$2 38

1879.	S. H. BROWN.	
April.	For yeast,	\$3 93
May.	"	3 93
June.	"	3 94
July.	"	3 94
Aug.	"	3 93
Sept.	"	3 93
Oct.	"	3 94
Nov., Dec., and Jan., 1880,	for yeast,	12 25
		<hr/>
		\$39 79

1879.	J. A. AND I. J. DUNN.	
May 2.	For freight on chair seats,	\$35 00
Nov. 20.	" " " "	34 40
		<hr/>
		\$69 40

1879.	DAVID ALDEN.	
June 13.	For services as watchman,	\$10 00

1879.	J. A. DAVIS.	
June 2.	For services as watchman,	\$3 00

1879.	J. LANE.	
June 17.	For 1,692 pounds straw,	\$10 15

1879.	L. B. BODWELL AND CO.	
June.	For coal,	\$10 23

1879.	N. S. CLARK.	
April 29.	For 3 dozen combs,	\$1 20
	10 dozen handkerchiefs,	4 00
May 2.	6 dozen cotton,	3 00
	1½ gross buttons,	1 20
July 1.	2 dozen cotton,	1 00
	1 gross lacings,	30
	4 dozen cotton,	2 00
Aug. 8.	4 dozen cotton,	1 70
Sept. 5.	1 piece elastic cord,	33
	2 dozen bows,	1 79
	2 dozen cotton,	40
	2 dozen cotton,	1 00
17.	8 dozen socks,	12 00
23.	¼ M. needles,	40
Oct. 15.		

Oct. 15.	For 6 dozen cotton,	\$3 00
	1½ gross buttons,	30
	3 spools linen,	24
25.	4 dozen machine cotton,	2 00
	1 1-12 dozen gloves,	9 05
Nov.	11 dozen spools cotton,	3 76
	shirts and drawers,	3 19
	pins,	94
Dec. 24.	mittens, gloves, ties, etc.,	27 42
	flannels, scarfs, handkerchiefs,	9 14
	sacks, wristers, etc.,	16 84
	silesia, elastic, combs, etc.,	9 65
	thimbles,	45
1880.		
Feb.	8 dozen machine cotton,	4 00
Mar.	needles and handkerchiefs,	1 36
	R. and mdse.,	3 45

\$125 11

1879. BENNETT AND LORD.

May 27.	For mason and stock,	\$2 25
June 6.	" "	1 75
Sept. 30.	" "	2 00
Oct. 30.	" "	4 00
Dec.	mason-work,	5 43
1880.		
Jan.	" and cement,	3 15

\$18 58

1877. G. H. DORR.

April 7.	For 41 boxes collars,	\$1 64
16.	50 " "	2 00
July.	214 " " and barrel,	4 51
1879.		
Feb. 12.	6 mirrors,	1 02
1880.		
Jan. 31.	4¾ cords manure,	23 75

\$32 92

1879. D. W. JOHNSON.

May 1.	For expenses as trustee for 2 yrs.,	\$7 00
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1879. A. C. CLEMENT.

May 1.	For expenses as trustee for 1 yr.,	\$10 00
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1879. J. W. PEPPARD.

May 1. For expenses as trustee for three visits, \$15 00

1880.

Mar. 24.	24-foot ladders,	3 00	
	1 step ladder,	2 50	
		<hr/>	\$20 50

1879. H. T. MORRILL.

May 1. For expenses as trustee for 1 yr., \$6 00

1879. D. SARGENT.

May 1. For 238 pounds beef, \$17 85

1879. SAMUEL BOYCE.

May 1.	For 2,860 pounds meadow hay,	\$10 00	
June 21.	2,244 pounds meadow hay,	6 81	
Sept. 1.	1 pair oxen,	110 00	
1880.			
Mar. 29.	6,568 pounds meadow hay,	26 77	
	29 ½ pounds dried apples,	2 07	
	1 barrel apples,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$156 65

1879. J. B. PRESCOTT.

May 1. For extracting teeth from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1878, inclusive, \$10 50

1879. JOHN B. CLARKE.

May 2.	For adv. R. S. exhibition,	\$1 68	
Oct. 4.	adv. "Gen. Grant,"	4 00	
1880.			
April 1.	print'g 500 letter-heads and rules,	2 75	
6.	" " " "	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$9 93

1879. HENRY FOSTER.

Mar. For 7 barrels apples, \$8 00

1879. GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 10. For 57¾ yards silesia, \$4 05

1879. CONCORD R. R. CORPORATION.

April.	For freight,	\$4 50	
June, July.	"	91 88	
July 5.	" on coal,	304 50	
July.	"	41 68	
Aug.	"	45 18	
Sept.	"	5 76	
Oct.	"	71 02	
Nov.	"	37 70	
Dec.	"	2 98	
1880.			
Jan.	"	35 63	
Feb.	"	37 09	
Mar. and April.	"	9 68	
		<hr/>	\$687 60

1879. A. H. WESTON.

May 27.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen palm hats,	\$0 87	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Canada straw hats,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$1 87

1878. B. PAGE.

Dec.	For 1,000 feet boards,	\$16 00
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1879. M. F. WYMAN AND CO.

April 18.	For cod and halibut,	\$2 72	
May 2.	" " "	2 72	
5.	cod and mackerel,	2 40	
9.	cod and halibut,	2 72	
June 6.	fish,	2 72	
		<hr/>	\$13 28

1879. U. S. AND CANADA EXPRESS.

April 30.	For April bills,	\$4 00	
July 29.	May and June bills,	1 60	
Aug.	August bills,	50	
Sept. 30.	September bills,	4 10	
Dec. 12.	October bills,	25	
	November bills,	50	
1880.			
Jan. 6.	December bills,	18 25	
26.	2 barrels apples,	2 50	
Feb. 28.	January bills,	1 80	
April 30.	March and April bills,	8 95	
		<hr/>	\$42 45

1879.	E. LOVELL.		
May 15.	For returning Kane and Steele,		\$10 00
1879.	JOHN SMITH.		
May 19.	For returning McNulty,		\$5 00
1879.	R. W. BEAN.		
May 17.	For arresting Tirrell, Linscott, and St. John,	\$15 00	
Sept. 20.	arresting Donnelly,	5 00	
		<hr/>	\$20 00
1878.	WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO.		
Nov. 23.	For cane,		\$42 00
1879.	C. W. ROWELL.		
May 5.	For 1 pair oxen,		\$160 00
1878.	LAMSON AND MARDEN.		
Oct.	For sharpening tools,		\$2 30
1879.	O. C. MOORE.		
May. 10.	For Nashua Telegraph for 1 yr., 4 mos.,		\$2 00
1879.	J. S. HARRIMAN.		
Mar. 8.	For 2 barrels soap,	\$6 00	
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75	
Apr. 20.	70 pounds soap,	4 20	
21.	2 barrels soap,	6 00	
May 5.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels soap,	8 25	
9.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels soap,	8 25	
June 19.	2 barrels soap,	6 00	
30.	2 barrels soap,	6 00	
July.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	9 75	
Aug. 19.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75	
Sept.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels soap,	10 50	
Dec. 8.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75	
Nov. 19.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75	
	$\frac{3}{4}$ barrel soda,	1 50	
24.	$\frac{3}{4}$ barrel soda,	1 50	
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75	
		<hr/>	\$101 70

1879.

OLD SOUTH CLOTHING COMPANY.

May	24.	For 9 suits,	\$66 00
July	8.	2 suits,	7 00
		3 pants,	8 25
		37 coats,	24 00
Oct.	4.	10 suits, 5 coats and vests,	67 78

\$173 03

1879.

PIPER AND HAWLEY.

May	5.	For 37½ yards brown cotton,	\$4 69
		183½ yds. bro. and blea. cotton,	20 18
	17.	28 yards Boston A. A. duck,	3 92
June	9.	48½ yards cambric,	2 91
July	14.	2 dozen towels,	3 00
		4 linen towels,	1 00
	31.	7 dozen handkerchiefs,	2 90
		95¼ yards cotton,	8 10
Aug.	11.	94 yards print,	4 70
Sept.	25.	13½ yards damask,	9 45
		12 yards gray flannel,	2 64
		3 dozen napkins,	4 12
		2 dozen striped hose,	2 20
		3 dozen hose,	3 20
		1 dozen boys' socks,	75
Oct.	2.	108¼ yards cotton,	8 66
		23½ yards crash,	2 71
		36¾ yards crash,	3 18
Nov.	4.	34 yards checked goods,	4 25
		28½ yards flannel,	3 56
		33 yards brown drill,	2 97
		3 yards strainer cloth,	69
Dec.	16.	13 pairs gray blankets,	32 50
		13 pairs gray blankets,	16 25
		31¼ yards tick,	5 62
		1 skirt,	62
	18.	1½ yards tarlatan,	42
		2 dozen ruches,	84
		1 remnant tarlatan,	35
		1 dozen handkerchiefs,	45
		8 7-12 dozen handkerchiefs,	2 90
		13 1-6 dozen handkerchiefs,	2 86
		2 dozen handkerchiefs,	2 00
	20.	1 pair blankets,	1 50
1880.			
Jan.	2.	4 papers needles, 2 pieces braid,	40
Mar.	5.	113¾ yards print,	9 10

Mar. 30.	For	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards dress goods,	\$6 19
		26 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards brown cashmere,	3 97
April 5.		12 dozen half-hose,	19 50
		2 dozen thread,	1 05
Feb. 11.		20 yards drill,	2 00
		2 dozen thread,	75
		1 dozen linen thread,	90
		12 yards duck,	2 40
Mar. 18.		13 yards damask,	10 79
April 17.		2 rolls batting,	30

 \$223 44

1879.

CLAFLIN, ALLISON, AND CO.

May 7.	For	1 barrel C. sugar,	\$15 39
		20 pounds R. Java coffee and bag,	6 00
		20 pounds Rio coffee,	3 60
		1 barrel F. salt,	2 30
		125 pounds boneless fish,	8 13
		1 hogshead molasses,	36 63
		carting,	1 25
July 8.		30 pounds saleratus and box,	1 45
		1 hogshead molasses,	31 64
		1 barrel sal-soda,	6 72
		1 barrel oil,	1 50
		44 gallons oil,	3 08
		1 box soap powders,	3 24
		1 box W. R. soap,	4 75
		1 barrel sugar,	20 94
		1 barrel F. salt,	2 30
		2 sacks C. F. salt,	1 80
		10 pounds sal nitre,	1 00
		7 pounds camphor,	2 10
		1 bottle extract lemon,	1 30
		1 " " vanilla,	1 90
		carting,	1 50
Aug. 25.		1 barrel R. and G. coffee,	22 40
Sept. 30.		1 hogshead molasses,	27 72
		1 barrel C. sugar,	17 78
		2 barrels,	50
		2 barrels med. beans,	14 70
		40 pounds R. Java coffee,	11 20
		carting,	1 00
Nov. 17.		3 barrels beans and barrel,	21 81
		1 keg soda,	4 48
		1 box cream tartar,	8 00
		4	

Nov. 17.	For 1 box raisins,	\$2 50	
	1 box Val. raisins,	2 47	
	1 barrel graham flour,	6 50	
	112 pounds Geo. cod,	4 76	
	100 pounds bone cod,	6 50	
	1 barrel fine salt,	2 60	
	1 sack rock salt,	95	
	1 barrel sugar,	19 98	
	1 hogshead molasses,	35 97	
	1 barrel syrup,	24 53	
	1 pound nutmegs and box,	1 08	
	cartage,	1 87	
	1 chest Japan tea,	32 50	
1880.			
Mar. 25.	1 hogshead molasses,	36 30	
	2 boxes soap,	7 10	
	1 box pepper,	5 00	
	1 barrel mixed pickles,	10 00	
	1 barrel graham flour,	6 00	
	cartage,	1 00	
	1 barrel granulated sugar, and		
	carting,	30 00	
		<hr/>	\$525 72
1879.	WILLIAM B. BURNHAM.		
June 17.	For 1,350 pounds meadow hay,	\$5 40	
1879.	BENJAMIN PAIGE.		
June 19.	For 3,078 pounds hay,	\$13 08	
	2,100 pounds oat straw,	8 92	
		<hr/>	\$22 00
1879.	L. B. BODWELL AND CO.		
	For egg coal,	\$10 23	
1880.			
Jan. 31.	egg and stove coal,	18 01	
		<hr/>	\$28 24
1879.	BRACE AND LATHROP.		
June 18.	For 12 pounds powder,		\$24 00
1880.	BRACE, ADAMS, AND CHASE.		
April 7.	For 2 pounds rat exterminator,		\$4 00

1879. J. W. C. PICKERING.

June 21.	For 5 pairs pants,	\$5 00	
	71 hats,	3 85	
July 4.	4 coats,	1 00	
	4 coats,	1 60	
Dec. 18.	2 shirts,	92	
	60 collars,	3 90	
		<hr/>	\$16 27

1878. LUTHER CAMPBELL.

Dec.	For 8½ cords wood,	\$24 00
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1879. POST-OFFICE.

July 3.	For box rent 3 months,	\$2 00	
Sept. 30.	“ “ 3 “	2 00	
1880.			
Jan. 1.	“ “ 3 “	2 00	
April 1.	“ “ 3 “	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$8 00

1879. C. E. WALKER AND CO.

June 21.	For 203 tons coal,	\$761 25
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1879. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

July 2.	For pew rent for 2 quarters,	\$11 20	
Oct. 3.	pew rent for 1 quarter,	5 60	
1880.			
Jan. 6.	pew rent for 1 quarter,	5 60	
April 1.	pew rent for 1 quarter,	5 60	
		<hr/>	\$28 00

1879. C. B. SOUTHWORTH.

April.	For paper collars,	\$2 23
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1879. CITY OF MANCHESTER.

July 16.	For dog license,	\$1 00
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1879. GOODWIN BROS. AND CO.

July 17.	For 1 hay-rack,	\$12 00	
Sept. 2.	oak lumber, roller frames,	3 00	
15.	axle-bed,	1 50	
	shaft and iron work on same,	2 50	

1880.			
Feb. 20.	For 12 spokes in wheel,	\$3 00	
	1 felloe,	25	
	setting tire,	75	
		<hr/>	\$23 00
1879.		H. F. EDMANDS.	
July 9.	For arresting Hagar,		\$7 00
1879.		J. STICKNEY.	
April 26.	For 1 pound channel nails,	\$0 25	
	1 pound lasting tacks,	25	
May 14.	27 pounds sole leather,	5 94	
	13 pounds kip leather,	2 65	
June 7.	1 bunch leather strings,	85	
18.	nails and bristles.	30	
21.	½ dozen R. balls,	1 25	
	1 foot-ball,	1 25	
25.	28½ pounds sole leather,	6 84	
July 5.	2 brushes and blacking,	1 00	
Aug. 1.	1 dozen awls,	24	
	24½ pounds leather,	5 39	
11.	3 gallons neat's-foot oil,	3 75	
	sole leather,	3 50	
28.	22¾ pounds leather,	5 03	
Sept. 15.	1½ dozen S. handles,	50	
Oct. 8.	45½ pounds leather,	10 46	
27.	2 bunches leather strings,	1 25	
Nov. 1.	1 piece leather,	50	
4.	22 pounds sole leather,	5 28	
	1 eyelet set,	75	
	findings,	75	
7.	11 pounds leather,	3 85	
8.	2 sides kip,	6 82	
	2 pairs lasts,	1 20	
13.	8 sides leather,	48 88	
	shoe-nails, tacks, etc.,	75	
	2 pairs men's lasts,	1 20	
	4 quarts shoe-pegs,	20	
	1 No. 4 head-block,	3 50	
15.	1 rubber foot-ball,	1 75	
	1 calf-skin,	1 00	
	1½ dozen sewing awls,	36	
19.	6 pounds iron nails,	48	
26.	4 feet green E. cloth,	62	
29.	4 sides kip,	13 75	
30.	1¼ pounds small rivets,	75	
31.	6 quarts shoe-pegs,	30	

1880.

Jan.	7.	For 6 pounds iron shoe-nails,	\$0 48
	23.	2½ gallons neats'-foot oil and blacking,	3 37
Feb.	2.	28 pounds sole leather,	6 16
	5.	3 yards green E. cloth,	1 50
		153¾ pounds leather,	42 06
	7.	205½ pounds kip leather,	45 21
		12 pounds iron nails,	1 16
		2 pounds tacks and brush,	66
	12.	zinc, nails, and blacking,	50
	14.	blackball,	25
	21.	eyelets and pegs,	70
	23.	95 pounds sole leather, pegs, etc.,	25 65 35
	25.	1 side russet leather,	1 50

 \$272 94

1879.

WILSON, MOOAR, AND CO.

For Boston Journal from April 1 to

		July 1,	\$2 25
		Manchester Mirror,	1 50
		Harper's Weekly,	1 30
		Detroit Free Press,	65
		Harper's Monthly,	90
		Popular Monthly,	75
May	2.	5 balls,	3 12
	6.	7 balls,	4 38
	29.	1 bat,	15

 \$15 00

1879.

MOOAR AND CO.

For Boston Journal from July 1 to

		Oct. 1,	\$2 25
		Manchester Mirror,	1 50
		Leslie's Popular Monthly,	75
		Harper's Monthly,	90
		Harper's Weekly,	1 30
		Detroit Free Press,	65
July	10.	1½ reams paper,	1 80
	21.	1 bat,	35
Aug.	19.	2 Atlantic Monthlies,	60
	23.	4 bats,	87
Oct.	24.	6 sets dominoes,	1 00
Nov.	14.	9 games,	1 35
Dec.	15.	2 bottles indelible ink,	50
	16.	7 games,	1 05

1880.

	For Boston Journal from Oct. 1,	
	1879, to Jan. 1, 1880,	\$2 25
	Manchester Mirror,	1 50
	Harper's Weekly,	1 30
	Harper's Monthly,	90
	Boston Journal from Jan. 1 to	
	April 1, 1880,	2 25
	Manchester Mirror,	1 50
	Harper's Weekly,	1 30
	Harper's Monthly,	90
Jan. 31.	200 slate pencils,	50
	2 dozen lead pencils,	40
	1 gross No. 303 pens,	1 15
Feb. 27.	1½ dozen combs,	90
Mar. 5.	Seaside Library,	20
17.	½ M. paper wrappers,	1 15

 \$31 07

1879.

THOMAS W. LANE.

April 24.	For 1 dozen crayons and ½ dozen	
	erasers,	\$0 25
	books for discharged boys,	11 24
May 24.	2 gross school pens,	1 25
	8 dozen holders,	50
	18 Franklin Readers,	7 56
	3 dozen copy books,	3 60
July 1.	2 bottles indelible ink,	50
2.	6½ dozen copy-books,	7 80
3.	1 league ball,	1 00
4.	paper caps, etc.,	2 00
10.	croquet set,	1 00
Aug. 9.	1 dozen pass-books,	25
Sept. 3.	5 dozen P. and D. W. books,	6 00
	1 gallon ink,	1 25
6.	3 Worcester's Spellers,	84
	2 gross pens,	1 20
	3 Franklin Readers,	90
	3 quires bill paper,	60
9.	1 box slate pencils,	35
29.	6 White's Arithmetics,	1 50
	6 slates,	42
Oct. 7.	2 dozen blotters,	18
23.	½ dozen slates,	30
	½ dozen White's Arithmetics,	1 50
	1 writing-desk,	40
24.	1 checker-board,	25

Oct. 25.	For Baker's Drama,	\$1 20	
	30 Monroe's Prac. Spellers, intro.,	6 30	
	70 Monroe's Prac. Spellers, exc.,	11 20	
	21 Monroe's 4th Readers, intro.,	10 50	
	15 " " exc.,	5 70	
	36 " 5th " "	20 16	
27.	5 dozen P. and D. W. books,	6 00	
Nov. 1.	6 bill file envelopes,	60	
	6 Swinton's Geographies,	3 30	
25.	1 box slate pencils,	30	
Dec. 5.	2 Swinton's Geographies,	1 80	
	2 Warren's Geographies,	1 08	
29.	2 Swinton's Geographies,	1 10	
	2 White's Arithmetics,	50	
30.	5 Monroe's 2d Readers,	1 80	
1880.			
Jan. 6.	5 dozen P.. D. and S. W. books,	6 00	
	1 Swinton's Geography,	90	
Mar. 12.	1 gross crayons,	25	
17.	1 dozen multiplication cards,	48	
27.	Baker's Reading Club,	15	
April 26.	2 quires ex. long bill,	60	
			<hr/>
			\$132 56

1879. JOHN P. SQUIRE AND CO.

July 9.	For 267 pounds ham,	\$25 37	
	1 barrel,	20	
	1 barrel lard oil,	27 27	
1880.			
Mar. 31.	288 pounds ham,	28 80	
	1 barrel,	20	
			<hr/>
			\$81 84

1879. J. T. SMITH AND SON.

April 28.	For flowers,	\$0 75	
May 19.	plants,	2 80	
			<hr/>
			\$3 55

1879 S. H. MARTIN.

May 10.	For 1 pair brogans,	\$1 30	
	2 pairs kip brogans,	2 85	
	3 pairs B. B. shoes,	4 00	
	1 pair B. B. shoes,	1 20	
July 20.	1 pair brogans,	1 50	

Aug. 7.	For 1 pair brogans,	\$1 50
28.	1 pair brogans,	1 65
Sept. 22.	6 pairs foxed button,	9 00
30.	12 pairs brogans,	16 50
Oct. 9.	12 pairs kip boots,	26 00
Dec. 29.	2 pairs shoes,	3 00
1880.		
Feb. 7.	1 pair grain button boots,	1 25
Mar. 6.	7 bunches lacings,	70
15.	1 pair grain button boots,	1 65
20.	2 pairs kip boots,	5 00

 \$77 10

1879. J. S. KIDDER AND CO.

June 11.	For 35 barrels flour,	\$187 25
	50 bushels oats,	22 00
July 7.	1,469 pounds middlings,	10 65
	25 bushels oats,	9 37
June 4.	1 barrel P.,	5 35
	4 sacks bran,	5 84
	1 bushel T. I. salt,	50
Sept. 15.	8 bags meal,	8 00
	521 pounds meal,	4 17
Oct. 23.	5 bags meal,	6 75
1880.		
Feb. 10.	10 bags meal,	11 70
23.	5 sacks bran,	5 52
	10 bags meal,	11 60
Mar. 10.	10 bags meal,	11 70

 \$300 40

1879. CHARLES BUNTON.

Jan. 28.	For shoeing horse,	\$0 50
Feb.	shoeing horse, and bolt,	35
July 18.	repairing carriage,	25
29.	shoeing horse and setting tires,	1 50
Sept. 3.	repairing swing irons,	50
5.	setting tires,	2 00
	ironing pole,	75
6.	steps and brace,	1 00
	staple,	25
13.	shoeing horse,	85
	bolting body,	1 50
	stake irons,	2 64
	rocker plate, bolts, etc.,	4 70
	braces and bolts,	1 30

Oct.	15.	For setting axle, etc.,	\$2 50	
		1 pair springs,	1 25	
		bolts and irons,	30	
Dec.	3.	shoeing oxen,	3 25	
		mending chain,	15	
1880.				
Jan.	6.	repairing whiffletree,	1 00	
	17.	bolts in sleigh,	20	
Mar.	1.	irons for bedsteads,	5 28	
				<hr/>
				\$32 02

1879. C. E. GAGE.

Nov.	12.	For 70 pounds chicken,	\$9 10
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1879. GEORGE W. WILKINS.

May	6.	For oranges,	\$0 80
		meats and fish,	3 93
June	6.	oranges and berries,	1 35
	7.	steak,	1 56
	13.	steak,	1 20
		lemons,	35
		berries,	96
		fish,	2 64
	20.	berries,	1 53
		halibut,	1 10
	27.	fish,	2 60
July	3.	mackerel,	1 05
		salmon,	2 20
	4.	fish,	2 20
	5.	berries,	2 52
		salmon,	2 30
		eggs,	1 02
		bananas,	50
	10.	mackerel,	1 44
	15.	"	2 00
	18.	halibut,	1 20
		berries,	1 28
	21.	"	50
		fish,	2 00
	25.	mackerel,	72
		eggs,	72
	26.	mackerel,	1 20
		bananas,	60
		watermelon,	40
Aug.	2.	fish,	1 70

Aug.	5.	For chicken,	\$2 66
		beef,	2 10
		melons and lemons,	80
	8.	fish, etc.,	4 26
		halibut,	1 32
		3 boxes berries,	21
	15.	10 pounds halibut,	1 20
	22.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds beef,	1 92
		40 pounds cod,	1 60
		halibut,	1 50
	28.	beef,	1 82
	29.	12 mackerel,	96
Sept.	4.	mackerel and sweet potatoes,	1 15
	6.	melon and sweet potatoes,	1 05
	13.	oysters and crackers,	63
	20.	" " "	1 20
		melon and sweet potatoes,	1 36
	26.	8 pounds halibut,	1 00
Oct.	4.	oysters and crackers,	1 20
		" " "	1 10
	11.	6 mackerel,	48
	17.	mackerel and sweet potatoes,	1 48
Nov.	31.	chicken,	4 60
	5.	beef,	2 17
		celery and sweet potatoes,	93
	7.	45 pounds cod,	2 25
		10 mackerel,	80
	8.	oysters and crackers,	1 26
	21.	mackerel,	64
	22.	oysters and crackers,	1 20
Dec.	6.	31 pounds beef,	3 72
		18 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds turkey,	2 22
		chestnuts,	1 15
	13.	oysters and crackers,	90
		fruit,	1 30
	26.	eggs,	52
		fish,	3 65
		oysters and crackers,	85
1880.			
Jan.	8.	pickerel,	75
		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sausages,	65
		sweet potatoes,	3 00
		fruit,	60
	31.	28 pounds turkey,	4 76
Feb.	7.	oysters and crackers,	1 20
	21.	" " "	1 05

Mar. 5.	For 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds turkey,	\$6 65
	52 pounds chicken,	4 16
15.	oranges,	35
19.	fish,	3 22
27.	fish,	70
31.	steak, etc.,	1 30
April 23.	45 pounds cod,	1 80
	8 pounds halibut,	1 12

 \$134 04

1879.

GEORGE E. FLANDERS.

Aug. 6.	For halibut,	\$0 80
8.	4 boxes berries,	32
30.	8 pounds halibut,	96
Sept. 10.	8 mackerel,	64
Oct. 3.	8 pounds halibut,	96
8.	7 " "	84
18.	3 quarts oysters,	90
24.	6 mackerel,	48
25.	3 quarts oysters,	90
	3 pounds crackers,	30
Nov. 1.	3 quarts oysters,	90
	3 pounds crackers,	36

1880.

Jan. 10.	3 quarts oysters,	90
	3 pounds crackers,	30
16.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fish,	48
17.	oysters and crackers,	1 20
26.	10 pounds sausage,	1 00
30.	40 " fish,	2 00
	10 " halibut,	1 20
31.	1 gallon oysters,	1 10
	3 pounds crackers,	30
Feb. 6.	10 " halibut,	1 20
14.	1 gallon oysters,	1 10
	3 pounds crackers,	30
Mar. 6.	1 gallon oysters,	1 10
	3 pounds crackers,	30
April 3.	1 gallon oysters,	1 10
	4 pounds crackers,	40

 \$22 34

1879.

G. H. TANSWELL.

Nov. 12.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen shirts,	\$3 00
	10 yards canvas,	2 00
May.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards cotton,	5 46
	54 " cotton,	5 94

 \$16 40

1879.	MANCHESTER ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.		
April 28.	For 3 suits,	\$22 50	
	36 boxes collars,	3 60	
	3 pairs pants,	3 00	
	5 pairs pants,	6 25	
	4 vests,	6 00	
	1 vest,	1 00	
May 2.	1 worsted coat,	2 75	
	6 suits,	15 00	
	1 suit,	6 00	
	1 hat,	75	
	6 hats,	3 72	
	1 pair braces,	25	
Oct. 28.	18 boys' hats,	9 00	
Nov.	10 dozen shirts and drawers,	18 00	
1880.			
Jan. 9.	1½ dozen shirts and drawers,	2 70	
April 12.	7 coats,	29 75	
	4 coats,	11 00	
	1 coat,	4 25	
	1 coat,	2 25	
	12 boxes collars,	1 00	
13.	8 hats,	5 36	
	5 hats,	2 50	
	2 pairs mittens,	1 50	
			<hr/>
			\$158 13

1879.	G. F. BOSHER AND CO.		
Nov. 10.	For 2 bowls and pitchers,	\$1 40	
	spoons,	60	
1880.			
Jan. 24.	paper,	30	
	crash,	80	
	combs,	4 20	
Mar. 1.	1 mattress,	8 75	
26.	"Eclipse" stove,	5 50	
	pails, ladles, etc.,	5 59	
	sauce-pan,	85	
April 15.	table,	2 00	
			<hr/>
			\$29 99

1879.	W. E. MARDEN.		
Nov. 5.	For extracting teeth,	\$7 00	
	administering ether,	2 00	
			<hr/>
			\$9 00

1879.	CUMNER AND CO.	
July 1.	For 19 hats,	\$4 75
1879.	F. B. EATON.	
July.	For 21 base balls,	\$7 11
1879.	CROSBY INVALID BEDSTEAD CO.	
Nov. 1.	For 1 Crosby bed,	\$25 00
1879.	J. BAILEY MOORE.	
Nov. 10.	For portrait of J. Kidder, Esq.,	\$13 50
1879.	J. F. KENNARD.	
Nov. 26.	For $\frac{3}{4}$ cord manure,	\$4 75
1879.	O. H. A. CHAMBERLIN.	
June 14.	For Snow Flake from June, 1879, to June, 1880,	\$0 30
1879.	W. B. SARGENT.	
June.	For 43 gallons vinegar,	\$6 45
1879.	N. LAROSE.	
June 27.	For 1 boat,	\$11 00
	iron furniture and labor,	1 15
Oct. 3.	1 meat saw and filing others,	1 15
25.	1 trough,	7 00
28.	filing meat saw,	15
30.	" "	20
Nov. 18.	" "	15
Dec. 18.	repairing washing-machine,	25
	molding-board,	60
	filing saw,	20
1880.		
Jan. 24.	" "	20
Feb. 13.	" "	20
		<hr/>
		\$22 25
1879.	E. M. SLAYTON.	
April 28.	For 59 pounds cheese,	\$5 61
	108 pounds ham,	9 18

May 22.	For 1 tub eggs,	\$5 04	
June 12.	6 tubs butter,	20 65	
	1 cheese,	4 00	
	2 bags beans and bags,	7 60	
	1 case eggs,	6 13	
18.	2 bags M. beans and bags,	6 93	
Aug. 15.	17 tubs butter,	49 95	
	1 box cheese,	3 92	
Sept. 15.	1 box cheese,	4 48	
	1 box cheese,	2 46	
1880.			
Jan. 13.	2 tubs butter,	23 60	
	1 box chickens,	6 88	
14.	1 bag beans,	4 73	
	1 box cheese,	8 12	
31.	3 cords 6¾ feet manure,	23 06	
Feb. 2.	9 tubs butter,	50 48	
	1 case eggs,	3 75	
9.	1 bag M. beans,	2 88	
	1 bag,	15	
Mar. 1.	3 tubs butter,	15 52	
	4 tubs butter,	22 86	
	3 bags P. beans,	12 50	
	3 bags,	60	
	3 barrels apples,	3 00	
27.	1 case eggs,	6 37	
April 12.	1 cheese,	8 99	
19.	1 tub butter,	12 19	
			<hr/> \$331 63

1879. WHITCHER, STRATTON, AND CO.

Nov. 12.	For 50 barrels flour,	\$350 00	
1880.			
Jan. 27.	50 barrels flour,	368 75	
April 24.	50 barrels flour,	330 00	
			<hr/> \$1,048 75

1879. E. G. HAYNES.

Sept. 3.	For 106 feet 6-inch pipe,	\$19 08	
	1 foot 6-inch branch,	80	
	4 feet 6-inch pipe,	73	
			<hr/> \$20 61

1879. IRA J. FELCH.

June 30.	For 363 pounds beef,	\$31 28	
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1879. A. B. STORY.
Nov. 30. For 11 feet manure, \$8 33

1879. D. W. AND J. T. GARLAND.
Nov. 24. For 8 loads covering stone, \$8 00
6 loads rough stone, 1 80
2 feet stone, 40

\$10 20

1879. ROBERT LAIRD.
Nov. 14. For services as watchman, \$8 00

1879. J. P. MARCHINGTON AND CO.
June 20. For 1 gross fine combs, \$4 00
1 gross pocket combs, 4 25

\$8 25

1878. G. B. FOGG.
Dec. 30. For rep. lock, and 1/2 doz. rings, \$0 75
1879.
Jan. 2. repairing lock, and scissors, 1 58
Mar. 12. rep. lock and making keys, 50
15. repairing lock, 1 15
28. watch-chain, 15
July 1. repairing locks and keys, 25
17. rep. spoons, and ammunition, 1 95
Aug. 15. fish lines, 50
29. ammunition, 1 03

\$7 86

1879. J. P. FLING.
Nov. 3. For clipping horse, \$2 50

1879. AUSTIN, JOHNSON, AND CO.
Feb. For repairing blinds, \$3 50
Mar. 3. 2 pairs blinds, 1 50
2 " " 1 50
11. 1 pair blinds, 75
May 12. 3 pairs blinds, 2 25
1880.
April 30. 9 pairs blinds, 8 55

\$18 05

1879. J. GREENWOOD.

Jan.	1.	For shoeing horse,	\$1 40	
Feb.	2.	“ “	1 00	
Mar.		mending shaft,	30	
			<hr/>	\$2 70

1879. STEARNS AND FARMER.

Jan.	22.	For 6 gallons kerosene oil,	\$0 90	
May	28.	2 boxes berries,	30	
	29.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches,	55	
			<hr/>	\$1 75

1879. M. F. WHITON AND CO.

Dec.	4.	For 1 coil rope,		\$13 30
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1879. I. S. WHITNEY.

Mar.	29.	For music,	\$0 35	
		2 books,	50	
		1 Meteor,	50	
Oct.	29.	1 harmonica,	75	
			<hr/>	\$2 10

1879. KENDALL AND ROBERTS.

July	30.	For 1 piece grate,	\$1 50	
Aug.	26.	1 “ “	1 44	
			<hr/>	\$2 94

1879. W. C. ROGERS.

May	8.	For 1,493 pounds phosphate,	\$33 59	
		timothy and clover,	24 16	
		$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel pease, and bags,	1 35	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hoes,	2 50	
	17.	knife,	75	
	29.	bone and phosphate,	24 75	
June	10.	515 pounds phosphate,	11 59	
	14.	1 mower,	50 00	
	23.	nails, etc.,	2 41	
	25.	rakes and scythes,	6 25	
		2 forks,	80	
		rakes and emery stones,	80	
		rifles, Paris green, etc.,	5 07	
		hay-caps and sifter,	14 85	
		1 fork,	60	
		2 pounds red lead,	20	
July	5.	Paris green, sprinkler, and fixing,	1 05	

July	10.	For chisel and hammer,	\$0 82
		snaps and bolt,	58
	25.	cultivator and iron,	6 16
		100 bolts,	1 40
Aug.	11.	10 kegs ten-penny nails,	25 00
		2 kegs nails,	5 00
		1 steel bar,	1 64
		2 scythe-snaths,	1 50
		1 spring for mowing-machine,	10
	19.	2 parts " " "	50
	29.	1 steel bar,	1 44
Sept.	3.	brad-awls,	25
	5.	25 pounds lead,	1 88
		varnish brush,	40
	8.	114 bolts,	7 48
		1 brace,	1 85
	22.	19½ pounds lead pipe,	1 07
		7 pounds rope,	1 09
Oct.	2.	2 pick-handles,	50
		1 mattock,	1 25
		1 pick,	1 75
		20 pounds clover,	1 80
		5 19-45 bushels timothy,	13 56
		2 bags,	50
	3.	42 pounds flat-irons,	2 52
		1 polishing-iron,	65
	11.	axles,	9 82
	23.	21 pounds yarn,	2 83
		8 dozen apple-knives,	4 00
Nov.	4.	½ gross hooks,	1 00
		⅔ dozen shoe-knives,	1 00
	11.	lock,	1 50
	14.	3¾ pounds sash cord,	84
		knife.	1 00
	15.	wheelbarrow,	7 13
		260 pounds phosphate,	5 85
	22.	1 dozen axes,	8 50
		1½ gross screws,	2 05
		2 dozen sash fastenings,	70
		1 gross blind "	28
		piece picture cord,	1 50
		2 halter-chains,	80
	28.	3 manure-forks,	3 75
	29.	box glass,	4 35
Dec.	4.	10 pounds nails,	65

1880.		
Jan.	1. For 7 razors,	\$2 62
	4 pounds Paris green,	88
	7. 3 W. W. brushes, and 6 bolts,	1 92
	1 dozen heel-plates, and 6 bolts,	71
	1 gross screws, and 4 sets blind fastenings,	53
Feb.	7. 6 lights glass,	1 68
	14 pounds zinc,	1 40
	19. 1 gross screws,	42
Mar.	1. 2 pounds emery,	30
	1 gallon spirits,	60
	1 quart asphaltum,	38
	1 quart-can,	21
	11. 2 pairs butts,	18
	2 pairs 2½ M. bars,	50
	15. 42 pounds sad-irons,	2 52
	27. 12 pounds Paris white,	36
	2 pounds M. blue,	60
April	7. 1 gallon spirits,	65
	5 gallons R. oil,	4 50
	2 brushes,	1 30
	9. 2 gallons spirits,	1 30
	10 pounds whiting,	40
	12. 1 gallon O. shellac,	4 00
	1 quart varnish,	37
	13. 2 O. K. brushes,	2 30
	14. 6 dozen knobs,	2 10
		<hr/>
		\$351 69
1879. F. W. BARRY.		
Dec.	4. For 4 quarts ink,	\$2 25
	3 gross pens,	1 50
	1 gross No. 404 pens,	67
	2 dozen slates,	1 20
1880.		
Mar.	10. books, paper, tags, etc.,	5 65
		<hr/>
		\$11 27
1879. LOCKWOOD AND BROOKS.		
Dec.	4. For 43 books,	\$27 00
	24. 18 vol. books,	17 00
		<hr/>
		\$44 00
1879. F. MAGUIRE AND CO.		
Dec.	4. For 1 barrel refined petroleum,	\$5 90
	½ barrel B. W. sperm oil,	31 50
	cartage,	50
		<hr/>
		\$37 90

1879. HUTCHINSON, LITTLEFIELD, AND HOAG.

Nov. 12.	For 12 pairs men's boots,	\$35 00
	1 pair glove bal.,	1 50
	2 pairs bea. busk,	1 60

\$38 10

1879.

J. B. GATES.

Dec. 10. For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen garget cure,

\$3 00

1879.

DANIELS AND MERRILL.

April 2.	For marking-brush and gate,	\$0 66
4.	diamond,	4 00
5.	3 pairs butts and glass,	68
9.	1 point,	90
14.	20 pounds spikes,	60
	lettuce seed,	10
	1 box glass,	2 90
16.	27 pounds zinc,	2 20
	3 pounds 5 ff. zinc,	15
	nails, brush, and chalk line,	29
17.	50 pounds lead,	4 00
21.	1 box glass,	2 50
23.	249 pounds phosphate,	5 60
24.	onions and seed,	90
25.	2 dozen washers,	40
29.	1 box glass,	2 50
	50 pounds lead and brackets,	4 30
30.	1 light glass and 6 pounds zinc,	68
May 9.	1 E. No. 1 plow-point,	35
12.	4 quarts sweet corn,	48
	4 qts. bl'k-eyed marrowfat pease,	35
	1 pound beet seed,	40
14.	casting for wheel-harrow,	50
	3 wringer rolls,	4 50
21.	10 papers seed,	50
	lock,	1 87
26.	1 set teeth for leveler,	5 00
29.	1 pound carrot seed,	60
June 1.	squash and turnip seed,	30
4.	1 gallon benzine,	30
	5 pounds nails,	30
11.	12 lights glass,	1 56
	3 pairs butts,	15
	3 dozen shoe-knives,	3 00
17.	3 razors,	2 25

June	18.	For 2 padlocks,	\$0 50
		2 padlock clasps,	16
	19.	1 gross screws,	33
		1 pound washers,	10
July	1.	1 pound Prus. blue oil,	50
	12.	2 harness snaps,	30
	17.	door springs,	82
		1 pound turnip seed,	40
		6 papers tacks,	39
		1 pair ice-tongs,	25
	21.	2 10-inch files,	52
	29.	1 water-gauge,	20
	36.	1 pair brass butts.	40
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen porcelain knobs,	15
Aug.	6.	1 scythe,	5 00
		1 section,	15
		1 plow,	15 00
		1 plow-point,	90
	11.	4 stands,	20
		1 pair hinges,	40
	25.	1 yoke,	9 50
		1 pair bows,	1 00
		1 pair bow-pins,	25
		1 spoke-shave,	40
Sept.	1.	14 pounds steel bars,	1 26
	2.	1 E. No. 3 Doe point,	60
		1 E. No. 4 Doe point,	70
	13.	6 potato-diggers,	3 75
		1 buli-ring,	35
		1 gallon dryer,	1 25
		6 papers tacks,	34
	22.	1 gross screws,	42
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen curry-combs,	75
		$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen cards,	45
		$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen cards,	19
		2 brushes,	3 00
		sponge,	34
		10 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds hinges,	1 07
Oct.	1.	2 whips,	2 50
		1 bread-cutter,	1 75
	3.	benzine,	28
	15.	thumb for apple-parer,	10
	24.	2 gallons R. oil,	1 60
		1 razor hone,	30
	28.	1 wheelbarrow,	3 00
		1 saw,	62

Oct.	28.	For 1 saw-horse,	\$0 25
		5 gallons oil,	4 25
	29.	$\frac{1}{2}$ box glass,	2 13
		$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon spirits,	27
		2 lights glass,	1 20
		11 pounds pipe,	77
Nov.	1.	4 tie-chains,	2 00
		10 lights glass,	1 80
	8.	6 bolts and washers,	45
		8 tie-chains,	3 02
	10.	36 screws,	90
		1 hitching-bar and 6 bolts,	96
	13.	4 rings and 2 hasps,	46
		2 hooks and staples,	12
		3 pounds fencing,	36
		bolts and screws,	1 03
	21.	1 hatchet,	75
Dec.	2.	drills and screws,	47
		3 gimlets,	18
	5.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen files,	76
	8.	1 molasses gate and file,	1 22
		24 bolts,	1 26
		2 punches,	40
	9.	1 hasp and 8 pairs hinges,	91
	22.	sash cord and 2 bolts,	79
		1 box glass,	4 80
		2 pounds rivets,	24
	26.	1 gallon spirits,	60
		1 brush,	87
	29.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross hooks,	88
		1 gross screws and 2 lantern globes,	84
		4 pairs butts,	40
		1 pound solder and 4 pounds A. green,	97
		1 dozen knobs and 1 gross screws,	27
1880.			
Jan.	5.	50 pounds lead,	4 75
	7.	1 gallon spirits,	65
	9.	2 lantern-globes,	50
	16.	12 pairs skate-straps,	2 22
		heel-plates and buckles,	36
		5 knobs,	11
Feb.	10.	10 pounds putty,	40
		1 Lester bracket and saw,	5 00
	17.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen globes,	75

Mar.	2.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ box glass,	\$2 31
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen W. W. brushes,	4 00
	5.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sash cord,	1 40
		5 gallons oil and 3 staples,	4 55
		1 brush and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon can,	40
	20.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon dryer,	63
		2 pounds Prussian blue,	1 20
		4 staples and 2 locks,	36
	22.	3 pounds glue,	75
		2 pounds No. 3 O. H. rivets,	30
		16 pounds 5-16 rd. nor.,	1 28
	25.	20 pounds putty,	80
		2 paint-brushes,	2 00
		1 gallon spirits,	60
		$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces sponge,	70
April	5.	2 quires sand-paper,	60
		2 dozen bolts,	1 62
		24 lag screws,	66
		6 papers lettuce seed,	30
	6.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen rakes,	1 00
		1 lantern-globe,	25
	8.	100 pounds Salem lead,	9 50
		3 pounds glue,	66
		1 dozen hooks,	25
	10.	2 pounds India red oil,	46
		25 pounds whiting,	88
	12.	2 pounds Eng. vermilion,	2 00
		1 razor,	75
		8 lights glass,	56
		$\frac{1}{2}$ gross hooks,	1 25
		1 gross screws,	21
		1 brush,	25
	13.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross hooks,	1 25
		1 gross screws,	17
	14.	1 dozen ox-balls,	60
	24.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds onion seed,	6 75
			<hr/>
			\$220 ⁷⁸

1879.

F. McLAREN.

Aug.	11.	For padding saddle,	\$2 50
		new seat,	75
		1 pair tugs,	1 25
		1 pair side straps,	1 25
		1 bridle,	5 00
		1 pair reins,	1 75
		1 pair hames,	5 00

Aug. 11.	For 1 pair traces,	\$4 50	
27.	1 rope tie,	50	
1880.			
April 5.	1 cushion,	2 50	
		<hr/>	\$25 00
1879.	J. S. HOLT AND CO.		
June 10.	For 1 box soap,	\$4 00	
Sept. 30.	2 boxes soap,	9 60	
Oct. 3.	2 barrels soap,	5 00	
		<hr/>	\$18 60
1879.	J. SCOVILLE.		
Dec. 12.	For services as laundress,		\$20 00
1879.	J. PHERSON.		
Nov. 26.	For 113 pounds turkey,		\$22 60
1879.	G. W. SIMMONS AND SON.		
Dec. 5.	For 12 pairs pants,	\$8 40	
	12 jackets,	18 60	
	6 overcoats,	9 60	
	3 coats,	10 50	
	6 reefers,	16 20	
	1 overcoat,	4 50	
	2 overcoats,	11 00	
	12 pairs pants,	15 00	
	6 brown jackets,	5 25	
	6 gray jackets,	5 25	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen gloves,	1 34	
	1 dozen caps,	4 00	
	3 dozen shirts,	9 00	
	3 dozen drawers,	9 00	
		<hr/>	\$127 64
1879.	E. G. MCKEAN AND SON.		
Dec. 23.	For 33 pounds butter,		\$5 28
1879.	MORSE AND BARTLETT.		
Sept. 5.	For freight and trucking on beans,		\$1 25
1879.	P. B. PUTNEY.		
Dec. 23.	For 25 pounds confectionery,		\$4 50

1879.	M. F. DODGE.		
Dec. 29.	For 17 loads loam,	\$4 25	
	6 dozen eggs,	1 64	
		<hr/>	\$5 89
1879.	ACWORTH BOOT AND SHOE CO.		
Nov. 14.	For 55 pairs brogans,	\$27 50	
	14 pairs men's brogans,	10 50	
		<hr/>	\$38 00
1879.	BODWELL AND JAMES.		
Dec. 23.	For 9 cords 6 feet manure,		\$58 79
1879.	I. A. BOWEN.		
Dec. 28.	For 8 dozen bows,		\$6 00
1879.	HEAD AND DOWST.		
Aug. 8.	For repairing screens,	\$0 60	
Sept. 30.	200 bricks,	1 30	
Nov. 22.	392 feet plank,	5 09	
25.	1,200 feet sheathing,	27 60	
	400 bricks,	2 40	
Dec. 27.	building as per contract,	800 00	
	extra labor and materials,	63 61	
		<hr/>	\$900 60
1879.	JORDAN, MARSH, AND CO.		
Dec. 24.	For gloves,		\$5 88
1879.	BRAMAN, SOUTHER, AND CO.		
Dec. 24.	For 1 sideboard,		\$33 00
1880.	N. H. BARNARD.		
Jan. 3.	For 1 barrel vinegar,		\$5 00
1880.	CITY MARSHAL OF PORTSMOUTH.		
Jan. 10.	For arresting Stephen Murphy,		\$4 06
1879.	A. H. LOWELL.		
July 24.	For 1 grate,	\$1 64	
Oct. 25.	1 cesspool cover,	2 22	
31.	1 cesspool cover,	2 22	
		<hr/>	\$6 08

1879.		BARTON AND CO.	
Oct.	23.	For 2 gross buttons,	\$1 50
		2 gross buttons,	75
			<hr/>
			\$2 25
1880.		I. L. PEARL AND CO.	
Jan.	10.	For 204 yards gray cassimere,	\$183 60
Mar.	13.	55 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards gray cassimere,	49 95
			<hr/>
			\$233 55
1878.		H. E. STEVENS.	
Aug.	21.	For fruit,	\$0 55
Sept.	1.	castile soap,	1 00
	7.	watermelon and peaches,	58
	17.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cheese,	3 25
	28.	4 dozen fruit,	32
		6 bean-pots,	72
Nov.	14.	1 box salt,	23
	16.	3 B. bricks,	24
		4 dozen eggs,	1 12
	27.	1 peck cranberries,	75
		celery,	15
Dec.	5.	15 pounds sugar,	1 50
		4 dozen eggs,	1 12
1879.			
Jan.	6.	3 dozen eggs,	84
		4 quarts cranberries,	48
	18.	2 quarts oysters,	80
		2 pounds crackers,	24
	24.	4 dozen eggs,	1 12
Feb.	13.	2 dozen eggs,	56
		3 quarts oysters,	83
Mar.	1.	3 quarts oysters,	83
		4 pounds crackers,	48
	8.	3 quarts oysters,	83
		8 pounds alum,	56
	13.	apples,	1 37
	24.	crackers and oranges,	59
April	5.	1 gallon sperm oil,	1 50
		1 dozen lemons,	33
June	18.	plants,	1 10
		2 B. bricks,	20
		16 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds ham,	1 81
	19.	3 dozen lemons,	90
		2 bushels salt,	1 00
July	1.	4 dozen lemons,	1 00

July 1.	For hemp-seed,	\$0 12	
Aug. 21.	1 melon,	30	
	flower-pots,	1 00	
Oct. 30.	R. salt, etc.,	77	
Nov. 4.	bag and pots,	45	
14.	1 can potash,	15	
	2 pounds soap,	50	
25.	145 pounds butter,	34 80	
	18 pounds butter,	1 08	
27.	celery and oranges,	96	
22.	1 barrel apples,	2 15	
			<hr/>
			\$71 18

1880. REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 26.	For Independent Statesman from Jan. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1881,	\$4 50
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1879. BRIGHAM AND PRATT.

Nov. 25.	For 1 barrel crackers,	\$2 88	
Dec. 24.	1 barrel crackers,	3 06	
			<hr/>
			\$5 94

1879. S. W. HARRIS.

Nov. 15.	For 3 quarts oysters,	\$0 90	
	3 pounds crackers,	36	
	8 pounds halibut,	1 20	
			<hr/>
			\$2 46

1880. M. M. MARVELL AND CO.

Jan. 3.	For renovating feather-bed,	\$2 00	
12.	renovating feather-bed,	2 00	
	renovating pillows,	1 25	
19.	renovating feather-bed,	1 50	
23.	renovating pillows,	1 50	
28.	renovating feather-bed,	1 50	
			<hr/>
			\$9 75

1880. CLAREMONT MANUFACTURING CO.

Jan. 1.	For advertisement in N. H. Register,	\$5 00
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1880. C. E. HILL.

Jan. 15.	For 50 quarts hulled-corn,	\$2 50	
22.	40 quarts hulled-corn,	2 00	
Mar. 2.	75 quarts hulled-corn,	3 75	
			<hr/>
			\$8 25

1880. FRANKLIN-STREET SOCIETY.

Jan. 27.	For 26 windows, 13 x 23,	\$21 84	
	26 windows, 13 x 21,	19 76	
		<hr/>	\$41 60

1879. POORE AND ROWELL.

Nov.	For 2 baskets,	\$1 10	
	15 pounds seed potatoes,	45	
	2 dozen eggs,	50	
		<hr/>	\$2 05

1879. BARNARD AND GOODWIN.

Nov. 13.	For irons for doors, and lock,	\$0 65	
29.	setting tires, rep. shaft, etc.,	2 25	
Dec.	repairing springs, chairs, etc.,	3 70	
1880.			
Jan. 3.	repairing whiffletree and bolt,	45	
	1 pole,	3 00	
10.	repairing sleigh,	3 00	
		<hr/>	\$13 05

1880. J. T. MORRISON.

Jan. 31.	For oysters and crackers,	\$0 77
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1879. JAMES S. BACHELER.

Nov. 8.	For hemp packing,	\$0 20	
	3½ hours' labor,	88	
10.	1 brass valve,	1 22	
	11 feet pipe,	70	
	2 nipples and couplings,	1 51	
	1 T and 1 valve,	94	
	6 feet rubber hose,	1 02	
	5 hours' labor,	1 25	
15.	16 feet pipe,	1 80	
	2 3-branch T's,	1 61	
	1 return bend,	25	
	4 nipples and 4 unions,	2 19	
	2 elbows and 2 plugs,	55	
	2 hours' labor,	50	
20.	1 hopper closet,	3 75	
	1 patent bowl,	1 75	
	3 feet tarred pipe and 1 elbow,	36	
	2 lbs. putty and 8 hours' labor,	2 10	
30.	tin pipe,	2 08	
	3 clips,	15	

Nov. 30.	For 6 hours' labor,	\$1 50	
Dec. 4.	10 feet pipe,	54	
	2 elbows and 2 nipples,	21	
	1 globe valve,	56	
	1 R. and L. coupling,	13	
	18 hours' labor,	4 50	
18.	1 globe valve,	84	
	19 pounds lead pipe,	1 52	
	2 pounds solder,	50	
	3 hours' labor,	75	
		<hr/>	\$35 86
1880.	J. BRECK AND SONS.		
Feb. 4.	For assortment of vegetable seeds,		\$8 90
1880.	J. L. HAMMETT.		
Feb. 4.	For 1 globe for school,		\$16 67
1880.	PERRY, MASON, AND CO.		
Feb. 2.	For 2 copies Youths' Companion,		\$3 00
1880.	PARKER AND LAIRD.		
Jan. 28.	For 2 masons,	\$4 00	
	1 cask lime,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$5 50
1880.	F. W. DEARBORN.		
Feb. 18.	For tuning piano and organ,		\$2 00
1880.	J. S. BLENKINSON.		
Feb. 12.	For inspection and ins. of boilers,		\$20 00
1879.	SAMUEL COOPER.		
Oct. 3.	For 1 bag meal,	\$1 15	
10.	6 bags meal,	7 20	
16.	5 bags meal,	6 75	
29.	10 bags meal,	13 25	
Nov. 11.	8 bags meal,	10 30	
12.	585 pounds shorts,	5 85	
24.	11 bags meal,	14 00	
Dec. 4.	3 bags meal,	3 81	
1880.			
Feb. 1.	100 pounds shorts,	1 10	

Mar. 6.	For 7 bags meal,	\$8 40	
	526 pounds shorts,	6 32	
10.	20 bags meal,	24 00	
			<hr/>
			\$102 13

1880. J. E. DODGE, EXECUTOR OF KIMBALL ESTATE.

Jan. 5.	For 5 office chairs,	\$2 00	
	1 mirror,	50	
	1 picture,	30	
	1 sofa,	60	
	1 comfortable,	2 25	
	2 pieces oil cloth,	2 85	
	cups and saucers,	50	
	plates,	50	
	2 pans, with contents,	75	
	110½ pounds pork,	7 18	
	10½ dozen eggs,	1 05	
	apples,	1 75	
	cider,	1 75	
	window,	75	
	20 hens,	15 00	
	manure,	1 10	
	cow chains,	1 35	
	7,675 lbs. bedding for cattle,	29 75	
	14 cords wood,	42 00	
			<hr/>
			\$111 93

1880. J. O. MERRILL.

Jan. 31.	For 66 cords 5 feet wood,	\$183 79	
April 5.	drag plank,	5 50	
			<hr/>
			\$189 29

1880. J. Q. BRADISH.

Feb. 12.	For 2 gross pens,	\$2 50	
	pencils,	25	
			<hr/>
			\$2 75

1880. BOSTON ELASTIC FABRIC CO.

Feb. 18.	For 143 yards web,	\$10 01	
	7 dozen buckles,	1 89	
Mar. 10.	¾ dozen rings,	30	
	7 dozen buckles,	70	
31.	39 yards web,	2 73	
	6 dozen buckles,	2 10	
			<hr/>
			\$17 73

1879.	A. A. CHADBOURNE AND CO.		
Dec. 12.	For 35 pounds fish,	\$1 05	
19.	50 pounds fish,	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$3 05
1880.	WILLIAM W. HUBBARD.		
Feb. 10.	For 1,000 feet matched boards,	\$20 00	
	50 slats,	3 50	
		<hr/>	\$23 50
1880.	GEORGE F. MORSE.		
April 28.	For services in dining-room,		\$6 50
1880.	F. H. BACON.		
Mar. 10.	For 1 dozen shirts,		\$9 00
1880.	FAIRBANKS, BROWN, AND CO.		
Mar. 10.	For 1 No. 3 mill,		\$4 50
1880.	ALFRED A. ELLIOTT.		
Mar. 6.	For 3 barrels apples,		\$5 00
1880.	C. H. MCGOWAN.		
Mar. 16.	For services as watchman,		\$1 75
1880.	HIRAM H. KELLEY.		
Mar. 10.	For 5 sides sole leather,	\$30 08	
	1 pound thread,	72	
	10 pounds iron nails,	85	
	1 bushel pegs,	65	
	lacings,	1 50	
	carting,	25	
		<hr/>	\$34 05
1880.	W. H. MARSHALL.		
Mar. 29.	For 76 bush. Early Rose potatoes,	\$36 48	
	123½ pounds butter,	16 06	
		<hr/>	\$52 54
1880.	E. W. FOSTER.		
April 3.	For 63 pounds dry fish,		\$2 83
1880.	C. G. B. RYDER.		
Feb. 18.	For 2½ cords manure,		\$15 00

1880.	E. MILLER.		
Feb. 20.	For 24 dozen eggs,		\$4 32
1880.	ALBERT FRIEND.		
Feb. 21.	For subscription for Rising Faith,		\$0 50
1880.	RICHARD GREEN.		
Feb. 25.	For 6 razors,		\$3 00
1880.	WILLIAM STIRLING.		
Mar. 1.	For making 126 pairs shoes,	\$81 90	
2.	watching,	11 00	
		<hr/>	\$92 90
1880.	H. H. JOHNSON.		
Mar. 2.	For 309 pounds beef,	\$20 85	
25.	325 pounds beef,	24 37	
		<hr/>	\$45 22
1880.	W. G. BROWN.		
Mar. 1.	For 100 Testaments,	\$5 00	
	25 Psalms,	1 13	
	25 Proverbs,	1 12	
		<hr/>	\$7 25
1880.	SEARS AND CO.		
Feb. 3.	For 1 hogshead molasses,	\$39 90	
	1 barrel N. O. sugar,	20 97	
	2 bags C. F. salt,	1 90	
	1 bag T. I. salt,	90	
	1/2 chest Oolong tea,	12 30	
	1 box raisins,	2 30	
	1 case dates,	2 76	
	1 packet Java coffee,	9 30	
	4 boxes starch,	9 60	
	1 barrel mackerel,	9 50	
	2 pounds nutmegs,	1 88	
	1 box cream tartar,	8 75	
	1 barrel hams,	21 72	
	1 barrel graham,	6 00	
	1 box soap,	4 50	
	2 bushels nuts,	3 00	
	bag and cartage,	1 35	
		<hr/>	\$156 63

1880.	HORACE PARTRIDGE AND CO.		
Mar. 10.	For 2 dozen base-balls,	\$8 75	
	1 dozen bats,	1 50	
	1 croquet set,	1 25	
	1 dozen key-rings,	50	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen whistles,	83	
	2,000 marbles,	1 30	
	B. glass marbles,	75	
	1 foot-ball,	1 91	
	3 bows,	1 62	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen arrows,	50	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen spring balls,	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$20 91
1880.	HUTCHINS, RIEDELL, AND CO.		
Mar. 17.	For 1 quire paper,	\$2 00	
	Daily Union from Nov. 10 to		
	March 10,	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$4 00
1880.	W. A. DRURY.		
Mar. 27.	For 6 42-60 bushels beans,		\$12 06
1880.	ALVIN P. WRIGHT.		
April 1.	For services as watchman,		\$5 39
1880.	CARPENTER AND ROBINSON.		
Mar. 30.	For 14 days' labor, whitewashing,		\$35 00
1880.	KIMBALL AND GERRISH.		
Mar. 15.	For 1 wool skin,		\$2 00
1880.	L. B. HARRIS.		
Mar. 12.	For rental of telephone for one year,		\$30 00
1879.	L. H. GREER.		
Dec.	For grinding 8 bags corn,	\$0 72	
1880.			
Jan.	grinding 70 bags corn,	6 30	
		<hr/>	\$7 02
1880.	T. H. PIKE.		
Mar. 15.	For 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels potatoes,		\$42 63

1880.	W. H. VICKERY.		
Jan. 3.	For 1 key,	\$0 35	
5.	repairing keys,	20	
7.	" " and wringer,	35	
Feb. 16.	" " and lock,	30	
21.	" lock,	10	
25.	sharpening scissors, and key,	85	
		<hr/>	\$2 15
1880.	WILLIAM P. BEEDE.		
Mar. 20.	For 71¼ bushels potatoes,		\$35 63
1880.	ANSIL MARSHALL.		
Mar. 22.	For 1 dozen ax-handles,		\$2 50
1880.	BROOKS AND WALBRIDGE BROS.		
April 10.	For 28 yards enamel cloth,	\$11 20	
	12 cots,	24 00	
	12 excelsior mattresses,	24 00	
		<hr/>	\$59 20
1879.	S. A. FELTON AND CO.		
Dec. 15.	For 2 dozen scrub brushes,	\$4 75	
	1 dozen O. K. bristle brushes,	5 00	
	1 shoe brush,	40	
		<hr/>	\$10 15
1880.	MOSES PERLEY.		
April 8.	For 1,000 feet oak plank,		\$16 00
1880.	ORRILL BROS.		
April 6.	For cutting 60 boys' hair,		\$6 00
1880.	RAYMOND BROS.		
April 10.	For 1 dozen hats,		\$8 65
1880.	WILLIAM C. STINSON.		
April 6.	For pasturing 7 head cattle,		\$16 00
1880.	EDGAR BUNTON.		
April 9.	For 9 days' work,		\$9 00

1880.	J. W. COBB.		
April 22.	For 500 pounds soap,		\$15 00
1880.	E. R. ASHBY.		
April 20.	For services on farm and watching,		\$31 25
1880.	E. F. BISCOE.		
April 21.	For ink,		\$2 45
1880.	C. M. KENYON.		
Mar. 24.	For 4 bushels seed potatoes,		\$2 00
1880.	K. F. FITZ.		
Mar. 25.	For 1 copying pad,		\$1 50
1880.	PARMENTER AND WALKER.		
Feb. 24.	For 12 gross crayons,	\$2 16	
Mar. 17.	12 gross crayons,	2 16	
		<hr/>	\$4 32
1880.	EDWARD C. HOLMES.		
April 20.	For 2 pounds Danvers ex. onion seed,		\$9 50
1880.	CLOUGH AND TOWLE.		
April 25.	For 205 pounds ham,		\$19 48
1880.	ABRAM FRENCH AND CO.		
April 10.	For 12 dozen fluted mugs,	\$15 00	
	½ gross table mugs,	9 00	
	1 hanging lamp,	4 50	
	3 dozen sun chimneys,	2 55	
	6 5-hole casters,	4 50	
	2 reflectors,	2 55	
	2 dozen steamboat tumblers,	2 50	
	4 dozen cable plates,	4 00	
	2½ dozen cups and saucers,	5 00	
	2 dozen Astor tumblers,	1 50	
	1 barrel,	25	
	1 cask,	1 00	
	cartage,	50	
		<hr/>	\$52 85

July	15.	For 43 pounds M. rope,	\$6 02
	18.	40 pounds L. yarn,	4 80
	23.	2 W. W. brushes,	1 90
		5 pounds nails,	28
May	9.	2 pairs bow-pins,	40
		1 pair ice-tongs,	1 50
		2 pounds emery and lock,	45
Aug.	1.	3 traps,	75
		1 trap,	40
		1 faucet,	35
		3 sets blind fastenings,	30
	4.	4 flails,	2 60
		2 ox-balls,	25
	7.	4 strings lacing,	20
		1 brass padlock,	90
	29.	1 hammer,	1 14
		7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds cast steel,	1 23
Sept.	16.	100 pounds Salem lead,	7 50
Oct.	27.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds lead pipe,	1 50
Nov.	1.	15 pounds whiting,	30
		2 S. D. locks,	3 50
		2 rim locks,	3 00
		4 door-handles,	1 40
Dec.	1.	20 pounds nails,	1 40
	2.	10 pounds nails,	70
	15.	5 sets blind hinges and fast.,	1 50
	20.	1 gallon neat's-foot oil,	1 50
1880.			
Jan.	10.	4 gallons R. oil,	3 60
		1 bit,	10
		8 sets butts,	80
	21.	1 dozen J. A. T. butts,	2 15
		8 pounds hinges,	1 02
Feb.	12.	1 gross screws,	1 00
		1 cask nails,	6 25
	17.	1 door-pull and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen spiral springs,	25
	26.	1 dozen cattle-cards,	1 00
Mar.	16.	28 pounds iron,	1 54
		butts and rivets,	19
		10 pounds whiting,	25
	29.	2 locks,	50
		1 trap,	25
April	14.	25 pounds lead,	2 38
		1 quart asphaltum and can,	52
		2 dozen rings and staples,	1 20

April 14.	For 4 yards brass chain,	\$0 52
	24 screws,	48
	1 rim lock,	40
21.	1 meat-saw blade,	65
	fitting saw blade,	40
	wringer,	7 00
		<hr/>
		\$105 22

1879.

LIST OF INCIDENTALS.

May 2.	For fare of discharged boys,	\$9 25
5.	postage stamps,	35
6.	telegram,	1 50
	LeClair's car-fare to Concord,	1 00
10.	razor,	40
15.	expenses to Amherst on acc't of Tirrell,	1 00
16.	expenses to Lowell, for boys,	4 55
	horse-keeping,	75
	telegram,	1 25
17.	arresting St. John,	5 00
	expenses to Raymond, for boy,	2 40
	freight, J. A. and I. J. Dunn,	43 60
	expenses to Hopkinton, for boy,	2 50
	apples, Mrs. Edmands,	1 50
	J. Sweeney's car-fare,	1 00
	ex. to Concord with Tirrell,	2 00
22.	telegrams,	1 72
	expenses to Suncook, for boy,	15
24.	telegrams,	77
26.	expenses for runaways,	14 60
27.	postal cards,	50
29.	postage stamps,	1 00
	telegram,	75
June 2.	expenses to Boston,	6 50
6.	horse-keeping,	50
9.	discharged girl's car-fare,	1 50
11.	horse keeping,	50
13.	telegrams,	25
17.	postage stamps,	3 00
19.	express,	15
21.	extra work, girl,	45
	postage stamps,	5 00
	extra work, J. Sheehan,	75
25.	express,	25
26.	telegram,	65
	shirt and tie for Plumer,	1 20

June 27.	For postal cards and postage,	\$2 73
	lemons,	50
30.	Minnie Sheehan's car-fare to Claremont,	3 00
July 2.	telegram,	37
	O. Whipple, expenses June 25,	1 00
	Greeley's car-fare,	50
	sundries, E. O. Abbott,	1 71
4.	12 boys' ex. to Massabesic,	4 75
8.	expenses to Boston,	5 60
9.	express, Hill & Co.,	25
	weighing coal,	4 09
	Youths' Temperance Banner,	35
	National Temp. Advocate,	1 00
11.	Psalm-books and roll,	1 10
14.	horse-hire, J. Nichols,	4 00
15.	expenses to Lowell,	4 15
	expenses to Concord,	1 75
16.	eggs and berries, F. Burnham,	1 85
	postage stamps,	3 00
17.	2 dozen machine needles,	1 00
	mending carriage,	1 25
21.	3 tedder teeth,	1 50
22.	expenses to Concord,	1 75
	repairing gun, H. Vickery,	15
25.	expenses to Nashua,	1 75
	cradling rye, A. Wycom,	2 50
	freight on seats, I. J. & J. A. Dunn,	35 00
29.	telegram,	74
	mackerel,	1 00
30.	telegram,	25
	postage stamps,	5 00
	express, Hill & Co.,	40
31.	extra work, girls,	25
	extra work, boys,	7 10
Aug. 1.	fish,	96
	sharpening razor,	25
7.	Jackson's fare to Claremont,	1 35
	horse-keeping,	3 00
13.	expenses to Chelsea and Boston,	5 05
	mileage ticket,	12 50
	berries,	25
21.	telegram,	75
	expenses to examine mechanical works,	15 60.

Aug.	21.	For Young's car-fare to Dover,	\$1 50
	22.	Kibby's expenses to Hinsdale,	2 60
	23.	fruit,	50
	24.	mosquito netting,	64
	28.	postage stamps,	2 00
	29.	fruit,	1 85
		extracting tooth,	25
Sept.	1.	postage stamps,	2 00
		Glazier's fare to Meredith,	1 00
	3.	expenses to Concord,	1 50
		fish,	60
	7.	religious services, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt,	5 00
		boys' admission to temperance lecture,	50
	11.	expenses to Lowell for Quinn,	3 40
	12.	Greeley's car-fare,	1 25
	16.	extra work, girls,	60
	17.	fish,	2 77
	20.	expenses to Boston for Carrigan, freight on seats, I. J. & J. A. Dunn,	7 85
		freight on seats, S. K. Pierce,	35 00
	23.	postage stamps,	18 58
		expense of getting cattle from pasture,	3 00
	26.	freight on seats, I. J. & J. A. Dunn,	75
		expenses to fair with cattle,	32 70
	30.	cranberries, O. Bailey,	2 50
		spectacles,	10 00
Oct.	3.	apples, T. Hoyt,	35
		barrel pears,	1 20
		labor, H. E. Ryder,	2 00
		information, C. Ruffle,	13 00
		expenses to Boston,	2 00
		razors, Orrill Bros.,	5 15
	9.	returning lost cow,	1 25
	14.	chestnuts,	2 75
	15.	2 bushel baskets,	1 00
		tintype,	1 00
	20.	shuttle, J. Nichols,	50
	24.	M. Brown's fare to Providence,	75
	25.	extract lemon,	3 25
		labor on ram,	75
	27.	P. O. key,	1 00
			50

Oct.	29.	For postage stamps,	\$3 00
		insurance,	150 00
	31.	extra work, boys,	5 44
Nov.	5.	boys' lunch,	25
	7.	Burns's fare to Nashua,	50
		expenses to Concord,	1 15
	11.	postal cards,	50
		boys' expenses,	35
	12.	windows,	3 50
		cane, W. P. & Co.,	1 50
		rep. sewing-machine, and shuttle,	1 60
	14.	pattern,	15
		pegs, J. P. Bancroft,	6 00
	19.	postage stamps,	3 00
	20.	Chase's fare to Nashua,	1 00
		freight on seats, I. J. & J. A.	
		Dunn,	34 40
	21.	Brooks's fare to Lisbon,	3 30
		Sullivan's fare to Concord,	25
		Greeley's " " "	1 00
	27.	writing-desk,	1 00
		walking match,	1 75
	30.	postage stamps,	50
Dec.	4.	expenses to Boston,	3 50
	6.	boys' ticket to walking-match,	75
	11.	mending chain,	1 00
		18 boys' supper at Mirror hall,	4 50
		trap to drain-pipe,	1 75
	12.	Wilson's fare to Nashua,	50
	18.	trunk,	1 75
		E. Gardner's fare to Derry,	1 00
		horse-baiting,	1 00
	20.	Burns's fare to Dover,	75
		Sargent's fare,	25
		M. Siske's fare to Nashua, and	
		extra work,	45
	22.	Manchester Directory,	50
	24.	expenses to Boston,	3 00
	25.	candles and oranges,	1 05
	30.	muriatic acid,	1 25
		cough medicine,	25
1880.			
Jan.	5.	religious services, H. H. Hart,	5 00
		mileage ticket,	12 50
	6.	repairing sewing-machine,	25
	7.	muriatic acid, Tebbetts Bros.,	1 00

Jan.	7.	For Clarke's Directory,	\$1 00
	8.	postage stamps,	3 00
		Powell's fare to Concord,	50
	9.	telegram,	41
		registered letters,	20
	13.	telegram,	65
	19.	machine-oil,	15
	20.	sundries, Mr. Abbott,	55
	26.	postal cards,	2 00
		postage stamps,	2 00
		Treatise on the Horse,	25
	28.	horse-baiting,	50
		boys' ticket to prize-speaking,	1 50
	29.	Whittier's fare,	50
	31.	surveying manure,	21
		extra work, girls,	15
Feb.	5.	postage stamps,	3 00
		telegram,	25
		hack, D. W. Johnson,	1 50
		expenses to Boston,	3 95
		Crosby's fare to Barrowsville,	2 50
	7.	telegram,	25
		boys' ticket to entertainment,	1 25
	9.	express, Hill & Co.,	50
	12.	expenses to Nashua,	1 25
		“ “ Concord,	75
		telegram,	25
		watching,	1 00
	17.	stationery,	56
	18.	peanuts, H. V. Twiss,	1 75
	19.	postage stamps,	1 70
	20.	telegram,	50
		express, Hill & Co.,	50
	23.	horse-baiting,	1 00
		telegram,	50
	26.	needles,	25
	27.	eggs,	50
		fruit,	70
Mar.	1.	key,	20
	6.	Brown's fare to Fitzwilliam and return,	4 00
	8.	6 brushes,	50
		copy of deed, D. W. King,	60
	10.	expenses to Boston,	5 20
	12.	express, Hill & Co.,	1 00
		expenses to Concord,	1 00

Mar.	12.	For horse-baiting, Fogg & James,	\$0 50
	15.	postage stamps,	3 00
		leather trace,	55
	16.	printers' ink, A. Everett,	1 00
	19.	hay,	10 00
	20.	musical entertainment,	1 00
	21.	barrel apples,	1 62
		laths,	25
		F. Clark's fare to Acworth,	1 50
	22.	rules for printing, J. B. Clarke,	20
		extra work, girls,	1 05
	25.	cleaning clock, H. H. Ladd,	1 00
		500 postal cards,	5 00
	27.	whip, G. F. Bosher & Co.,	50
	29.	repairing watchman's clock, H. H. Ladd,	25
		old lumber,	2 50
		repairing clock, H. H. Ladd,	1 00
April	2.	postage stamps,	5 00
	5.	F. Clark's fare from Acworth,	3 00
		postage stamps,	1 00
	6.	extra work, girls,	1 92
	7.	telegram,	25
	10.	suspender trimmings,	45
		expenses to Boston and Concord,	5 50
		postage stamps,	50
		boys' walking-match,	7 00
		tickets to "Josh. Whitcomb,"	1 55
	12.	postage stamps,	3 00
	16.	6 discharged boys' fare,	11 75
	17.	postage stamps,	1 00
		valise,	1 25
		boys' car-fare,	2 00
	19.	religious services,	2 50
	22.	E. Woodbridge's fare to Lake Village,	3 00
		prescription,	25
	23.	postage stamps,	25
		Chick's fare to Fisherville,	50
	24.	repairing carriage,	50
	26.	M. Wood's fare to Concord,	1 00
	27.	extra work, Morse & Cotey,	70
		horse-baiting and dinner,	75
		cartridges,	30
	30.	postage stamps,	50
		rubbers, etc., for sewing-machine,	50
		expense of capturing Steele,	12 50

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Paid superintendent and treasurer,	\$1,200 00
matron,	500 00
farmer,	400 00
teachers,	312 50
overseer in chair-shop and yard,	300 00
teacher and bookkeeper,	248 59
overseer in cook-room,	240 00
sewing-room,	198 50
housekeeper,	198 00
overseer in laundry,	194 86
watchman,	192 53
farm help,	106 42
	<hr/> \$4,091 40

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

1879.		
May 1.	Balance in hands of treasurer,	\$2,996 40
	Cash received from state treasurer,	6,000 00
	for board,	8,538 57
	for coal,	207 25
	for neat stock, etc.,	86 32
	for rye, straw, etc.,	74 06
	for labor of inmates,	3,368 67
	for coupons on bonds,	500 00
	for div. on deposit in City Sav. Bank,	7 11
	from various sources,	271 33
	from T. G. Hanford,	20 00
	from State, appr'n for shop,	4,000 00
		<hr/> \$26,069 71

EXPENDITURES.

	Cash paid for ordinary expenses,	\$17,861 64
	for improvements,	1,206 55
	for insurance,	150 00
	for shop,	910 00
	Dep. M. S. Bank,	3,000 00
		<hr/> \$23,128 19
1880.		
May 1.	Balance in treasury,	\$2,941 52

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

	From I. J. & J. A. Dunn,	\$687 23
	various sources (estimated),	75 00
	For board,	2,531 94
		<hr/> \$3,294 17

BILLS PAYABLE.

	Bills unpaid (estimated),	\$85 00
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In behalf of officers and inmates, I tender thanks to the following-named publishers for their kindness and generosity in furnishing us their papers gratuitously the past year: Dover Enquirer, Morning Star, Cheshire Republican, Northern Sentinel, New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth Journal, New Hampshire Patriot and People, Candia Banner, and one hundred copies of the Day-Spring. Also to Messrs. Piper & Hawley for their kind remembrance of the inmates at Christmas time.

To the Young Men's Christian Association we are under continued obligation. We have depended largely upon this organization for speakers to conduct our religious exercises on the Sabbath. Most of the time they have sent us one of the clergymen of the city.

I can cheerfully and truthfully speak in the highest terms of commendation of our teachers and officers generally. Miss Belle Scoville, our principal teacher, who has had six years' successful experience in our institution, cannot be excelled as a disciplinarian, or as an instructress.

To the board of trustees, I gratefully renew my thanks, for the invariable kindness and support that I have received during the long term of service which I have been allowed to give in this important work. That our united efforts for the advancement of the school may be rewarded by abundant success, is my hope and wish.

JOHN C. RAY,

Superintendent and Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL
OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Principal of the Normal School.

Your committee after careful examination heartily endorse the plan and management of the school.

The school under its new organization is divided into two departments, — Training and Advanced English. The training department takes any applicant who can pass a satisfactory examination in the elementary studies, and puts her to teaching at once, under the eye of a skilled critic teacher.

This is a new departure in New England, but it is really a return to the original idea of a normal school. We most cordially recommend this department—which is under the direct supervision of Professor Warren and Miss Reed—to those teachers who are aware of their deficiencies in methods and can afford but a short time at a normal school. They can enter the school for ever so short a time, although the full benefit of the course can be obtained only by spending a year or more in it. May we urge upon them to take out a leave of absence, if but for three or six months, and enter the training school? We are confident that our most liberal committees would gladly grant their request. May we also recommend it to graduates of our academies and high schools who wish to fit themselves for primary and grammar work only?

The advanced English course meets a want long felt, — a school where teachers can be trained in the best methods of teaching the higher mathematics, the natural sciences, history,

and the English language. The smaller high schools throughout the State must and wish to give more of their attention to these branches, and less to Latin, Greek, and French. It is easy to get teachers fitted to instruct in the foreign and dead languages, but difficult to find those whose methods are satisfactory in teaching the English language, the sciences, history, and mathematics ; hence our establishment of this course. The present corps of teachers remains unchanged with this exception, — Miss Clara T. Clark, who has been connected with the school as pupil and teacher since its opening, has resigned. We gladly bear testimony to her faithfulness and success. The future of the school is full of promise. We heartily commend it to the support of the State.

GEORGE B. SPALDING, *for the Trustees.*

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Normal School.

GENTLEMEN, — As requested, I submit my first annual report. The re-organization of the school last summer involved three changes : — the lengthening of the school year from thirty to forty weeks ; the establishment of a training department ; and the introduction of distinctively normal methods into all the teaching.

The effect of the first change, the lengthening of the terms, so far, is satisfactory. Doubtless some were kept away last fall on account of the early opening of the term, but the inconvenience must be temporary. The school year is now divided into two terms of twenty weeks ; each term is broken by a recess of a week.

The establishment of a training department involved many difficulties, inasmuch as the idea of a training school in connection with a normal school had been, for a long time, practically abandoned in New England. It had seemed to me that a school of practice met the demands of New Hampshire far better than a school of theory ; that from our numerous high schools and academies, as well as large country schools, were constantly graduated pupils well disciplined, and many of them well acquainted with elementary matter. Moreover, I knew that there were, throughout the State, teachers possessed of good scholarship but practicing faulty methods, themselves well aware of their deficiencies and eager to find a better way. Here, then, was our material for teachers. How should this school be arranged so as best to give them a knowledge of methods ?

By an agreement with the State, the children of the village district of Plymouth, numbering over one hundred and fifty, are under the absolute control of the principal of the normal school. The trustees obligate themselves to furnish these children with good instruction. The village annually pays to the trustees about twelve hundred dollars, fifty per cent more than it is obliged by law to raise.

The first work was to put these schools in good condition. Miss E. M. Reed, assisted by Miss Susie M. Cate and Miss Clara T. Clark, at once undertook this. At the end of twenty weeks of enthusiastic, able work, the schools were declared ready for the trainers. The children were grouped in squads of five and placed in the hands of trainers, — that is, normal scholars who had shown power. Miss Reed took charge of the primary department as critic teacher ; the principal, of the grammar. The detail of our present plan of management is this : For six weeks each new class of trainers receives from Miss Reed and myself drill in methods, with the elemental mental philosophy necessary to understand these methods. For another week they inspect, while the trainers in charge do the work. After this classes are assigned them, each taking her class for eight weeks ; the work for each day is mapped out by the critic teacher ; the critic teachers inspect during the day, each taking charge of ten trainers ; the trainers when not at work inspect the work of others ; at the close of the day's work each critic meets those who have been under her charge and critically reviews with them the work of the day. This work is practical. Our general plan the trainers must follow ; the detail is their own. This course furnishes a system and at the same time develops individuality.

This plan of work cuts off from attendance on the school pupils who wish to find in it an academy or high school. This normal school was established to give *especial* training, and it is a libel upon the good schools, public and private, of the State, to claim that they do not fit scholars for it. We have applicants whose minds are well disciplined, but who are rusty in elementary matter. These will not be turned away, for the plan of the

school allows to such one term's rapid review of elementary studies before entering upon training work.

While the great need of the State is better-trained primary teachers, the increasing number of our high schools, and the higher grade of our more advanced district schools, demand teachers acquainted with the best methods of teaching algebra, geometry, the natural sciences, history, and the English language. Last fall I was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Clara A. Armes, for eight years teacher of the higher mathematics in the normal school at Bridgewater, Mass., who has brought to us that rare drill in methods which has made the Bridgewater school so famous. The sciences, languages, and modern history will be supplied this fall with teachers equally competent.

The boarding-house, which you placed under my charge, has received my careful attention. I secured the services of Miss Emma Varney, of Dover, as matron, under whose skillful management the house has given entire satisfaction.

I give below, in tabulated form, certain statistics as regards the scholars. But two of last year's scholars returned this year, the rest having completed the term for which they came. Fifteen, only, joined them, so that our first class was discouragingly small. Our second class, entering in February, was, for a winter class, large. It numbered twenty-seven, which corresponds to a fall class of forty. More encouraging than the increase in numbers was the scholarship of our applicants. The majority of them passed an examination in matter creditable to candidates for schools in our most progressive towns. There are two more classes to enter before the number of classes will be complete.

The statistics of the school are as follows : —

Whole number of pupils during the year ending June 23, 1880, 43. Number that had previously taught, 29. Aggregate number of terms taught by these, 134.

Employment of parent or guardian : —

Farmers, 30; physicians, 3; minister, tanner, cook, manufacturer, blacksmith, tailor, carpenter, miller, wheelwright, cashier, 1 each.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for the hearty sympathy you have given me in my endeavors to make this school worthy of the State.

HENRY P. WARREN, *Principal.*

MAY 1, 1880.

TENTH ANNUAL
CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR
OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REV. GEORGE B. SPALDING, D. D., <i>Pres.</i>	Dover.
CHARLES A. JEWELL, <i>Sec.</i> . . .	Plymouth.
HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD . . .	Hooksett.
REV. CHARLES A. DOWNS . . .	Lebanon.
HON. HOSEA PARKER	Claremont.
REV. DANIEL ROBERTS	Concord.
WILLIAM E. BUCK	Manchester.

INSTRUCTORS.

HENRY P. WARREN, A. B., *Principal*, Critic Teacher in
Grammar Training School ; History.

MISS CLARA A. ARMES, *Lady Principal*. Mathematics ;
Music ; Drawing.

———— ———— Natural Sciences ; Geography ; Physiology.

MISS E. M. REED, Critic Teacher in Primary Training School ;
Reading.

MISS SUSIE M. CATE, Assistant Critic in Grammar Training
School.

MISS CLARA T. CLARK, Assistant Critic.

STUDENTS.

SENIOR CLASS (A).*

SENIOR CLASS (B).*

JUNIOR CLASS (A).

Etta O. Batchelder	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth.
Anna C. Elliot	.	.	.	.	.	Greenland.
Cora L. Heath	.	.	.	.	.	West Plymouth.
Cora A. Hunt	.	.	.	.	.	Sandown.
Harriet L. Sanborn	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin Falls.
Mary I. Sumner	.	.	.	.	.	Claremont.
Charles S. Coffin	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth.

JUNIOR CLASS (B).

Annie M. Allison	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin.
Flora G. Allison	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin.
S. Addie Badger	.	.	.	.	.	Meredith.
Alice L. Barron	.	.	.	.	.	Hudson.
Helen E. Barron	.	.	.	.	.	Hudson.
Annie E. Caldwell	.	.	.	.	.	Amherst.
Nellie J. Clark	.	.	.	.	.	Holderness.
Alice M. Clough	.	.	.	.	.	Lebanon.
Clara A. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	West Rumney.

* Owing to the re-organization of the school, the senior classes will not be formed until another year.

Hattie D. Gordon	New Ipswich.
D. Belle Gould	West Plymouth.
Martha M. Hanson	Rochester.
Jesse Hill	Worcester, Mass.
Lilla D. Ide	Claremont.
Emma L. Jones	Alton.
Addie M. Johnson	Lancaster.
Mabel E. May	Dublin.
Millicent M. Miller	Lebanon.
Lucia M. Nelson	Plymouth.
Helen W. Poor	Derry.
Lucretia C. Sanborn	Franklin Falls.
Mattie Savage	Lancaster.
Martha B. Shaw	Monroe.
Belle Small	Amherst.
Anna W. Smith	Dover.
Kate B. Smith	Plymouth.
Clara Spalding	Lancaster.
Emily G. Strong	Orford.
Jennie S. Thompson	Hudson.
Mary Watson	Dover.
Florence L. E. Welles	Nelson.
Henry A. Cole	Milan.
Charles N. Fox	Orford.
Rosebroke E. Harmon	Madison.
Elmer E. Sanborn	Kingston.
Frederick O. Stearns	Lebanon.

The list of graduates is so inaccurate, owing to removals or marriages, that it is thought best not to print it this year. Hereafter it will appear once in three years, with full corrections.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

This institution was established by the State in 1870, for the direct preparation of teachers to instruct in the common and high schools of the State.

Since the reception of the first class in the spring of 1871, several hundred pupils have been members of the school, and two hundred and seventy-three have received diplomas upon the honorable completion of the prescribed courses of study.

PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is divided into two departments, — *Training and Advanced English*; each requires a year for completion. Diplomas are given to those completing the work in the Training School. Graduates from the Advanced English Course are obliged to take the work in the Training School before receiving a diploma.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

This course is open to any lady of sixteen or gentleman of seventeen who can pass a thorough examination in arithmetic, language, physical and descriptive geography, American history, elements of botany, mineralogy, and natural history, penmanship, drawing, and the elements of vocal music.

Applicants failing in drawing, music, and the natural sciences will be admitted to the Training School and given special instruction in these branches.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Term.

Philosophy and history of education.

Methods of giving object lessons and teaching the subjects of the primary course.

Teaching in the primary schools of practice.

Essays on theories of teaching.

Second Term.

Teaching in the grammar school of practice.

Object lessons are given daily in the primary school of practice on objects, form, inventive drawing, size, color, weight, sounds, animals, plants, the human body, and moral instruction.

The laws of school government are taught practically.

Civil government and school law.

It is thought that this course will meet a want long felt in the State,—a training school where teachers and students well grounded in matter may acquire the best methods of teaching. The training school is made up of one hundred and fifty children from the village of Plymouth, and is divided into primary and grammar grades. The children are grouped into classes of five each, and placed under the charge of the trainers. Each trainer changes her class once in eight weeks; so during the year she has practice in teaching in two primary and two grammar grades. Besides, she has one hour each day for inspection of other work in the training school.

All work is done under the immediate supervision of critic teachers.

It is earnestly hoped that teachers who have ever so short a time at their disposal will enter the training school and so get acquainted with good methods.

School committees are urged to give promising teachers leave of absence for one or two terms. They will be most heartily welcomed.

ADVANCED ENGLISH COURSE.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Students to be admitted to this course must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies required for admission to the training school. It is optional with students whether they take this course before or after the course in the training school. The former is advised.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Term.

Geometry (one hundred and twenty-five lessons), including :—

1. Lessons on methods of teaching Form, including :— Definitions of the different kinds of Lines, Angles, Surfaces, and Volumes, the pupils to actually teach these definitions by leading others to observe forms and state definitely the result of the observation.

2. Demonstration of Propositions concerning Lines and Angles ; Triangles ; Quadrilaterals ; Ratios and Proportions ; Circles ; Relations of Figures.

3. Geometrical Drawing.

Algebra (fifty lessons), including :— Notation ; Problems ; Numerical Processes, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Factoring, Greatest Common Divisor, Least Common Multiple, Fractions.

History (one hundred and five lessons), including :— The Ancient Oriental Monarchies, Greece, and Rome (this work covers the institutions, life, and achievements of these nations, so far as they influenced civilization) ; The Migration of Nations ; Spread of Christianity ; Rise of the Saracens ; Institutions of the Middle Ages ; Growth of the Papal Power ; Rise of the Great European Monarchies ; Growth of England, politically, socially, and religiously ; Growth of the English Language.

Physics (seventy-five lessons), including :— Gravitation ; Light ; Sound ; Electricity ; Machines, and Motors.

English (forty lessons), including :— Practice in writing abstracts of matter dictated ; Descriptive Compositions ; Narrative Compositions ; Elements of Rhetoric.

Second Term.

Algebra (sixty lessons), including:— Radicals; Equations, simple and quadratic.

The pupils are obliged to teach this subject by leading others to make four appropriate illustrations, definitions, and principles, and to deduce from these principles practical rules.

History (one hundred and ten lessons), including:— The Inventions and Discoveries of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries; the Reformation in Germany, England, Switzerland, and France; Religious Wars; Growth of Letters; Wars to preserve the balance of power; Discoveries and Settlements in America by Spanish, Dutch, French, and English; Rise of Russia; Rise of Prussia; Revolutionary Period in America; Revolutionary Period in France; Consulate and Empire in France; Growth of Parties in America; War of 1812; Industrial, Educational, and Religious Development of the United States; State-rights' Contest; Struggle with Slavery; Modern English Politics; French Politics; Crimean War; Unification of Italy; the Rebellion in the United States; Reconstruction in the United States; Restoration of the German Empire

English (one hundred and thirty lessons), including:— The Critical Study of the best Authors;— Poetry— Paradise Lost; Deserted Village; Idyls of the King; Sir Launfal's Vision. Prose— Essays of Elia; Selections from Hawthorne; Macaulay's Essay on Milton; Webster's Reply to Hayne. Analysis.

Astronomy (sixty lessons), including:— Phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, their form, size, location, motions, effects of their motions, and the causes of the phenomena.

The object of this department is to train teachers for the higher grades of public schools. Matter is always subordinate to method. The pupils are obliged to teach daily all matter learned, subject to the criticism of the teacher and class. It is confidently hoped that the graduates of this department will commend themselves to our numerous High Schools as competent to teach thoroughly the higher mathematics, history, language, and the natural sciences.

Applicants who fail of admission to either of these departments, but give evidence of ability, will be given a twenty-weeks'

review in all the studies required for admission. No persons are admitted to this class who do not pledge themselves to take at least one term in the advanced English or training department.

EXAMINATIONS.

Pupils are subjected to frequent examinations, both written and oral. No pupil is passed in any study who has not mastered the matter and shown ability to teach.

GRADUATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

A certificate is given upon the completion of the course in the training school; a full diploma upon the completion of the course in both advanced English and training school.

The demand is constant for teachers to supply the best positions in the State.

EXPENSES.

TUITION.

Tuition is \$10.00 a term. This is refunded upon completion of the course in either department.

BOOKS.

Text-books are furnished by the school. A rent of \$3.00 a term is charged for them. A Webster or Worcester unabridged dictionary is well-nigh essential. Pupils are urged to provide themselves with them. Reference books are for sale at cost.

BOARD.

Board, including fuel, lights, and washing of twelve pieces, \$65.00 a term. This includes board during the recess at the middle of the term. If a pupil leaves during the term, twenty-five cents extra will be charged.

PAYMENTS.

On the first day of the term, \$32.50 is due from each pupil boarding at the hall, and the same amount at the middle of the term. These advance payments are necessary if the hall is to be economically managed.

Gentlemen can obtain good board in the village at the price charged at the hall. By a vote of the trustees, ladies must board at the hall unless excused by the principal.

NORMAL HALL.

The hall has been thoroughly renovated and is supplied with every comfort. The lady principal lives at the hall. She and the matron have the entire care of the young ladies. The boarders are to pay the ordinary expenses of the hall, and keep it and the furniture in good condition. It is expected that the charge made for board will do this.

The rooms accommodate two each, and are carpeted, well heated and lighted. Students furnish sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, blankets, and spreads for their own use; if furnished by the house, \$3.00 per room will be charged for each term. Other furniture requisite for the rooms is furnished by the institution without extra charge.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The school is furnished with a well-selected library of reference books. During the last year three different sets of encyclopedias, of the latest editions, have been added. The town library is accessible to the pupils and is well supplied with general literature.

The school is well equipped with apparatus for teaching the sciences.

SUGGESTIONS.

Pupils are urged to bring a short, loose school-dress and a pair of stout, broad-soled walking-shoes.

Mothers would do their daughters and the teachers a great kindness if they would communicate freely with the lady principal of the health of their daughters.

Pupils should bring with them all reference or text books that they may have. If possible, bring an encyclopedia.

CALENDAR.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The fall term commences the last Tuesday in August. The winter term commences the second Tuesday in February. A short recess occurs in the middle of each term. Classes are formed at the beginning of each term. Candidates are examined the first day of the term ; they are expected to present themselves the day previous.

LOCATION.

Plymouth is delightfully situated near the center of New Hampshire, in the beautiful valley of the Pemigewasset, in the heart of the lake region of the State, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. This railroad makes well-nigh perfect connections with all parts of the State. Plymouth is five hours from Dover, by way of Newmarket Junction and Concord ; four hours from Wolfeborough, by way of the Weirs ; three hours and a half from Nashua ; four hours from Lancaster ; four miles from Claremont ; four hours and a half from Lebanon, and five hours from Keene. There are three mails from the north and three from the south each day.

HENRY P. WARREN, A. B.,
Principal.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 7, 188c.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Normal School.

The following report of the income and expenditures of the State Normal School for the year ending June 30, 1880, is respectfully submitted.

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last report, May 31, 1879,	\$10.57	
State of New Hampshire, cash as per act of legislature,	5,000.00	
School-district No. 2, cash from committee, school money,	825.89	
Normal school, cash from pupils, fall, winter, spring, and summer terms,	417.00	
	<hr/>	\$6,253.46

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid on acc't boarding-house, repairs, per vouchers,	\$25.89
normal school, miscellaneous expenses, per vouchers,	653.68
normal school, salaries, per vouchers,	4,840.32
normal school, library and apparatus, per vouchers,	150.00

Cash paid on acc't normal school, repairs, per vouchers,	\$273.08	
normal school, fuel, per vouchers,	266.55	
	<hr/>	\$6,209.52
Balance in hands of the treasurer, June 30, 1880,		<hr/>
		\$43.94

NORMAL-SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from pupils, fall, winter, spring, and summer terms,	\$417.00	
committee, school-district No. 2, school money,	825.89	
	<hr/>	\$1,242.89

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid miscellaneous expenses, per vouchers,	\$653.68	
fuel, per vouchers,	266.55	
salaries, per vouchers,	4,840.32	
	<hr/>	\$5,760.55
Balance, debtor,		<hr/>
		\$4,517.66

Exclusive of cash expended for repairs, library, and apparatus.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

Cash expended for repairs,	\$25.89
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Paid H. P. Warren, services as principal, to July 1, 1880,	\$2,290.32
Miss Clara A. Armes, services as teacher, year ending June 30, 1880,	950.00
Miss E. M. Reed, services as teacher, year ending June 30, 1880,	700.00

Paid Miss Susie M. Cate, services as teacher, year ending June 30, 1880,	\$500.00	
Miss Clara T. Clark, services as teacher, year ending June 30, 1880,	400.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,840.32
Total receipts for tuition, fall, winter, spring, and summer terms,		417.00
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Salaries in excess of tuition, year ending June 30, 1880,		\$4,423.32

CHARLES M. WHITTIER, *Treasurer.*

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 30, 1880.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

BEING THE
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JUNE, 1880.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, STATE PRINTER.
1880.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CONCORD, N. H., June, 1880.

The superintendent of public instruction respectfully submits to the general court the thirty-fourth annual report of the schools of the State, the thirteenth report since the establishment of this office.

This report embraces,—

I. Extracts from reports of city superintendents and town committees.

II. Statistical tables.

III. Discussions and recommendations.

IV. Report upon the State Normal School.

V. Miscellaneous matters.

VI. Report of the State Teachers' Association.

EXTRACTS

FROM

CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL REPORTS.

AMHERST. — J. G. DAVIS, J. E. UPTON.

The attendance is noticeably larger than last year, when the number of enrolled scholars was 248. This increased attendance is mainly of youth above fifteen years of age, and is manifest specially in the high school, in which there are sixteen or eighteen scholars from the out-districts, who pay tuition. This fact, in connection with a uniform increase in the attendance of older scholars throughout the town, shows that many of our youth are intent on employing their time and seeking a more complete education. We have an interesting and promising class of youth who desire more extended privileges than the district schools now furnish ; but, under the present arrangement, these privileges can only be secured at the expense of individuals. To meet this demand, we need such an arrangement that all the children in town shall stand on the same basis of educational privileges, so that all scholars who have the requisite qualifications shall be able to attend a school of higher grade, in which they may perfect themselves in the advanced studies. That such an arrangement is practicable under a new organization, is plain from the experience of other towns that have abandoned the old district system and committed their schools to the care of a board of education. Such a system need not be more expensive than the existing method. The average annual cost of the public schools in Amherst for the past eight years has been \$2,466 per annum ; \$879 has been expended for schools in

District No. 1, and \$1,587 for schools in the other districts. Under a different classification, we might appropriate \$500 for the maintenance of a high school for nine months of the year, and still have a sum in hand sufficient to meet current charges for fuel and repairs, and pay for the services of twelve female teachers, who should be employed for two terms of thirteen weeks each, at the usual remuneration for such services.

On this plan, the several districts might have an equal amount of instruction in all the elementary studies, and all the scholars would be alike candidates for promotion. This would be in harmony with the spirit of our democratic institutions ; it would silence the objections made to the inequality of the existing distribution of the school money, and relieve many deserving students of the expense of tuition.

ANDOVER. — GEORGE W. STONE.

TEACHERS.

Many seem to think that any one who has a good education can teach school ; and if the only measure of a teacher is her ability to govern, and “do all the examples in the arithmetic,” then this opinion may be a right one. Yet such knowledge is but the beginning of what is required. Not every graduate, not every fine scholar, can succeed in this profession.

“One science only will one genius fit ;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.”

The district-school teacher should have a peculiar and far-reaching talent. Her work is with individuals possessed of different capabilities, having varied tempers and dispositions. One is to be urged forward, another restrained. In general, if a child is treated with kindness, and taught to respect himself, there will be no difficulty in government. The teacher must reach the heart of the pupil, and know what chord to touch ; and very few, whatever may be their literary attainments, who teach merely to bridge the period between graduation and marriage, are in any wise qualified for this work.

The primary teacher, in particular, exerts a great influence upon the active and plastic minds of children. She should not

deaden the intellect with dry facts and statistics, but first bring the mind of the child into a receptive condition, then growth and development will be rapid.

I know in some schools there are so many classes that a teacher has only time to hear the pupils recite by rote and parrot-like repeat meaningless rules. No time can be allowed for illustration or discussion, and the recitation, the digestive organ of a school, amounts to nothing. This is annoying and disgusting to a teacher.

We must pay our teachers more, and make them give us more *creative work* and less *mechanical drudgery*. We want less reliance on books, more on brains. A person who is confined to the text-book ought never, as a teacher, to enter the school-room. In history and geography, as well as in mathematics, there is need of a clear and discerning mind to cull from mere words and phrases the living thoughts and ideas. It is not of great importance to know just the moment that Washington was born, or the disease he died of ; but let the teacher in plain and simple language tell the pupil what he did, how he acted, and what his influence was on the age in which he lived. Do not consider a subject as something wonderful and mysterious ; bring it upon earth ; place it in the school-room and talk about it as familiarly as you would about your neighbors. In all branches awaken a lively and practical interest ; then study will be a pleasure.

DISTRICTS.

It does not call for long experience with, or deep study into, the wants of our schools to discover one great and pressing need, — a consolidation of districts. I claim no credit for this idea ; it did not originate with me ; it has been repeatedly urged upon you by former committees ; all who understand the true condition of our schools admit it ; it is so plain that “the way-faring man, though a fool, cannot err therein.” Still, year after year, money is wasted in repairing two houses where only one is required ; in hiring three teachers when two would do better. Is this profitable ?

It is difficult to make a child work hard at his books simply by telling him that it is for his good. And in schools where one

or two pupils make up a class, there is not that competition which acts as an incentive to earnest, enthusiastic study.

Once it might have been thought sufficient if the mass could read, write, and cipher ; now an education is regarded, not as a luxury to be enjoyed by a few, but as a benefit to all. Why are you not willing to act as simple justice and common sense dictate? Why will you not give your children the undoubted advantages of well-organized, graded schools? You have but to will it in a legal way, and it is done. Then, under skilled teachers, in a properly-furnished school-room, the improvement will be sure and rapid ; now, in some districts, the pupil hardly brings his mind into the right channel before the school-door closes, and, in the long vacation, he forgets what he learned in the short term.

In one district, a school is kept *fifteen weeks* at an expense of \$9.08 *per scholar* ; in another, *twenty-five weeks* of schooling is obtained at a cost of \$3.19 *per scholar*.

Instead of thirteen districts there should be but six — perhaps five ; then nearly every scholar would have upwards of thirty weeks' schooling, and this, too, *without raising a cent of money other than that required by law*. It is urged by some that those living out of the villages could not attend in the winter term. I do not believe this would be true to any extent. Yet, granting it, what force has it in view of the fact that those who now have only ten or twelve weeks of school, would then have twenty, though they were unable to be present during the winter term?

I am aware that little benefit has ever come from the recommendations of committees in regard to uniting the districts. The seed was good ; did it fall on poor ground? Under the present system, as near as I can estimate, twenty-five per cent of your school money is annually thrown away. Unite the districts, and you will have "built your house upon a rock."

ANTRIM. — I. G. ANTHOINE.

About an equal amount of time has been given to each of the branches taught, and we are satisfied with the progress made. Other branches of study might be introduced to advantage into some of the schools. We fail to see the need of so much time

being given to arithmetic, grammar, and geography; other studies, such as physiology, philosophy, and hygiene, might have a share of this time without detriment to the other branches. It is a well-known fact that the majority of people are ignorant in regard to the laws of health; and we know of no better way for the coming generations to be made acquainted with these laws than by giving this branch of study a place in the town schools.

The old habit of spending term after term on the same studies should be broken up. Scholars commence the study of arithmetic at about the age of seven or eight years, and continue with it just as long as they attend school, and then, as a rule, know but little about it practically.

The principal source from which comes this great evil is the frequent changing of teachers. Every teacher has a different method of conducting a recitation and of explaining to a class, and it requires at least half a term for the pupils to become acquainted with the ways and methods of a new teacher, and even a longer time for the teacher to learn the ability, disposition, and peculiarities of the scholars; hence much valuable time is lost and money thrown away.

It is hoped that every prudential committee in town will consider this fact and engage such teachers as are competent and likely to give satisfaction, and then keep them as long as they do well and please the majority.

The smaller districts labor under the disadvantage of having but two short terms a year, the school money being unequally distributed. We know of no remedy for this except to unite some of the smaller districts, or, better still, discard the districts and adopt the township system. By this method each scholar has an equal advantage, as far as school funds are concerned.

ATKINSON. — JOHN DOW.

I would suggest that we take a deeper interest in our school-meetings. We cannot afford to let two or three transact the business of a district. A good school-meeting begins well for a good school. Choose a person for prudential committee who will do his duty faithfully. The success of our schools depends

mainly upon the proper selection of teachers, and this responsible duty devolves mainly upon the several prudential committees. We do not want costly buildings half so much as we want costly teachers, — those who will teach practically what the books teach in theory. We want knowledge practically applied to every-day life. The influence a teacher exerts is wide-spread, and it is of the utmost importance that it be right. I believe it is as much a part of the teacher's duty to help form the moral character of their pupils, as to instruct them from the text-books. We shudder at the development of vice and crime, and are amazed on account of corruption in high places, and tremble for the stability of our free institutions. In our public schools we find the hope of the nation. The work of educating the young is not to be done wholly in the school-room; a very important part of it must be done in the home. It is not enough for parents to send their children to school, thinking their own responsibility ends there. There should be home-work in connection with the work at school. There should be, at least, such regulations at home as will not hinder the work at school. If we are to understand fully how the young are educated, we need to have a report from their homes as well as the school-room. We therefore call upon all who are interested in the well-being of our youth, to use their utmost endeavors to plant in their minds the seeds of truth, integrity of character, and to inspire them with a love for moral excellence.

BRIDGEWATER. — FRANK P. MORRILL.

In conclusion, a few words may be appropriate in regard to the general condition of the schools. Your committee has labored for the best interests of the schools so far as possible, and yet there are matters that must be adjusted before the schools can enter that channel which leads to a higher development. It is evident, I think, to nearly all, that we are working at a disadvantage on account of the number of small schools, and there is a growing inquiry if the children of our town cannot be saved from the present distribution of the school money. The inquiry is made from a desire that our scholars shall have better advantages for an education for the money appropriated.

If there are twenty or twenty-five scholars who can be brought into one school without going an unreasonable distance, then there is a loss and a waste if two or three schools are supported for their education. This statement hardly needs to be followed by an argument for its support. Having but a few weeks' schooling in the year, the scholars forget, in the long vacation, much of what they learned, and the next year must take a large portion of the time for review. Now, if these small schools could be combined so as to form larger ones, then more money could be secured, the terms become lengthened, and their value increased by employing teachers of higher qualifications. Here is a gain of no little importance, and a gain that will compensate for many inconveniences. It seems to me that Districts Nos. 10 and 2 could unite with Union No. 1. By so combining, a larger and longer school could be formed, with a good school-house in which to assemble. Also, Nos. 1 and 9 should unite, and the new school-house, which is contemplated in the latter district, located so as to accommodate both. District No. 3 and a part of No. 5 could unite with No. 4; the balance of No. 5 could combine with No. 8. With this classification we should have only five schools, whereas we are maintaining ten with the present arrangement. The greatest objection to the proposed classification would be, that a few of the scholars would have a greater distance to travel. But let us have the schools in that season of the year when the condition of the roads is such that our scholars can travel, and then this objection becomes partially removed. Where there is *one* objection offered against a classification, it seems to me *three* could be offered in its favor. One thing is sure, it would give our children better advantages for an education.

CHARLESTOWN. — L. V. HASKELL.

Teachers' meetings should be held in town under the management of the superintending school committee, where methods, government, discipline, and other subjects of importance should be fully discussed. Such meetings, properly conducted, would be valuable helps to teachers, and of incalculable benefit to our schools. The maintenance of such meetings, two or three each

term, should be considered one of the duties of the superintendent ; and prudential committees, in hiring teachers, should insist on their attendance upon them. These meetings might be made of general interest and benefit to the town.

At the commencement of the winter term I tried an experiment with your schools, the success of which deserves its continuance as one of the settled policies in the management of your schools. At the examination of teachers for our winter schools, I gave out definite work in arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, for the older scholars in our common schools to perform, and intrusted to the teachers the carrying-out of my plans. Near the close of the term I sent to each teacher written examination-papers upon each subject for each pupil to write upon. These examinations were passed by all scholars pursuing these studies in the different schools of the town. The best papers from each school were forwarded to me for examination. Upon the merits of this work and oral examinations in my visits upon each school, were awarded prizes in arithmetic and geography to the scholars who did the best work. The first annual reunion of our town schools, with its spelling and speaking matches, passed off creditably to all who participated, and is a fitting way to close each school year.

CHESTERFIELD. — J. HALL.

Concentration, in the mechanical world, increases power. So in the intellectual world. In some half-dozen of our districts there are not scholars enough to inspire ambition to excel in doing well. If we had fewer teachers and larger schools, our money would be more wisely used, and our schools raised to a higher grade. One town in this State voted the last year to combine three of their districts into one. There one teacher does the work of three former ones, and better too. Our town needs to go and do likewise, in school-districts.

CONCORD (Union District). — D. C. ALLEN, *Superintendent*.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

During the last year, as heretofore, the ever-present object has been to secure steady improvement in your schools. It

may have been slow ; but there is little doubt it has been healthy and readily perceptible to those observing the process. We have been making no experiments ; have attempted no "new departure." Old theories and methods tried in the past, and in many respects found wanting, may appear well under a new garb to those who do not recognize them, and are ever searching for a quick, sure, and eminently easy way of education. But it does not seem wise to leave at once the beaten tracks, familiar and leading to good results, to follow after any theories, new or old, whether invented by newly-fledged theorists, or renewed by some Rip Van Winkle. Wiser it is to improve surely and steadily, to strengthen and develop what we have, than to demolish and annihilate. Exactly what is best is far from being now determined. It is no small matter of surprise, how many who never taught, and never visit schools, are suddenly inspired to point out, to life-long students of the theory and practice of teaching, the only true and direct path for youthful feet to the temple of knowledge.

There has been a general improvement in the schools in the following respects : They are equally orderly, better graded, and generally better taught. A judicious discrimination by the committees in deciding upon promotions, has very much aided in getting and keeping our schools as thoroughly graded as can reasonably be expected. The number of pupils who failed of promotion at the close of the school year was very small, showing uniformity of progress among pupils, and skillful management by teachers of the few who lack application or ability. System does not require disregard of time, place, and circumstances, as some seem to think. It is made to apply to what is general and ordinary. The special and extraordinary are exceptions. It is a systematic application of a system to make it conform to the demands of the exceptional cases ; and any system not having sufficient elasticity in it to meet these cases, is unnatural and should be reconstructed.

A servile adherence to form, and to a love of uniformity, carried to the extreme, has, in not a few localities, brought disrepute upon systems of grading and promoting. Comparison of your plan with those adopted elsewhere, will convince any one of

its superiority to most others, in one important respect. It takes into the account, not only the "results obtained," but the "fidelity" of the pupil and his "efforts to secure success" during the entire year, instead of determining his status by a single examination. It discourages any extraordinary drill for a special examination, and encourages diligent and careful study and teaching daily, with daily and occasional reviews. It calls for the best work of both teacher and pupil in every exercise of every day, and may justly be considered one of the most important instrumentalities for keeping the material to be wrought upon in the best condition to receive benefit from the molding influence of the teacher; and our high school owes, to some extent, its present prosperous and satisfactory condition, and its reputation for thoroughness of instruction, to means you have taken to have its pupils well prepared for the advanced work.

DUBLIN.—HENRY C. PIPER.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

The intellectual, that is, scholarly, qualifications of the past year's corps of instruction were quite diverse; varying from the acquirements of those who were just able to "pass examination" to those of others of uncommon accuracy and learning. In other respects, such as courage, invention, *energy*, devotion, enthusiasm, native wit, mental attractiveness, and the like, the dissimilarity was still more apparent.

Extensive knowledge neutralized by "masterly inactivity" becomes of little worth; and the teacher thus constituted will accomplish about the same work for a school as a "*slow*" general will for an army, and in fact is only a trifle more profitable in the desk than a pile of text-books with no teacher at all. Like a Jew's oracle of gems, a teacher should "sparkle instruction."

The teachers of the far-famed Prussian schools are *required* to be enthusiastic, even impetuous; and none but such are allowed to continue in the business. It is the *efficiency* of the Prussian schools that we would imitate, not what is taught, which chiefly inculcates the idea that the chief end of men is to think

and do as Bismarck thinks and commands, without the most distant allusion to free institutions.

Physical activity, likewise, is of some value in the school-room. Than to stand or sit in one spot by the desk, the teacher will ordinarily do better to circulate about the room to a reasonable extent, not for the purpose of aiding the scholars in their allotted tasks (too much help is a hindrance), but to keep all the forces and motives acting in harmony for the accomplishment of legitimate ends.

Appropriate tones of voice are too essential to be disregarded in this connection. An earnest, conversational style is alone adapted to the school-room. While over-loud, monotonous tones are disagreeable, and should be avoided, feeble utterances, which almost perish on the speaker's lips, are equally unimpressive.

Machinery, however admirably perfect in its construction, when driven with a small head of water or deficient steam pressure, does but a limited amount of *poor* work. In our school-days we learned no inconsiderable amount by listening to explanations applied to other recitations than our own; but such opportunity is cut off by a feeble tone on the part of the teacher, which is, almost invariably, faithfully copied by the scholars.

Whether a teacher is well endowed with faculties that render him "apt to teach" can be ascertained only by actual trial, and when so weighed and found not wanting he should be retained for several consecutive terms; but when the deficiencies predominate, the school-candle at once goes under a bushel and might as well be extinguished.

EASTON. — WALTER C. BARTLETT.

We think the aim of our schools should be to prepare the young in every particular to go out into society and take their places in it as law-abiding and useful members, furnished with the most necessary elements of knowledge, and so disciplined as to be able to make the best use of what they know; and we should strive to accomplish these ends to the fullest extent possible. In this respect we consider the services of our common schools, if properly managed, invaluable. As we have intimated

already, we consider good order one of the absolutely necessary characteristics of a good school ; but there is a great difference in teachers as regards the ease with which they secure the requisite orderly conduct of their schools. Some teachers have certain qualities of character which command obedience with little or no effort ; some teachers have tact or faculty of management which enables them to keep their scholars in subjection, where others not possessed of these peculiar gifts would fail ; and this class that have no special gifts to qualify them to govern a school, it is generally necessary for them to set before their scholars certain regulations and to enforce them by certain penalties. Whatever method of discipline is adopted will be likely to meet with objections on the part of some, provided it is of such a nature as to hurt the feelings of scholars. It is our opinion that the method of discipline in our schools should be left largely with the teachers, provided, of course, that it be thorough and reasonable ; and scholars should be made to feel that it is their duty to obey. We consider a right view of the treatment of teachers on the part of our people, generally, to be of great importance to the success of our schools. The entrance of almost any teacher upon the duties of his calling is, in some respects, an experiment, and especially is this so in the case of one who has had no previous experience. We think the position of a teacher in a public school one of the most trying, and we think those who assume this important trust ought to have the sympathy of all, and the most considerate treatment.

EPPING. — H. B. BURNHAM, F. W. SPAULDING.

Believing that the intelligent voters of this town are desirous of having the best schools at the least cost, your committee would respectfully call their attention to sect. 2, chap. 86 of the General Laws of our State, enabling any town at any time to abolish the school-districts therein, thus uniting the town in one district. After mature consideration and reflection, based on observation and an experience of school management extending over a period of several years, we are of the opinion, if the various districts of the town were reunited into one, and a com-

mittee of three or five were chosen who should have the entire supervision of your schools, their value and efficiency would be greatly enhanced. A certain portion of the funds raised by the town for support of schools could then be used for the maintenance of a high school, to which scholars of a certain grade or attainments could be admitted. An arrangement could undoubtedly be made with the trustees of the Ladd Fund whereby that or the interest accruing from it could be made available. Primary schools could be established in different sections of the town for the smaller scholars, and the length of those schools determined, not as now by the money valuation of districts, but by the number of scholars in attendance.

It would diminish if not prevent those neighborhood quarrels and petty party strifes, wherein, if one section prevails, the other keep their children away from school altogether, or if sending them are continually criticising the teacher, finding all manner of fault, thus destroying to a certain extent the usefulness of the school, simply on account of their party not employing the teacher. It would ensure the employment of fewer nephews, nieces, sisters, aunts, cousins, and sisters-in-law, but would secure a better class of teachers, since a personal acquaintance with their qualifications and aptitude for governing, imparting instruction, and in fact all the requisites of a good, bad, or indifferent teacher, would after one term at least be well known to them.

It would render competitive examinations possible, and secure permanency of teachers, for one great defect in the present method of employing teachers is a constant change from one term or year to another, a teacher remaining in school scarcely long enough to acquire a knowledge of the peculiarities, dispositions, and abilities of her scholars, before she is displaced by some one, who in turn is soon to make way for another; thus the work in the school-room is irregular, unsystematic, and inefficient, for it takes the better part of the first term for a new teacher to become well acquainted with the wants of a school, its proper classification, the character and extent of work required to be done.

It would secure the establishment of a course of study, with a

tendency to keep pupils longer in school. Many if not most of your children would have an ambition to gain admittance to the high school ; and when admitted there, they would content themselves with nothing less than a completion of the prescribed course. It would secure uniformity of text-books and result in more uniform methods of teaching.

Numerous other and obvious advantages might be presented which would result from the practical working and development of this system.

We are aware that the citizens of this town are naturally conservative. The past few years have demonstrated their reluctance to any change in old and established customs and usages. It required several years of patient and persistent effort on the part of superintending school committees and a few others to effect the union of Districts Nos. 1 and 8 in one district, with graded schools.

EPSOM. — CYRUS O. BROWN.

New Rye district, the past year, has built a model school-house, and supplied it with some of the modern improvements, besides purchasing a beautiful site to locate their house upon. Every district should have an equal amount of schooling ; each boy and girl in town have a right to this, which we are yearly refusing. Why should a boy in one district have twenty-six weeks' schooling, while another in a smaller has only sixteen ? Can any valid reason be assigned for this ? Clearly not. Several States give each scholar in the town an equal amount of schooling. This town needs a free high school within its limits for advanced scholars and those that can pass a certain examination. This would be a stimulus to our youth which is much needed. Perhaps some former resident who may have become rich since leaving the home of his youth, and desiring a perpetual monument to his memory, would bestow a legacy upon us to establish such a school. But no one will do this till we do something for ourselves. Let us improve our schools in every way possible. We cannot do too much to educate our youth. How then can we elevate our schools ? Not necessarily by raising more money, but by judiciously expending what we do

raise, by employing the best teachers, by furnishing the best books, and insisting upon a regular attendance.

EXETER. — N. E. SOULE, H. SCAMMON, E. G. EASTMAN.

Several important changes have taken place since the last town-meeting. The report of the school committee at that time emphasized the complaint of several years, — that the scholars were too unequally distributed among the various schools, that established school bounds had come to be disregarded, that children were sent to such teachers as they or their parents preferred, and that, consequently, the results of general school work were not the best that might be looked for with the same number of teachers. Besides this, the grammar school had become excessively crowded. A hundred boys were packed into one room, under one teacher, who was expected to instruct faithfully and drill effectively this small army in all the studies. Moreover, the crowded state of this school necessarily caused hasty promotions to the high school ; so that a good many too poorly prepared to take up its studies profitably were hurried into it, in order to make way for those who must come up from the intermediate. The teachers of both the high school and the grammar school could not but see that their scholars were suffering under this remorseless pressure that sent all forward indiscriminately. The standard of scholarship was falling, and the discipline losing its reputation for accuracy and thoroughness. These evils had come on gradually. It was proper to try to cure them.

Accordingly, at the district meeting, held March 15, a committee of five was appointed, two being added to the newly elected school committee, to consider the whole matter of the grading of the schools and the proper distribution of the scholars, and report at a meeting to be held June 28. Thomas Leavitt, Esq., and Nathaniel Gordon, Esq., were the gentlemen chosen in addition to the school committee. The majority of the school committee, having never served before, were utterly unacquainted with the condition of the schools ; but the long interval allowed before reporting gave opportunity for visiting all of them and for carefully considering the subject, while the

greatest advantage was derived from Mr. Gordon's intimate knowledge of the whole school system through all its changes for many years.

On June 28, the committee reported that several changes in the schools were advisable.

At the beginning of the fall term, in September, the new arrangement went into effect, and, after a few days, everything moved smoothly. The relief to the grammar school was very marked, and it has been plain up to the present time that both teacher and pupils do their work under much more favorable conditions. The number of scholars has been reduced from about a hundred to less than seventy,—a number still too large, it is true, to be assigned to one teacher, but probably as small as it is likely to be with only one grammar school in the district. Apparently, the scholars who were promoted from the intermediate, and under the old order of things would be the lowest class in the grammar school, are spending the year to good advantage at the sub-grammar school. They are supposed to have advanced just as fast and just as far as they would have done with Mr. French. There has been a change of place for the lowest grammar-school class, but no change of studies. Miss Buckingham has, in fact, been an assistant in the grammar school. The committee are anxious that this should be understood, as, at the outset, some parents supposed that their children were losing a year's time, which is a great mistake. The intermediate scholars, too, seem to be doing equally well, no longer obliged to come long distances from opposite parts of the district to a central point, but distributed to the school on the Plains and the one in Hall Place, as well as to the original one on Spring street. Time, however, will show whether any modification of the present plan is needed.

An effort has been made to keep the scholars within their proper school bounds. A few are obliged to walk farther than is desirable in bad weather. But, of course, this must happen, whatever subdivisions of the district are made, a small number suffering a little inconvenience for the sake of the general good. Where there have seemed to the committee sufficient reasons for allowing a scholar to leave his own school for another, the favor has been granted. But the applications have been few.

As was mentioned in the last report, the girls in the Hall-Place school were taught sewing for one term. The benefit from this experiment was so manifest, that several benevolent ladies offered to give instruction in plain sewing twice a week throughout the year, in all the schools of the district. No one can question the great value of this teaching. It may well be believed that the future lives of these young girls will gain much in independence, neatness, and general propriety from the help thus given them. Long after they have forgotten the height of Chimborazo and the table of square measure they will bless the kindly patience — nor they alone — which has made it easy for them to sew a seam and work a button-hole.

The names of the volunteer teachers are as follows: Miss M. P. Bell, Mrs. M. E. Stowell, Miss Alice Jewell, Miss Eva Hall, Miss Fannie Gordon, Miss Sallie Grouard, the Misses Titcomb.

It is proper to say that the evening school, which was begun last winter, has been re-opened for two evenings a week during the last three months. The average attendance has been about thirty. Many of the pupils have been interested, punctual, and persistent. The good they have obtained cannot but be gratifying to the gentlemen and ladies who so kindly, and at so much personal inconvenience, volunteered as instructors. Their names are as follows: Mr. A. Burbank, Mr. W. P. Moulton, Mr. J. Albert Clark, Mr. Charles Burley, Mr. Harry Shute, Miss M. P. Bell, Mrs. Carlton, Miss Maria Gardner, Miss Augusta Robinson, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Celia Shute, Miss Harvey, Miss Mary R. French, Miss Eva Hall, Miss Fannie E. Smith.

HENNIKER. — GEORGE H. DODGE.

In presenting the annual report of the condition of our schools, I should be happy to bear record of the prosperity of all, could this be done in the exercise of an impartial judgment in regard to the facts. While the summer schools, generally, were fully up to the average of the last few years, in progress and general appearance, the winter schools, from various causes, have fallen somewhat below such average. To enumerate all the causes which may have hindered the prosperity of some of

them, would not be consistent with the limits of a report of this kind. In the ideas here offered, it seems expedient that we begin at the starting-point, — the district school-meeting.

Select none but the best men for the office of prudential committee, men who take an interest in school matters, and who will not hire the first person who offers, simply to save time in looking for a first-class teacher. The committee selected should secure the services of the best teacher within the means of the district he represents, not regarding, in all cases, the persons who will labor for the smallest compensation as the cheapest ones to hire. After selecting his teachers, he should so far presume upon their intelligence as to free them from the feeling that they are doing another's work in another's way ; or, in other words, he should be chary of his advice. It is very doubtful whether the advice of a prudential committee, or other interested person, in regard to the management of a school, ever proves advantageous to the teacher. It is certainly mistaken kindness in giving a history of individual scholars, and a general charge to the teacher to punish such and such scholars severely whenever they transgress the rules of the school. No worthy and experienced teacher would follow such advice, but would be cautious and discreet, first discovering the situation, then governing themselves accordingly.

HEBRON. — J. B. Cook.

It is hoped that the practice of attending schools in contiguous districts will be continued. In reviewing the work of the year, the impression forces itself upon my mind that there has not been sufficient thoroughness in teaching. There is generally too great a tendency to hurry pupils along faster than they can go understandingly. The divine method of teaching is worthy of attention from instructors of youth. "For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept ; line upon line, line upon line ; here a little and there a little." A pupil should understand a lesson before he passes to another. Teachers and parents often feel pride in the thought that children have gone through a book in so short a time ; when it would be to their advantage immediately to go through it again. It will be found

in the end that thoroughness, besides imparting choiceness of discipline to the mind, will be a saving of time.

HAMPSTEAD. — ALBERT WATSON.

PRIZES.

Early in the year, Mr. Hosea B. Carter of East Hampstead informed your committee that he had a number of pictures which he would gladly present to the schools, to be offered as prizes for the encouragement of the pupils in their studies. This generous offer was gratefully accepted in behalf of the schools.

Another friend of education, Dr. J. C. Eastman, on being told that the children would appreciate the pictures much better if they were framed ready for hanging up in their rooms, very kindly took the hint and paid for the framing of all the pictures that had been given, with the exception of two large pictures, which are to be given when all the schools are closed, one for the best composition, and the other for the most improvement in writing. Each school had eleven pictures, and they were distributed as follows: One for the most improvement in writing, two for the best in mental arithmetic, one for the best composition, one for the best reader, one for the most improvement in reading, one for the most improvement in spelling, one for the best speller, one for the best in geography, one for the most improvement in geography, one for the best deportment in primer class.

The offering of these prizes has undoubtedly served as an incentive to study in all our schools; and although some pupils must necessarily be disappointed, yet all must be better for the effort they have made. In behalf of the schools we hereby return thanks to Messrs. Carter and Eastman for their kindness.

In conclusion, I would say, that our schools appear to be in a good condition; but they can be greatly improved, and the teaching made much more effective, if the parents will visit the schools more frequently, observe the methods employed by their teachers, and then supplement the lessons taught by such practical suggestions as will help the children to apply to every-day life all that they learn at school.

HAMPTON FALLS. — W. A. CRAM, I. J. BURGESS,
W. W. CORLISS.

Summing up the work of the schools throughout the year, we think there has been a decided gain over the last year, their present standing being considerably better. We would make these common-place suggestions: Keep your good teachers in the same schools as long as you can. Insist on regular attendance (three of our schools are pre-eminent in this respect). Don't withhold your sympathy and help from a teacher for any little report of imperfection. We count these, three essentials toward successful schools. With the present amount raised for the support of the four schools, even with the most economical use of the money, we could continue the schools but about twenty-seven weeks. Is it enough?

There appears to us one great error in popular education which we wish may be more and more shunned. It is the stimulating a vain and selfish ambition in the boy and girl to struggle to be at the head of the class, to get above somebody, for the praise and show that comes of it. This is a sad education for the young, for this ambition of vanity and selfishness thus nurtured in school is apt to grow up to be the motive power of the man and woman. This kind of ambition may give temporary success, but the crop it bears later in life is miserable food to live upon; it grows more and more to be dust and ashes. But when the young mind and heart are educated into the love of knowledge for its own sake, or as a means to help others, in a way to make one forget self, the fruits of such an education grow richer and more beautiful the older the man or woman grows.

Is not the best kind of common-school education that which educates the young to love knowledge for its own sake, because it gives more real manhood and womanhood, though it may pay no dividends of show or money to feed vanity and selfishness, — an education that helps the boy or girl to grow up loving happy homes; to be uprightly and downrightly honest in business, temperate in body, and pure in speech; to hunger more to give a helping hand than to sit in the "high seats"; to

love the "Well done" of conscience more than all the flattery of the world?

HANCOCK. — J. H. FELCH, H. F. ROBINSON.

It has been the aim of your superintendents to elevate and advance the standard of our schools. To obtain those objects there are certain essentials, among which are good teachers, good books, and unity of effort. A good teacher is paramount to all other essentials. It is the teacher's mission to inspire, to develop, to direct. The sculptor carves from the marble his own ideal; but the teacher is to chisel away the dross that adheres to, to bring out and beautify the individuality of, the young mind. He may distort, but he can never entirely change the original cast of that mind. We would impress teachers with the importance of making each scholar a special study and adapting their teaching to their capacity, thus developing their strong points. The ability to successfully pass the required examination, is considered by some the chief requisite of a teacher. We would not underrate the importance of high acquirements on the part of the teacher, yet tact is of equal importance. Teachers are born, not made; only these have any right to tamper with the plastic clay of the youthful mind.

HINSDALE. — M. C. DIX, H. H. HAMILTON.

There has been faithful and thorough work done in the various schools of the town. We have noticed a decided improvement, in instruction and discipline, by those teachers who have been retained for successive terms. We should expect this, for they, being in the same department, teaching the same branches, and instructing the same pupils, gain a knowledge and experience essential to success.

Although, in some cases, there have been serious obstacles, there has been, speaking generally, good order maintained, and in particular instances the discipline of the school-room has been excellent. There has been satisfactory advancement made in the various studies. In some individual cases we have noticed great progress. The effect of grading the village schools is most encouraging. Besides securing a uniformity of text-

books, — an economy of money for the parents, and of time for teacher and pupil, — it gives a regular system of departments adapted to the different ages of the pupil, and was *emphatically* demanded to systematize and thoroughly prepare them for the high school. The graded system has been, or is being, adopted in all places where there are the best schools, where intelligence is most prized, and where the best interests of education are promoted. To keep in the line of progress, the introduction of this system was demanded in the village. There are other districts in this town which, if consolidated, would be greatly benefited thereby. We are happy to say, that, in our judgment, the graded system is a decided success.

JAFFREY. — W. W. LIVINGSTON.

Too often teachers are annoyed and seriously hindered in their work by the persistency with which parents insist that their children shall be in such and such classes and give their attention to certain studies. None of our schools can always have the different classes arranged according to age and size. There will be overgrown, if not stupid, scholars; and to put John, Mary, and William into the same class because they are of the same height, or allow Charles to spend his time in fussing over cube root when he will trip on the multiplication table, is what no good teacher will be content to do.

In some schools it has seemed to your committee that undue stress has been laid on the examination at the close of the term, and so scholars come to feel it did not matter much what they learned from day to day, if only they could answer glibly a few questions in store for examination-day. And occasionally it has happened that there has been such a wonderful difference between the recitations during the term and the examination at the end, that one could but marvel how very wise scholars may become of a sudden. Let us have good examinations, by all means, but let them be a result from the legitimate work of the term. If friends will visit the schools just as often as they have done at examinations, and more often than they have at other times, such visits will have a tendency to obviate the difficulty mentioned. Another fault, noticed in a few schools, is

the habit of committing to memory and repeating by rote the words of a lesson, with very little or no regard to their meaning. And, strange to say, parents are found who think such fluency an indication of scholarship. The truth is, education is development and discipline of the mind, and comes only from thought. A lesson is never learned until it is thought out, and the substance of it so in the mind of the pupil that he can put it into his own language. A parrot does not become a scholar by imitating the sounds of words; no more does a boy or girl. Still another fault, less frequent than these others it is true, but prevalent to a certain degree, is the selection of pieces for declamation unsuitable for such purpose. Children have no need to go to school to learn bad grammar and vulgarity. There is no excuse for any teacher allowing a pupil to learn and recite anything that is not good, pure English. A piece need not of necessity be solemn in its nature for declamation; it may even contain much wit: but there is a vast difference between wit and vulgarity.

It is a matter demanding the careful consideration of the town to see if something cannot be done for the benefit of its smaller schools. In four districts the schools for the year have been only from eleven to eighteen weeks in length, with an average of fifteen and a half weeks. It is evident that a school for so short a time is inadequate for the wants of any scholars, since they lose during the intervals between the terms nearly or all they learn during term time.

KINGSTON. — J. W. SANBORN.

The past year our schools have been very successful, due in a great measure to the co-operation of the parents; without this aid the teacher will labor in vain, her efforts will not meet with success, her school will be a failure. Parents are not always inclined to take this view of the matter, but, on the contrary, work against the interest of the school, unconsciously it may be. For instance: if the teacher has faults, whether real or imaginary, they will enlarge upon them, condemn the course the teacher may take in the presence of their children, and thus destroy their influence and make the task of teaching and governing

much more difficult. They are doing themselves and their children a lasting injury by such a course. If the teacher has faults that should be reprimanded, cause the matter to be investigated through the proper channel ; rest assured, affairs will be righted, and everything brought about that is conducive to the best interest of the school, whether teacher or scholar should be sacrificed : but under no consideration take your children out of school for some imaginary grievance, and thus deprive them of the advantages they might otherwise have. These golden opportunities are passing, never to return ; it becomes us that we make a proper use of them.

LEE. — JOSEPHINE E. JENKINS.

The time is passed when the lore of the world is controlled by a few monks and contained in a few manuscripts. Our ancestors, when seeking greater freedom, established the church and school together, which gives our country the precedence among nations in public instruction. Now all educators are seeking the best means of inculcating the elementary studies, for the foundation must be sure or all later culture will lack symmetry. Nearly a half-century has passed since Pestalozzi promulgated the principles which made teaching the order of nature and not of a subject. The prime principle, "Educate the hand," is of utmost importance, and of practical benefit as a factor of school instruction and discipline and in business life. The child's perception of form and size, his conception, real or imaginary (for we must pass from the known to the unknown), are devolved by the word-pictures made by his own hand. We find the same hand departing from angular letters of printing to connecting artistic forms of writing and drawing ; and we recognize the importance of the educated hand when we view the machinery that needs guiding, and acknowledge "the pen is mightier than the sword."

LANDAFF. — SAMUEL A. EATON.

Just now, among educators, courses of study and programmes are much discussed. In this debate, every school study comes in for its share of consideration, if not of condemnation. Some

would enlarge the range of common-school studies, admitting all the practical sciences, and even the industrial arts ; others would abridge the present courses into a still narrower compass, by curtailing all the studies not purely fundamental. Amid all the discussion and discontent, the clear truth appears, that, while not much more now is accomplished in our schools as a whole than formerly, some essential things are probably not as well done as they could be, if so many things did not require attention. The work of the schools has so greatly increased by the modern multiplicity of studies, and the expectations from them are so great, that some degree of disappointment follows. The value of many school studies, and the share they should have in the programme, depend on what is done with them ; geography, grammar, arithmetic, etc., are worth everything or nothing, accordingly as they are taught. The one emphatic modern advantage is, improvement in methods of study and teaching, and this is the only key to unlock the puzzle of how to do the many things now required of our schools. A clear and correct conception of the sciences, their object and end, distinct notions of the comparative value of books, maps, globes, and charts, and what is wanted of them, of the methods to be followed, and the results desired, — in a word, a true ideal of these studies is absolutely necessary to a correct estimate of their value. While but a limited amount of the great amount of scientific knowledge can be gained at school, yet right beginnings can be had, and considerable acquisitions made. If books are accurate in matter, moderate in compass, clear in text, true and helpful in methods, and so arranged that the great majority of those who fall out of school by the way shall benefit by them, the books will have done their part, and have accomplished a very important part, that in the past has been but poorly done.

LONDONDERRY. — JOHN DICKEY.

Our schools have yet to contend, in many cases, with the general indifference of parents, — a negative evil, the blighting influence of which is felt in many an otherwise enterprising school. It is an old complaint, and will be heard as long as men are short-sighted and selfish, and fail to have a

decent appreciation of the intellectual wants of their own children or of the value of education to the community at large. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks alluded to, and all the evils, more or less, to which it is subject, we must not forget that the school itself, in its better aspects, is absolutely indispensable; that it is one of the great pillars upon which rest national prosperity and domestic happiness. Although the imperfections of our schools may not, in many generations, be wholly eradicated, still we are to apply all known remedies as often as there are new developments of the disease. We are to contest, inch by inch, every evil that makes its appearance to the injury of our schools, whether old or new, as though it were a personal enemy warring against our individual welfare. Although "hints," "remarks," "suggestions," may be stale and threadbare, it is required none the less that there should be "line upon line and precept upon precept." It may truthfully be said, that, with a few exceptions, our schools have been successful,—that good order has been maintained, and the usual progress made in the branches taught.

The means and facilities for the education of youth, if rightly employed, were never so good as at the present day. In general, the school-books of the present time far surpass those of forty years ago. If there is an exception to that rule, it seems to the committee to be in the grammars now published, of which there is a great multiplicity. It is questionable whether the present method of analyzing is not carried to an unreasonable extent, when, instead of making it auxiliary to parsing, it is made by many teachers, and some modern authors, to supersede and wholly take the place of that exercise. The propriety of such a method is not doubtful in the mind of the committee. The practice of drilling a class in grammar continually on the rules, or mere theory, is a common mistake. Teachers should call the attention of their pupils to the language itself, and oblige them to make a careful application of every new principle at each step as they advance.

LOUDON. — HENRY J. OSGOOD.

TURNING CLASSES BACK IN STUDIES.

It is the practice of many teachers, and particularly if engaged for the first time in a district, at the commencement of the term, to turn their classes back. This prevails most where teachers are changed the oftenest. The argument for this is thoroughness in the branches taught. The value of thoroughness in every study cannot be questioned for a moment. But it may be properly asked whether this is the best method of securing it. In nearly every school and class, some one or more will be found, who, for various reasons, will fail to be perfect in every branch studied; the attendance may have been irregular, or the perception of the scholar so slow as not to have been able to apply the rule or the table at the very point required. Scholars frequently, in passing through a book or study, are confused at the rapidity of change which occurs in the order and arrangement of the matter placed before them for thought and study, and they at once lose all interest, become discouraged, acquire habits of idleness, and are easily led by others as a victim to any mischief they would like to have performed. Other disadvantages than these often result from this turning-back process. Scholars are held back oftentimes until nearly half of the term has expired, and when, by reason of age and other circumstances, they can no longer attend the common school, they find themselves but half-way through their books, and consequently with a very limited education for all the practical purposes of life. Great care and prudence should be exercised by teachers in this matter. It is the theory and practice of some of the most successful, to almost entirely discard reviews, and when classes in advancing appear to have forgotten rules, or meet with other obstacles, apply the remedy at once by referring to the point in case with energy and purpose sufficient to settle the difficulty and fix it in the minds of the class forever. Points not understood, when taken up alone and singly, often become clear when their proper place is seen in the whole, and pupils are more likely to understand them because they have acquired some idea of their application. There are strong reasons for recommending the latter course.

SMALL SCHOOLS.

We have four districts in town in which the small number of scholars contained therein greatly prevents the progress which is so desirable in every school. These schools are usually engaged by young teachers, who, be they ever so competent, have at best but a small chance to acquire a reputation as successful and skillful teachers.

A class of one in any school, if it be ever so brilliant a girl or boy, will fail to be so interesting, either to the school or teacher, as one of five or more scholars. All pupils need the stimulus of other minds, and the quickening emulation arising from large numbers. The tendency of nearly all the schools is to register yearly a less number of scholars. Consolidation of districts is the only remedy, and with some it will necessarily take place in the near future. The statute liberally provides for the education of all; and where children are subjected to more than one mile and a half in travel to the school-house, the district at a legal meeting may authorize the prudential committee to expend for the conveyance to and from school a percentage of the money apportioned to the schools.

LYNDEBOROUGH. — CHARLOTTE M. WALLACE.

If the school system now authorized by the statute law of New Hampshire, and used in nearly all the towns and cities for a long time in Massachusetts, adopted by the best towns in this State, and found to succeed admirably in Milford, and elsewhere, viz.: "The appointment at the annual town-meeting, of a board of education, consisting of three persons, who shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of superintending and prudential committees, to be chosen for three years, and that the term of service of one-third of this board shall expire annually," — could take the place of the old method in Lyndeborough, a wonderful and radical change for the better would be seen in the schools of the town.

"The office of superintending and prudential committees, which ought never to have been separate, would then be united." Teachers would be sent to the schools for which they were best

adapted, and those who were inefficient would be less likely to obtain schools.

Book knowledge alone never can make a successful teacher. A person may have a thorough acquaintance with all the rules and principles included in the entire curriculum of text-books, and yet fail utterly in this important work. A true teacher must have received a call, or, in other words, possess an inborn gift or aptitude for teaching. Children need to be instructed in manners and morals as well as books. We have had a number of such teachers in town the past year, and their works do testify to their faithfulness. A teacher's influence is beyond estimation.

MANCHESTER. — M. P. HALL, *for the Committee.*

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The evening schools on the east side of the river have been removed from their old quarters on Lowell street to Spring street.

These schools have cost twelve hundred dollars, with an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five pupils. They are very practical in their operation, resembling the mixed winter schools in the country. The pupils are of various ages ; some are just beginning to read, and some are well advanced in the common branches. To illustrate the successful working of these schools and the manner in which their advantages are appreciated, we quote the following record of some of the pupils, furnished by the principal : —

“Edwin Smith, came from Wales ; could read a little ; has attended five terms ; now reads well ; will finish Robinson's Practical Arithmetic this term.”

“John P. Cronin, twenty-three years old ; has attended five years ; has gained a good knowledge of grammar, history, and geography in that time, and has been through Robinson's Arithmetic.”

“John Anderson, came into school five years ago ; could not write ; could read a little ; now writes a good hand, reads and spells well ; is good in grammar and arithmetic.”

“Henry Messier, came from Canada ; has attended four

years ; could not read ; now reads well in the Sixth Reader ; writes and spells well, and has ciphered as far as partial payments."

There are many other similar examples among the pupils, both boys and girls, of great progress in obtaining a good English education while laboring constantly by day.

GRADES.

The superintendent has suggested a change in the names of the grades, — that all the schools up to the fourth grammar division be called primary. This would be well ; it would be still better to abolish entirely the arbitrary arrangement by which a certain number of scholars are kept just so many weeks or months in one room, apportioned just so much work whether they be dull or bright, and periodically pushed forward by classes, whether prepared or not.

The studies of the earlier years should be few and simple. It is a question whether the study of all branches except reading, writing, and arithmetic should not be deferred until the fifth or sixth year of school. Many good teachers think the others would be more thoroughly learned in the remaining two or three years. They are of the opinion that education should run in fewer currents, deep and strong, rather than in so many shallow and diluted streams. So many branches are taught in our schools, that the attention of the pupil can be held to one subject but a few minutes at one time. In the case of the youngest scholars, whose minds are undisciplined, diversity of employment is necessary for the sake of rest and recreation. But the child's mind soon becomes capable of more continuous application, and in the higher grades of school the important branches should receive more extended and closer study. The teaching of a few subjects thoroughly in the early years, insures the power to apply the mind continuously and intently to affairs of business in later life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

The other charge, namely, that a common-school education at the present day is not thorough and practical, has more founda-

tion in fact. Yet here also it may be shown that the changed conditions under which children are educated have much to do with the result. It is important to inquire what factors beside the school go to make education practical or otherwise.

It is often remarked that men from the country, educated in the old way, attending school but three or six months in a year, seemed to be better fitted for life than the modern young man is with all the apparently superior advantages of our schools. Undoubtedly this is true. The difference is due to training *outside* the schools. Let us see how a boy used to be trained. In the first place, he was taught to *work*; there was employment at home until the time arrived for the choice of a trade, business, or profession. If a trade was to be learned, he was bound to his employer for a term of years. He worked hard and learned the trade well. If his ambition led to the choice of a profession, his habits of industry gave him a good preparation and won success afterwards. Industry gave him physical health, and saved him from many hurtful habits. He was taught to expect no rewards in life except for long and patient effort. "Be frugal;" "Be industrious;" "Labor and wait." These were household maxims. Industrious habits were bred into the boy and followed him through life.

Then he was taught *obedience*. At home and in school, submission to authority was enforced. He heard from the pulpit, from the school-master, and at the fireside, the doctrine that a cheerful subordination to just authority is the highest duty and dignity of man; that he must surrender his ignorance and weakness to the guidance of wisdom and strength.

Under such training as this, the boy became an independent, self-reliant, and practical man. Habitual industry and conscientious regard for duty, — these lie at the foundation of that character we call practical.

The school-boy of to-day generally comes from a home of plenty. He is not obliged to work, for there is no work for him to do. His every want is supplied. He knows the value of nothing, because he earns nothing. He is well fed and nicely dressed, and, for aught he knows, the comforts and luxuries he enjoys will always be supplied without effort from him. He

grows up surrounded by evidences of wealth ; but the great lesson, that all he sees about him is acquired by toil and sacrifice, is unlearned. His reading is calculated to give him the same false conception of life. It pictures men and women in ease and luxury, and children enjoying endless vacations. When at last school life is ended, and the question of employment comes, he has formed habits and tastes for a style of living not only beyond his means, but beyond his power of earning. He drifts awhile in life, and when finally some business is entered, it is distasteful to him to take a humble position ; his wishes are all opposed to the hard work and self-denial necessary for success, and he fails, or is content with mediocrity.

This picture may seem overdrawn, yet it represents large classes in the public schools of every city ; and these furnish the examples of failure by which the schools are too often judged.

It is true the times have changed ; the old life and occupations of the country cannot be repeated in the city ; there are new avenues to employment and success : still the sterling qualities we have named are as necessary as ever. You can hardly point to a successful man in Manchester who was not trained to habits of industry and self-dependence, nor to a young man reared without them, however well taught in the schools, who gives great promise of success.

Now there are many who insist that the public-school education is responsible for failure in practical life. Too much schooling, they say, not only deprives children of the opportunity for a practical education, but is in itself the cause of a distaste for industrial pursuits, and engenders the false notions of life of which we have spoken. They propose, for remedies, to cut down the time of schooling to the old-time standard ; to teach nothing but " the three R's," and to establish industrial schools.

A reduction of school time would rather increase than diminish the evils of idleness and unthrift. Under the present conditions, it is not likely that the children of our prosperous people would be sooner put to work. The schools give a safer training than the streets. The more school, the less idleness. If this is true of the better classes, it is doubly so of the neglected

children of the poor in cities, whose only hope for training in habits of industry and virtue is in the public school.

It would be difficult to determine which of the branches now taught in the schools could be dispensed with. The elements of all of them, at least, seem to be needed in these days of widely diffused knowledge.

Nor would a system of industrial schools meet the demand. The first objection to this plan is its cost. To the already heavy outlay for buildings and teaching, would have to be added the expense of workshops and tools. The plan is un-American; it fosters the old-world idea of a paternal government, doing for the people what they ought to do for themselves. This is already the greatest objection to our high schools. The industrial school could not fit for *all* trades, and so would favor some at the expense of others. It would not produce thorough workmen; the instruction, necessarily, would be limited and superficial. There is no place to learn a trade or business *well* except in the midst of the work or business itself, in actual contact with processes and methods carried on for profit and not for play, and under the spur of necessity. We hear it said that the schools are fitting boys to be lawyers and doctors, but not to be mechanics and artisans. The fact is, the public school never did fit boys and girls for *anything* in the technical sense, and never can do it. The *choice* in these days is too often for the professions and light employments, but what have the schools, as such, to do with that?

The end sought by the system of schools supported by the State, is not to produce skilled workmen; not to qualify for professional success; not to gratify any ambitious desire of parents or friends. The State has nothing to do with these objects; it leaves them to other agencies. The province of the school, beyond laying the foundation for future technical training, is to inculcate principles of industry, patience, self control, and self-reliance, which, being continued from the school into after life, insure prosperity and happiness. No sensible man will complain that his boy on leaving school is not prepared to step at once into position and wealth, nor will he charge the school with deficiencies for which he alone is responsible.

OLD AND NEW METHODS. — JUVENILE READING.

We believe in progress, and are ready to adopt changes which have stood the test of time. It must be acknowledged that some of the innovations of the last twenty-five years have proved valueless. Many of the old ways were better. Thoroughness has been sacrificed for methods which promised to make study a pastime. Text-books have been prepared with the notion that study must be reduced to the minimum, and the pupils be instructed without knowing it. We want more of the old-fashioned *drill* teaching. It is a mistaken modern notion that the memorizing of lessons is not a profitable exercise for children. Why were they given this wonderful faculty if not to be used and developed? What other way of storing the mind with useful knowledge has been discovered? Some late methods of teaching tend to weaken the memory. This is also the result of the reading habits of our young people. Children read too much in their earlier years. In quantity and quality their reading is injurious. The old way was to read a few books slowly. The best examples of correct composition, as well as of pure and elevating sentiment in literature, were thus left in the memory, to be a power for good and a joy forever. In these days, children are submerged in a sea of reading. The great mass of it, if not impure or vicious, is utterly profitless to the reader. The best of it is read too rapidly and carelessly to be mentally digested. Until recently this habit has been confined to the reading outside of the schools, but now it has crept into them. The scholars are not to be allowed to use a reader long, for fear of getting "by heart" the old and standard selections; and so the latest magazines and books are to be carried to them, to stimulate their desire for novelty and sensation.

We are glad to know that some of our teachers are attempting to counteract the evils of promiscuous reading. The competition for rewards for reading and speaking, so generously provided for in the future by the founder of the Clarke prizes, will tend to the same end. And have we not a right to ask, in the interests of education and morality, that our booksellers and news-dealers will stop the sale of literary trash to our children?

W. E. BUCK, *Superintendent.*

SELECTION OF TEACHERS.

Certainly there is nothing of more vital importance affecting the well-being of our schools, or the concern of their superintendent, than the selection of a proper and the best possible available teacher for every vacancy that may occur. It is exceedingly important that the qualifications of the candidate be especially considered with reference to the position to be filled ; and truly no one should be given any position as teacher, or advanced from one grade to another, without its being first known from previous successful experience in the grade for which the applicant is proposed, or by examination, that the candidate has sufficient knowledge of the principles of the studies to be taught in a required grade, to warrant at least correct instruction in the studies of that grade. In the examination of teachers, the form should be both oral and written, because there is much to be taken into consideration besides mere scholarship ; written, in part, because exactness of knowledge, which is in no other way discoverable, is essential in some departments, and its attainment, or the lack of it, should be known ; oral, in part, that the disposition, temperament, general information, culture, judgment, ingenuity, tact, and originality of the candidate may be discovered, as far as possible, and given due consideration. In the selection of a teacher, it is quite as important that we take into account the general characteristics of the candidate as that we require a precise standard of scholarship, though the latter must be had to an extent sufficient to meet the needs of the position to be filled. Even after a satisfactory examination, the teacher should be put on trial for one term ; and, if his work is found satisfactory, he should then be confirmed, and no further examination be required so long as he remains in the grade for which he was examined.

What has just been said will not be found inconsistent with what was said in regard to the same subject in my first report, for the year 1877, and I am still of the opinion that any fair system of examination of teachers would in no way work a disadvantage to the worthy graduates of our training-school ; but

even if it should, isn't the city entitled to the best instructing talent available from any source that the salaries paid will command? Not, however, until the salaries paid in our lower-grade schools are much higher than now, need there be any fear that those who might be found superior to our high-school graduates will come from abroad, and it is chiefly from these graduates that material for the training-school is obtained.

LANGUAGE.

A correct use of language is more than an accomplishment. There is not a vocation in life in which it is not exceedingly important. In its broadest sense, indeed, language includes reading and spelling, as well as every form of written and oral expression. It is seldom that a person in any trade, profession, or business is troubled because of the lack of a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to enable him to make all necessary calculations in numbers, so far as the transactions of his business affairs are concerned; but many are greatly disturbed on account of well-known inability to make a proper use of language when they are obliged to write a letter, make out a bill or receipt, draw up a note or other business form, especially if they know the same is to be subject to public inspection. The use of language in one form or another is more general than the use of numbers; and it is, therefore, quite as important that it should occupy as prominent a place as arithmetic, in our course of study. The construction of sentences in proper form should be the chief burden of the instruction given in all grades below the third division of the grammar school, since a correct use of language can be most readily attained by practice in the use of it: but pupils should also be taught enough of the principles of language to enable them, when they have passed beyond the aid of the teacher, to know by a critical application of principles whether they are making a correct use of it or not; and this necessitates a knowledge of grammar, the study of which is also as disciplinary as the subject of any study permitted in our schools. Then, too, there is propriety in putting the study of technical grammar in the upper grades, because greater maturity of mind is needed for its comprehension; and I would

also advocate in the highest grade of the grammar department, where, as here, nine years are spent in the elementary schools, a more extended knowledge of its syntax. I am aware this may be regarded as an antiquated notion ; but what study can do more to strengthen the reasoning powers and improve the judgment, and, at the same time, make sure the foundation for an intelligent criticism of all future use of language, upon which alone pupils must depend for certainty in a correct use of it when they shall have passed beyond school ?

MARLBOROUGH. — CHARLES MASON, CARRIE G. FAIRBANKS,
CHARLES K. MASON.

CONSOLIDATION.

Your committee feel it to be their duty to again recommend that some measures be taken to consolidate the *schools*, if not the *districts*, in town. The great object should be the establishment of the *best* schools at the *least* cost, and the people should have no interest in any system that fails to secure these ends. In one word, the true principle to act upon should be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. In order to arrive at a desirable result, all prejudice must be cast aside, a proper spirit of self-sacrifice manifested, and the subject be considered in the light of reason and justice.

We would not at the present time recommend the change of the bounds of any district, unless it be the wish of the citizens thereof ; but would suggest and advise the union of certain districts or parts of districts by mutual consent, for school purposes, for one or more years, or until such districts shall have a sufficient number of scholars to maintain a good school in each. We will briefly state a few of the reasons why this change is desirable. All agree that good education is essential to the welfare of any community, individually and collectively. Well-conducted schools of suitable size and length are absolutely necessary to arrive at such a result. The average length of the schools in this town for the past year has been only 18 8-10 weeks ; manifestly quite too short. If the changes suggested can be made, there is money enough raised (without any in-

creased taxation) to have every school in town have thirty weeks' schooling. It can but be evident to all that we labor under great disadvantage in maintaining so many small schools. It would be considered poor economy in any individual to hire and pay a person for a full day's work when there was but one-third of a day's labor to be performed. Is it not quite as unwise for a town to pay two or three teachers, warm and keep in repair as many school-houses, when the scholars can all be brought into one school without going an unreasonable distance? No argument is necessary to support this statement. As it now is, the small districts lose a great many advantages they should have. Poor school-houses, teachers of mediocrity, short schools, and the loss of that stimulus which numbers and the effect of mind acting on mind produces, are among the losses sustained. With a less number of schools, first-class teachers of higher qualifications could be secured, necessary apparatus provided, and longer terms and more profitable schools would be the result.

The proposed change must of necessity put some of our citizens to the inconvenience of sending their children farther to school. This we regret, but believe the advantages they will derive will in a measure counterbalance the disadvantages; and those who are to be most benefited must see to it that their less fortunate neighbors receive that portion of the school money to which they will be entitled to on account of their distance from school. It is urged, that, in addition to the inconvenience of having to send scholars a greater distance, real estate will depreciate by the removal of the school-houses. To a certain extent this is true. But the important fact must not be lost sight of, that a school-house without a school is about as utterly useless as a plow without a team to draw it. The substance is far better than the shadow.

MASON. — GEORGE SPALDING.

We need also an advance in our methods of teaching the elementary branches. This is true, especially, of arithmetic. The method has been, and still is, very largely, of teaching by rules. We need to abandon this and adopt the method of

teaching principles. Scholars should be taught the reasons for different steps they take. A rule may be forgotten ; but a principle once understood is not likely to be lost, but to remain as a part of the mind itself, as iron enters into the blood. A scholar had better spend a whole term in common fractions and understand them, than to go through the book and leave them unmastered, though every rule in the book were at the tongue's end. The recitation of a rule may be mere parrot-like, with no certain knowledge. The mastery of a principle gives strength and power to the mind. It is real, permanent gain, and the scholar feels it to be so ; he has won a victory.

With a knowledge of these principles, decimal and common fractions may be as simple as a sum in addition. But few scholars in our schools can now give the reasons for the different steps in the multiplication of one fraction by another, or why they point off as many places for decimals in the product as there are in both factors. I give these simply as illustrations. The attention of our teachers, for the past year, has been called to this method of teaching principles rather than rules.

The only education the majority of our children will receive will be that of the common school, and we cannot make this teaching too thorough. It is not so much the variety of branches taught, as entire thoroughness in those that are taught, that will make of our boys and girls the most valuable and the most successful men and women.

MILFORD.—A. W. SMITH, S. C. COLBURN, E. BRADFORD.

It has been our endeavor in the examination of the schools, at the close of the term, to do away, as far as possible, with anything like an exhibition, and have thus been enabled to obtain more accurate knowledge of the pupils' attainments. There is one drawback to this method of conducting an examination ; people interested in the schools do not attend so constantly as under the other policy, where scholars, teacher, and committee put on their holiday attire and take on unusual airs for exhibition. The quota of visitors during the working hours of school through the year has been very good. This we are glad to see ;

for where the towns-people take it upon themselves to personally examine the schools, the teacher and scholars will perceive that there is a public interest in what they are doing, and they will be stimulated to more energetic endeavor to excel. One of the most difficult duties to perform is the appointment of teachers. Every teacher of a school needs a variety of qualities, and ability to apply them in all variety of circumstances. On first seeing an applicant it is impossible to tell whether he or she possesses the desired excellence. A teacher has to counteract the influence of the street, and sometimes that of the home. To do the work successfully, a teacher not only must have a love for the profession, but must have judgment to know when to punish and when to lighten the task ; when to reprove and when to cheer ; when to help and when to let the pupil help himself. Instructors should have an adequate idea of the duties and responsibilities of their position ; they should be fully conversant of what has been done by others, what are the best methods and principles now in vogue, and what they are expected to do for themselves, for the schools, and for the patrons of the schools, whose children they are training both morally and intellectually.

READING.

One of the most unsatisfactory elements we have to deal with is reading. The schools have been constantly in need of new and fresh reading matter. The regular reading-book becomes familiar and monotonous to the brightest intellects. They get the general ideas, and are ever after careless about the words, often substituting language of their own. Many scholars, if called upon for a rhetorical exercise, would be almost able to recite from memory one of the reading-book pieces. Classes often need to be relieved from the plodding of routine work. Some of the teachers have recognized the difficulty, have exercised their ingenuity to effect its relief, and have been eminently successful. Recently two more books have been added to the Franklin series, and these were introduced in those schools where there was an imperative demand for something more, and they have been instrumental in relieving the want. The use of

these books — the “Advanced Second” and “Intermediate” — will do much to elevate our standard in this particular, — much more than months of stale recitations of threadbare stories. In the ungraded schools, where the pupils have read the text-book so thoroughly that the reading exercise has ceased to instruct and interest, works of different authors, like those of Scott, Goldsmith, etc., have been employed. These books have been furnished at a minimum price, and the scholars have been quickened to read for the purpose of gaining information, and have learned more readily the true object of this important branch, which too frequently is regarded as something to be finished as soon as possible. The use of these books has materially eradicated what is commonly known as the “school tone,” and the lack of expression in reading. Some of the teachers have made special efforts to instruct the primary classes in this study. A good foundation laid here is easily built upon ; and a child leaving a primary class a good reader will always be good in reading, unless under egregiously poor instruction. It is easy to ascertain whether a teacher has read to the lowest classes, for this class of pupils is very imitative. Formerly, “the three R’s,” Readin’, ’Ritin’, and ’Rithmetic, were considered sufficient to fill the curriculum of the common-school course. To-day they occupy the paramount place, but their scope is vastly broader than a century ago. To read then was entirely different from what it is now. Then, it was deemed desirable to read special books ; nowadays, intelligence has progressed, and wider views are entertained. Formerly, books were limited ; but now reading matter is almost unlimitable. As science has advanced the true mission of reading has become less vague. To read, then, was an accomplishment of the tongue ; now, of the mind. To read, according to the modern acceptance of the term, necessitates a training of the intellect in the higher branches of study, — in the studies pursued in the high school, which are therefore eminently practical.

NASHUA.—S. ARTHUR BENT, *Superintendent.*

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

As long as our high school maintains its present standard of excellence, we must expect our teachers to be largely recruited from the ranks of its graduates. But the strongest friend of the high-school system would not insist that the recent graduate, of howsoever high a rank of scholarship, is at once qualified to teach, even the lower grades of our schools. A high-school education lays the best foundation for successful teaching. A board of education at the present day would properly demand that candidates for teachers should have graduated from a high school, subsequent study in higher educational institutions fitting them for special departments. But it is evident that something must be added to learning, and that is the ability to impart learning; in other words, to instruct. If, now, we are to encourage our graduates to fit themselves for teachers, and if they are to see that their own efforts in this direction will be rewarded by the school board, we must show them that, besides the diploma of the high school, the certificate of the normal school will be the surest passport to appointment. If between two candidates of equal merit, the board should select one who had attended our own normal school, or the excellent ones of neighboring States, graduates of the high school, who intend to teach, would be induced to spend one or two years in the thorough drill of these institutions.

The State has placed the normal school at Plymouth in a position to give that practical preparation for school work which candidates need. It has selected, as principal, a gentleman already distinguished for ability and enthusiasm. The assistant teachers are undoubtedly qualified to carry out his plans with an intelligent appreciation of the duties before them. It is now only necessary to popularize the normal school itself. Boards of education and committees throughout the State can do much to accomplish this object, which is essential both to the success of that school and to the efficient management of the public-school system. I regret that, so far, none of our recent graduates have availed themselves of the advantages of the normal

school. The days must go very slowly by to a graduate, who, with a good education but no experience, awaits with impatience for some friendly hand to open for her the school-room door, and who finally in despair turns to other and perhaps less congenial occupation. Far better for such a one to spend the year of waiting, when, under the most favorable circumstances, but few opportunities to substitute would occur, in reviewing under able direction the perhaps rusty studies of her grammar course, and in practising the best methods of instruction upon the "model classes" of the normal school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. — USE OF TEXT-BOOKS.

We are now brought to inquire, what is the true scope and function of grammar schools? They are to teach the scholar the right use of books, while carrying to a far higher degree the habit of self-reliance and independent thinking, which he acquires in the first years of his primary tuition. It was for that reason that I said, that as our primary schools are, our grammar schools will be. Does this not express in a word the real duty of the teacher, to develop the reasoning faculty of the scholar, and teach him how to apply that faculty to the text-books before him? Is not this something far deeper, far more influential in every way upon the future of the scholar, than the traditional idea that the teacher, safely intrenched behind a desk, shall "hear recitations" of a class, against whom she is at best in a state of armed neutrality? We demand, then, the personal identification of the teacher with the scholar, which was impossible under the old system, and which is the mission of the new ideas to produce. That this is to be at once effected by consigning text-books to the paper-mill, I do not believe. Few of our teachers would feel that they had so profoundly studied the branches they teach, that they could safely reject the book. The best teacher is she who is aware of her limitations, and who teaches thoroughly what she knows well. But for the scholar's own advantage it is unwise to advise teachers to trust to oral instruction. The book, properly studied, is a lamp which lights up the path of knowledge. Take away his lamp, and you leave the scholar to grope his way; you can not assure

him that he will arrive safely, you can only hope that he may not fall.

I am aware of the reaction against text-books, and it is a natural and a healthy sign, when it is a reaction against their improper use. We may do a scholar a great wrong, if, for fear of an improper use of tools, we take them away from him. No one can look back on a successful college course without feeling that what he learned there was not so many isolated facts, or so many languages or sciences, as habits of study and of the right use of books, acquired by persistent methods of self-discipline. "For it is not through the possession of truth," says Lessing, "but through the search for truth, that man's powers are strengthened." So in the case of our scholars. The only acquaintance with books they will enjoy may be what is furnished them in the public schools. What they are to be intellectually for their lives is what they are here made. That they are to be something higher than day-laborers will be because they have learned to study, and what they are to study must be before them, printed, that they may see it, reason upon it, apply it, because only when they have reasoned upon and applied it, they have learned it. Take language, or the study of grammar. The board has adopted during the past year Swinton's Language Lessons. It did so because it desired a constructive knowledge of language to take the place of the old analytical method. No amount of parsing was in itself enabling scholars to construct a sentence, or write a letter. The knowledge of language must be developed by the use of language, and by the use of a guide-book to sound, practical composition.

There should be a reaction against the improper use of text-books, though it would be unfortunate, if, during this reaction, the books themselves gave way to a loose, inaccurate, and superficial method of instruction, whether oral or otherwise. What, then, is that improper use, and how are we to avoid it? An improper use of a book is its exclusive employment in a narrow, literal sense, in which the spirit of the work is sacrificed to the letter, and an acquaintance with its text accepted without an adequate appreciation of its meaning. This is a danger in the other extreme from that first mentioned. It would be im

possible to decide which were worse for a scholar, to inhale his education through the medium of a superficially informed teacher, or to cramp and forever dwarf his mind by a *memoriter* acquisition of facts without principles, and words without meaning. To break up this latter system, deeply rooted in the habits of most scholars, has been the earnest endeavor of the past year. To accomplish this, we have not gone to the other extreme, and shut our books that we might not use them improperly, but have attempted to turn the scholars' minds into better channels of study. In language we were aided by the change of text-book, and by following the new method have attained a logical development of original composition. In history and physiology, while we used the same text-books, we have rationalized their study by refusing to accept a *memoriter* recitation, and demanding the ideas of the author clad in the language of the pupil. This has undoubtedly been a severe struggle between the inveterate habit of the scholar and the determination of the teacher, and that the teacher has conquered speaks for her perseverance, in whatever grade she may be found.

There remains a golden mean in the use of oral instruction, by which the old-fashioned *memoriter* way of recitation and misunderstanding may be corrected. By a correct system of oral instruction I understand the emancipation of the teacher from the thralldom of the text-book which she may be obliged to use. In this way the teacher calls into service whatever may apply to the matter in hand, wherever it may be found ; she is limited to no book in elucidating the text of what she is teaching, in order that her instruction may be as broad as her requirements will make it. Oral instruction, then, does not supplant, but supplements, the text-books.

NEW IPSWICH. — FRED W. JONES.

The more attractive the interior of a school-room is made, as well as the exterior, so much more enthusiasm is awakened among the pupils, and a healthier tone is manifested both in regard to God and their fellow-associates. Many of these improvements are inexpensive and a matter of concern to all parents. The characters of both the future man and woman are

developed, and in a great measure established, in our primary schools ; therefore let us all strive to enlarge their means for acquiring a most earnest desire for study at the commencement of their career.

NEW LONDON. — G. M. KNIGHT.

There is one fault common to most of the teachers, which, if corrected, would aid materially in their usefulness. They are confined too closely to the text-books. Instead of considering them the foundation on which to build, they treat them as the structure, or, in other words, they teach just what is taught in the books, and no more. Most children can learn how to analyze a hard sentence, or solve a difficult problem, or pronounce hard and long words ; but if they do not know why a sentence is thus analyzed, or a problem thus solved, or the meaning of what they read, it does them but little good, and is soon forgotten : but give them the reason of a thing and see they understand it, and they acquire knowledge that is practical and will be retained. Then, instead of spending a portion of their time each term in learning what they have forgotten during the vacation, they might commence the term at least where they left off the preceding term, and thus make constant improvement.

NORTHFIELD. — LUCY R. H. CROSS.

A good school-meeting is the right beginning for a good school.

Many of our citizens take too little interest in these. It is often the case, unless a call for money is made, that the entire business of the district is transacted by three or four ; those who are absent being the very ones who might do much for the prosperity of the school.

I suggested on my first visits that the schools in adjoining districts exchange visits sometime during the year ; but for some reason only two were made.

There is no course of study, no system of rank or grade, common to the several schools, and were we to promote our older pupils to a higher grade they would be as unlike as "Falstaff's Recruits." One teacher makes arithmetic a specialty, another

grammar, and a third spelling, to the partial neglect of other branches. An exchange of visits occasionally would tend to uniformity, and show both teacher and pupils some things to avoid, if none to copy. This is a requirement in many towns and cities.

PEMBROKE. — TRUEWORTHY L. FOWLER, M. H. COCHRAN.

We would call attention to the necessity of requiring a thorough and systematic teaching of the common and elementary branches of learning. There is too much disposition to introduce the higher branches of study into our schools ; and, as a consequence, we often find scholars studying algebra, physiology, philosophy, etc., who are greatly deficient in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar. A smattering of higher studies is a poor substitute for a practical knowledge of the common branches of learning. Parents should discountenance this practice, for it is highly detrimental to the educational interests of children. We have often thought that some parents, as well as children, were more anxious to learn that their children had been *through* the book, than to inquire whether they fully understood the principles involved so far as they had gone. We are happy to note the general interest parents and citizens have manifested in our schools. This has been done in various ways ; by visiting the schools at the close, sending their children to school seasonably and regularly (see roll of honor), and by words of encouragement to the teacher. A republican government must be based upon intelligence, or it cannot prosper. To our common schools must we look as the fountains from which the intelligence of the mass of community must flow. Would you seek your own interest, the interest of your children, or the great interest of our common country, then foster, encourage, and perpetuate our common-school system.

PLYMOUTH. — CHARLES A. JEWELL.

CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

I believe the best interests of our schools demand that the present district and prudential-committee system should be

abolished, or materially changed. It may have answered well for the requirements of the past, when the districts were more populous and scholars and property more equally distributed through the town ; but it certainly does not answer the requirements of the present. Time has wrought many changes. The tendency towards village centers has resulted in an accumulation of wealth and scholars in the villages, and a very marked decrease in the wealth and population of the rural districts. Some of the districts, where a few years ago there were large and flourishing schools, are now almost deserted. The great inequality of school advantages is one of the chief defects of the present system. Some of the districts have only a few weeks of school during the year, while others have schools of good length. By reason of this inequality, great injustice is done to the children in the smaller and less wealthy districts. The boys and girls who happen to have their homes in the smaller districts upon our hill-sides, demand at our hands an equal share in school privileges. Our great aim should be, to maintain the best schools at the least expense ; and when the district system fails to secure these ends, it should be abandoned and a better system adopted. I believe the present district system not only fails to secure these ends, but is an impediment to the success and progress of our schools. It tolerates poor and unsuitable school-houses, prevents equality of school advantages, and is both expensive and inefficient.

TOWN SYSTEM.

In my judgment, the adoption of what is called the town system would afford the best remedy for existing evils. For the information of those who may not understand the real nature and purposes of that system, I will give below the provisions of our statute upon that subject.

“Any town may at any time abolish the school-districts therein, and shall thereupon forthwith take possession of all the school-houses, land, apparatus, and other property owned and used for school purposes, which such districts might lawfully sell or convey. The property so taken shall be appraised under the direction of the town, and at the next annual assessment

thereafter a tax shall be levied upon the whole town equal to the amount of the whole appraisal, and there shall be remitted to the tax-payers of each district the said appraised value of its property thus taken, or the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Such town shall then be considered as one district, and shall have all the powers and liabilities of the same. Such districts composed of the whole town shall, at their annual meeting, elect a board of education, who shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of superintending and prudential school-committees ; and should any such district neglect to choose such board of education, the selectmen shall, on or before the twentieth day of April ensuing, appoint such board." — *General Laws, Chapters 86 and 87.*

Some of the advantages of this system are, that its design is to equalize school privileges throughout the town ; that the town owns all the school-houses and keeps them in repair ; that it simplifies school management and places the entire control and supervision of all the schools in one board ; and that it secures a more judicious and economical expenditure of the school money. I respectfully urge and recommend the adoption of this system.

ROCHESTER. — H. KIMBALL, E. TRUE.

The citizens of East Rochester, though heretofore somewhat indifferent in regard to their schools, and often unfortunate in the selection of teachers, have taken quite a deep interest in them this year, and have been unusually fortunate in the selection of teachers.

The improvement of the pupils, both in scholarship and deportment, was very gratifying. Better than all, however, is the fact that a new school-house, with more and larger rooms than in the old, is about to be erected on their recently purchased school lot. The location of the lot is central, and its area amply sufficient to afford abundant room for school buildings and play grounds. These improvements our eyes have desired to see, lo, these many years ; and we are glad to behold them looming up from the horizon, even at this late day.

The schools in District No. 3 have not in years past always been satisfactory to the committee or the citizens ; but by obtaining the services of a skillful and experienced teacher, and retaining her throughout the year, very commendable progress was made by the scholars, and the schools met the approbation of the committee, and, we believe, of the citizens.

We will not specify further, though a number of the other schools are worthy of notice.

We are glad to report so favorably on the success of our schools, yet we believe far better results could be obtained by abandoning the district system and placing the schools in the care of a board of education, as recommended in the last school report.

Our present school system presents the anomaly of twenty school-districts, constituting, as it were, so many separate and distinct little republics, managed almost exclusively by as many different prudential committees, whose fitness for the important duties of the office is as various as are the capacities of the different individuals of the body politic. Sometimes competent teachers are secured, with fair remuneration, and, consequently, shorter terms of school ; but oftener incompetent ones, or those of doubtful capacities, are employed, with meager compensation and longer schools. In one case the quality, and in the other the quantity, of teaching is the chief aim. This ought not so to be. The best teachers should always be secured ; the length of the schools in the several districts, and from year to year, should be uniform. The schools could then all be thoroughly graded, the quantity of school work for each term marked out, and, by a strict supervision, those in charge of the schools could see that the work was well done in all its parts.

We see no way to accomplish this desired end, and bring our schools under one uniform management, except to trust them, exclusively, to the care of a board of education.

Napoleon, when the French government attempted to divide his command between himself and another general, promptly resigned, remarking that "ONE bad general was better than two good ones." The truth of the remark has been so universally accepted, that it has become a maxim.

But the trouble that besets us is far greater than that which threatened Napoleon. Our school system is divided up, not merely between two independent individuals, but between TWENTY; and they by no means always the best fitted for their duties. Unity is as essential to the efficiency of schools as of armies.

SULLIVAN. — ALANSON A. NIMS.

Upon the success of our common schools depends, in a great measure, the welfare of our commonwealth. It is in the school-room that principles are instilled and habits formed that continue to strengthen, until, in their might, they rise and overpower us and lead us captive at their will. It is, then, of the utmost importance that these habits are laid on the foundation of truth and right. Let the foundation be laid broad and deep, that the superstructure we shall raise shall be an influence that shall be far-reaching and elevating to those around us.

The casual reader only will see that ignorance and vice herd together, while the influence of a high standard of education is to raise from the degradation of vice to the high elevation of manhood to which it is our privilege to attain.

As we look back over the past few years, we feel that the system of our common schools has been greatly improved, and for this we have reason to be grateful. But the question still presses itself upon us, have we gained the highest elevation we might attain? Has no stone been left unturned, and no effort withheld, that might have helped in this great and noble work? Until this has been accomplished we have no right to lay our armor by, or to retire from the conflict, for it is a hand-to-hand struggle against error, degradation, and sin. The high standard of our commonwealth and its welfare rises and falls with our own cherished system of common schools.

Give us teachers of large literary attainments, those of a high moral character, devoted, self-sacrificing, those that love their work and will inspire their pupils with their own enthusiasm.

But not alone with the teacher rests the responsibility; shoulder to shoulder, as one mighty army, we must go forth, bearing down everything that opposes, until victory perches upon our banners, and we are crowned with success.

SUNAPEE. — CHARLES E. RYDER.

The schools the past year, though in the main appearing well and worthy of commendation, have shown different degrees of progress in learning, and of excellence in order and character. To be anything more than an empty name, instruction must be adapted to the capacity of the learners; it must reach and quicken the hidden springs of thought, and thus awaken a lively and permanent interest. But in order to impart thorough instruction, teachers must be well trained themselves in the elementary branches of education, as well as in the methods of imparting a knowledge of them to the young. As the stream cannot rise higher than its source, they cannot expect to lead their pupils in a course better than that which they have pursued. It is not difficult to discover those teachers who are endeavoring to improve themselves; these are the teachers sought after, while those who are known to be satisfied with the same daily routine of formal exercises in school, and while out of it are chiefly engaged in pleasure-going, may expect to be relieved of the grave duties of the school-room. The great end of school discipline is to produce in scholars self-restraint. And moral power employed and exemplified before them at all times will be successful, in a high degree, in inspiring them with such a love of order and right-doing as to constrain them to govern themselves.

I think our finances could be regulated, and the general character and excellence of our schools enhanced, by intrusting their management to a carefully selected board of education, rather than to continue the present prudential system. The prudential committee may be amply competent to select excellent teachers, but it is out of their line of business, and they have not studied those requirements essential to success in teaching. The general committee would have a greater number of applicants from which to select, and from a knowledge of the character of each school would assign the proper teacher to that school requiring certain traits of mind for that particular district.

SOUTH NEWMARKET. — BENTON SMITH.

But I can assure you that few towns of the size of your own are so well situated to have good schools and to secure all the benefits of them with so little loss of time and money. You have but two school-districts, and your school-houses are situated within comfortable distance of nearly if not quite all the homes of the citizens. Seven-eighths of the pupils of the town belong to District No. 1, and the schools in the district could be easily graded, and have a complete course of study, upon attainment in which advancement could alone be made. A well-graded system, strictly adhered to, would give the teachers more time and better facilities for work, would be an act of simple justice to all industrious and capable scholars, and would make great change for the better in the whole tone and character of the schools. There should also be rules and regulations for the guidance of teachers and scholars; and these, together with the course of study and the list of text-books, should be printed, that they may be easily consulted by teachers, scholars, and parents.

STRATFORD. — F. N. DAY, A. B. RUSSELL, S. A. READ.

Parents can do no greater injury to the pupil than to interfere with a school after the teacher has been employed and begun her work. The school committee is supposed to ascertain the qualifications of the teacher, as far as possible, by a careful examination.

If the examination is satisfactory, and they consider the candidate competent, they can do no less than grant a certificate. Tact, management, and other qualifications can only be determined by actual work in the school-room. If the teacher proves inefficient as an instructor, or lacking in discipline, the committee will soon ascertain the fact by visiting the school. Of the actual merits of the case, parents are likely to know but little, only as they listen to the stories of their children. Their reports, as a rule, are worthy of no credit whatever. Parents who have a true interest in the education of their children, can manifest it in a better way by visiting the school for themselves. But if they wish to destroy the usefulness of a school, they can easily do so by listening to the idle gossip of their children out

of school, and by thus encouraging and endorsing their one-sided complaints.

WALPOLE. — S. H. PORTER.

When we consider the fact that a very large majority of the citizens of the country are graduates of the common schools, and that a large portion of the children who are to become citizens in the future will graduate at the same institutions, is it not important that the standard of these schools should be raised as high as possible, that those who go out from them shall not only be intelligent, but fitted to become good citizens?

Look at the frequent and startling disclosures of dishonesty and crime which the public press puts before the country almost daily,—of embezzlements by dishonest clerks, cashiers who have proved defaulters, treasurers who have appropriated the public money to private uses,—and it becomes a very grave question how to remedy this growing evil. We believe the remedy lies mainly in the education of the rising generation. Let the shaping and development of *character*, as well as that of *mind*, become a part of the work of teachers. Instead of devoting the whole time to arithmetic, geography, and the different sciences, consider occasionally the different questions of *honor*, *truthfulness*, *honesty*, and *justice*. These corner-stones of character should be firmly laid in the public school. Instill into the mind of every boy and girl, both by example and precept, those principles which combine to form a noble character, and in less than a decade crime will decrease and dishonesty become unpopular.

There can be no objection to such training. There is nothing sectarian in it, neither in religion nor politics. Every person inside of the churches and all outside of them are of the same mind in desiring to see boys and girls grow up honest, truthful, and imbued with a spirit of equal justice, and all political parties desire the same thing for their children, though they are words which can seldom be found in the vocabulary of any political party of the present day. With the hope that something may have been said in this rambling talk that shall improve the condition of our schools, this report is respectfully submitted.

WESTMORELAND. — I. A. LOVELAND, J. CLAFFLIN, JAS. B. MASON.

Our common schools are for the purpose of fitting the young to become useful members of society. The number of studies pursued in some of the schools is too large, and, as the inevitable consequence, the time occupied in each recitation is so brief that it cannot be properly conducted. It is an open question whether some of the higher branches ought to be allowed in those schools. If taken up, it is at the expense of those studies which are of primary value in every ungraded district school. If prohibited, then the scholar is at the inconvenience of pursuing those studies out of town. As a solution of this problem, we would suggest to scholars wishing to pursue some higher study, and residing in the same district, that they confer with each other and all take the same study.

The education conferred by our schools should be practical. The mind of the pupil should be filled with the idea that those principles, rules, and facts which he is learning in the school-room will be of inestimable value in after life. Parents, in many ways, can supplement this work of the teacher.

We make the foregoing remarks, not because our schools have been otherwise than prosperous, but for the reason we entertain that by carrying out these hints, and by concerted action in many directions, even greater results would be apparent. The times demand rapid progress. Let every one remember that they have a personal duty and responsibility in the education of the young.

WILTON. — CHARLES B. BURT, G. L. DASCOMBE.

Believing that a knowledge of the geography of our State is of more importance to the youth in our schools than that of countries on the other side of the globe, the selectmen and school committee, agreeably to the provisions of the statutes, procured for each district a copy of Cline's Map of New Hampshire. Teachers were especially requested to have their pupils devote as much time to the study of this map as could properly be spared from the other exercises of the school-room. In those districts where the teachers were interested in the subject,

and sufficient time could consistently be given to it, an amount of knowledge has been acquired which can not fail to be of great value. In some schools, even very young scholars have gained a tolerably correct idea of the location of nearly half of the towns in the State, besides other matters both interesting and useful. It is to be hoped that in the coming years these maps will not be allowed to hang unused upon the walls of the school-houses (as was the case with the old map of New Hampshire, furnished by the town several years ago), for, in the schools where the greatest work has been done, what has already been acquired is but little in comparison with that which remains to be learned.

WOLFEBOROUGH. — E. C. BANFIELD, *Chairman of Board of Education.*

The most effective way to begin the work of improvement, is to lay broadly and firmly the foundations of the best school system it is possible to have. It is the rising generations upon whom you most largely and chiefly rely to accomplish the work of improvement. The rising generations must be better educated, better disciplined, trained to larger views, if you wish to see enterprise take the place of inactivity, and if you wish to secure business affairs from a repetition of the disasters which have lately befallen them. But if your schools are neglected, not only will you fail to draw any new population into the town, but many now here will gradually go away where their children can be better cared for. Good schools illumine a neighborhood as the sun does the earth. Blot out the schools and the community lives in the darkness of an eclipse. Vegetation would sicken and die were the sun in a state of perpetual eclipse. So a community will grow feeble and worthless for all the grand purposes of life if its schools are suffered to pine and languish. The more sunlight we have the richer and more valuable are the productions of the earth, and the more cheerful and healthful is life itself.

The better and more permanent your schools are, the richer is your reward in nobler heads and better hearts, in well-developed characters, and in higher capacities for usefulness. The whole community is more cheery, more hopeful, and more prosperous.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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STATISTICS.

The returns from school committees are grouped under the following heads : —

1. Districts and schools.
2. School-houses.
3. Scholars.
4. Teachers.
5. Revenues.
6. Expenses.

TABLE

BELKNAP

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	School-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alton	20	21	1	..	13	2	15.48
2	Barnstead	15	15	..	..	6	3	18.60
3	Belmont	12	12	..	..	5	3	21.33
4	Center Harbor	4	4	..	..	..	3	22.20
5	Gilford	13	17	5	..	8	1	21.76
6	Gilmanston	18	18	..	..	6	3	16.55
7	Laconia	4	11	8	1	..	..	33.45
8	Meredith	12	16	3	1	6	..	19.50
9	New Hampton	13	12	..	..	..	..	12.75
10	Sanbornton	14	14	..	2	1	1	19.78
11	Tilton	5	5	..	..	2	..	25.60
	Total	130	145	17	4	47	16	20.65

No. I.

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	19	..	..	4	\$3,000.00	\$20.00
2	15	..	..	3	4,550.00	50.00
3	12	3	..	1	5,700.00	5.00
4	6	3	..	4	3,150.00	25.00
5	15	2	..	5	5,000.00	60.00
6	18	5	..	..	7,000.00	50.00
7	6	..	..	8	25,000.00	40.00
8	14	4	..	2	12,500.00	10.00
9	12	2	..	2	3,500.00	90.00
10	14	1	..	14	5,550.00	100.00
11	5	..	..	5	4,000.00	125.00
	136	20	..	48	\$78,950.00	\$575.00

BELKNAP

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Alton.....	..	..	227	142	38	271	60	272	20	..
2	Barnstead.....	..	..	151	112	74	150	39	203	81	4
3	Belmont.....	..	..	105	75	18	148	14	134	7	17
4	Center Harbor.	..	..	62	53	11	95	9	88	7	9
5	Gilford.....	..	..	241	206	54	359	34	314	29	30
6	Gilmanton.....	..	..	164	144	20	238	50	245	28	..
7	Laconia.....	..	..	246	256	29	437	36	363	35	93
8	Meredith.....	..	..	183	176	45	269	45	269	27	4
9	New Hampton...	..	..	110	100	20	162	28	160	1	16
10	Sanbornton.....	..	..	135	121	23	210	23	214	13	13
11	Tilton.....	..	..	51	53	9	88	7	75	8	5
	Total.....	..	..	1,675	1,456	341	2,427	345	2,337	256	191

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	6	\$25.70	19	\$19.50	6	6	4
2	7	25.57	16	18.77	8	5	..
3	2	28.90	17	18.66	3	8	..
4	..	....	7	20.14	3	2	2
5	2	55.00	19	25.80	3	15	6
6	4	22.40	17	18.42	1	3	1
7	2	48.00	12	29.50	..	12	5
8	2	35.00	17	22.52	2	11	6
9	..	....	14	23.48	..	..	1
10	1	20.00	16	21.13	3	11	1
11	2	25.00	6	20.08	2	2	..
	28	\$31.73	160	\$21.64	31	75	26

BELKNAP

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alton.	\$1,385.00	\$10.00	\$141.34	....	\$287.08	\$34.95	\$1,858.37
2	Barnstead	1,400.00	39.60	100.27	\$99.00	.....	....	1,638.87
3	Belmont	1,186.00	....	79.50	....	.....	....	1,265.50
4	Center Harbor.	551.82	....	38.74	....	.....	30.00	620.52
5	Gilford.....	2,630.00	....	150.00	168.76	.....	....	2,948.76
6	Gilmanton....	1,300.50	....	124.69	....	.....	....	1,425.19
7	Laconia.....	3,710.00	....	182.78	....	.....	....	3,892.78
8	Meredith.....	1,878.50	47.95	143.56	....	.....	68.94	2,138.95
9	New Hampton.	862.00	360.00	83.25	....	.....	1.00	1,306.25
10	Sanbornton....	1,033.40	200.00	95.46	77.75	.....	72.00	1,478.61
11	Tilton.....	1,119.98	346.60	68.08	....	.....	....	1,534.66
	Total.....	\$17,056.20	\$1,004.15	\$1,044.24	\$345.51	\$287.08	\$206.89	\$20,108.46

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$20.26	\$53.50	\$1,740.16	\$1,913.92	\$4.86
2	39.60	173.17	1,472.10	1,728.87	6.29
3	30.35	1,226.45	1,319.80	6.98
4	25.00	466.00	509.00	4.25
5	131.00	2,672.70	2,866.70	6.41
6	106.00	1,570.00	1,751.00	5.40
7	500.00	3,354.00	3,879.00	7.00
8	\$47.95	.....	34.92	62.12	1,981.69	2,301.68	5.50
9	209.50	41.53	748.00	1,059.03	3.85
10	18.93	36.46	660.75	792.14	2.79
11	10.70	28.87	1,033.20	1,107.77	5.80
	\$47.95	.....	\$333.91	\$1,288.00	\$16,925.50	\$19,228.91	\$5.38

*Salary of school committee included.

CARROLL

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	School districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of school in weeks.
1	Albany.....	9	9	..	..	3	..	8.00
2	Bartlett.....	6	6	..	..	2	..	15.90
3	Brookfield.....	5	5	..	..	2	..	14.48
4	Chatham.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	16.00
5	Conway.....	14	17	..	..	6	1	19.00
6	Eaton.....	9	9	..	..	..	..	12.75
7	Effingham.....	10	10	..	..	9	1	16.00
8	Freedom.....	8	7	..	1	5	..	18.00
9	Hart's Location.....	1	1	..	..	..	6	14.00
10	Jackson.....	6	6	..	..	1	..	15.33
11	Madison.....	9	9	..	..	4	1	11.55
12	Moultonborough.....	13	13	..	..	..	..	19.50
13	Ossipee.....	19	18	..	..	6	2	18.00
14	Sandwich.....	20	21	..	..	6	4	13.50
15	Tamworth.....	16	16	..	..	4	..	13.00
16	Tuftonborough.....	11	11	..	..	5	1	13.14
17	Wakefield.....	10	12	..	..	2	1	23.33
18	Wolfeborough.....	12	18	6	1	1	2	25.27
	Total.....	184	194	6	2	54	19	16.00

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	7	..	..	..	\$1,000.00	\$25.00
2	6	2	1	..	3,800.00	25.00
3	5	..	..	..	1,200.00	5.00
4	6	3	..	..	1,000.00	....
5	16	3	1	15	5,000.00	100.00
6	9	5	..	..	2,000.00	20.00
7	10	..	..	1	2,750.00	25.00
8	7	1	..	1	2,000.00	25.00
9	8	1	..	1	2,500.00	50.00
10	5	2	1	2	3,200.00	20.00
11	9	3	..	..	2,500.00	50.00
12	12	..	..	1	6,000.00	....
13	18	6	..	1	4,151.00	140.00
14	18	..	..	3	2,500.00	35.00
15	18	2	..	..	3,200.00	32.00
16	11	2	..	..	3,700.00	20.00
17	12	..	..	8	7,000.00	120.00
18	13	..	..	5	3,000.00	100.00
	190	30	3	38	\$56,501.00	\$792.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Albany.....	..	..	40	50	..	84	6	58	1	..
2	Bartlett.....	..	..	95	86	10	155	16	162	5	41
3	Brookfield.....	..	..	67	34	8	82	11	87	13	3
4	Chatham.....	..	..	60	75	15	115	5	120	5	..
5	Conway.....	..	..	203	215	17	308	93	307	84	55
6	Eaton.....	..	..	93	75	16	142	10	147	5	6
7	Effingham.....	..	..	91	81	23	134	15	124	9	..
8	Freedom.....	..	..	108	111	50	134	35	166	15	4
9	Hart's Location..	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	3	..	3
10	Jackson.....	..	..	70	59	11	112	6	100	2	2
11	Madison.....	..	..	100	64	12	136	16	141	17	..
12	Moultonborough..	..	..	136	141	27	208	48	215	53	25
13	Ossipee.....	..	..	248	147	33	320	42	322	30	18
14	Sandwich.....	..	..	180	164	32	282	30	280	20	20
15	Tamworth.....	..	..	150	138	18	243	27	247	17	3
16	Tuftonborough...	..	..	99	72	13	132	26	149	25	6
17	Wakefield.....	..	..	145	149	27	230	37	220	36	5
18	Wolfeborough....	..	..	224	230	40	364	50	328	60	20
	Total.....	..	..	2,111	1,894	354	3,184	473	3,176	397	211

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	..	....	6	\$20.00	1	2	..
2	1	\$32.00	8	23.33	1	..	3
3	1	28.00	5	19.00	1	..	..
4	3	21.00	7	14.00	3	1	1
5	7	28.00	19	24.00	4	5	1
6	3	22.00	9	19.22	2	4	2
7	6	22.83	8	21.45	2	7	..
8	6	23.42	3	17.00	2	2	..
9	..	....	2	16.00	1	..	..
10	3	25.33	7	19.00	2	2	..
11	5	28.40	6	16.37	..	1	..
12	3	29.00	18	22.85	2	3	4
13	6	23.16	16	19.90	1	5	1
14	5	25.90	17	15.82	5	7	4
15	1	32.00	18	15.25	2	3	4
16	4	23.75	11	22.80	2	4	3
17	7	41.12	14	26.07	3	7	6
18	8	47.33	24	27.92	6	6	3
	69	\$28.33	198	\$19.94	40	62	32

CARROLL

REVENUE.								
	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Albany.....	\$318.00	\$50.00	\$38.00	\$30.00	....	....	\$436.00
2	Bartlett.....	468.17	....	70.30	13.05	....	\$36.00	587.52
3	Brookfield.....	433.79	38.70	31.08	....	....	....	503.57
4	Chatham.....	564.49	....	60.36	....	....	....	624.85
5	Conway.....	1,616.05	397.93	153.18	....	....	300.00	2,467.16
6	Eaton.....	469.50	14.00	69.93	....	....	....	553.40
7	Effingham.....	874.88	....	73.26	20.00	....	....	968.14
8	Freedom.....	595.00	300.00	64.01	71.00	....	100.00	1,140.01
9	Hart's Location	50.00	....	5.55	....	....	....	55.55
10	Jackson.....	350.99	30.00	92.44	....	....	45.00	518.43
11	Madison.....	436.00	15.00	....	....	....	62.45	513.45
12	Moultonboro'..	1,000.00	123.96	128.02	115.50	....	118.81	1,486.29
13	Ossipee.....	1,657.00	305.28	153.92	....	....	35.00	2,151.20
14	Sandwich.....	1,127.00	25.00	136.16	133.92	....	182.40	1,604.48
15	Tamworth.....	780.50	....	114.33	....	....	132.90	1,027.73
16	Tuftonborough	744.54	...	77.30	212.00	....	74.20	1,108.04
17	Wakefield.....	1,067.50	....	111.74	258.48	\$7.92	60.00	1,505.64
18	Wolfeborough..	2,723.00	680.33	149.48	215.00	8.59	....	3,776.40
	Total.....	\$15,276.41	\$1,980.20	\$1,529.06	\$1,068.95	\$16.51	\$1,146.76	\$21,027.85

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended. *	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$55.00	\$50.00	.....	\$10.00	\$300.00	\$435.00	\$3.44
2	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	475.00	2,300.00	3.10
3	.....	.....	\$38.70	.....	351.00	399.70	3.48
4	.....	.....	.....	40.00	420.00	488.00	3.40
5	327.00	.....	.....	225.00	1,398.28	2,006.20	3.88
6	.....	.....	14.00	.....	510.18	546.08	3.12
7	.....	.....	.....	25.00	943.14	1,013.14	5.63
8	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	555.00	582.50	6.35
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	5.96
10	28.00	30.00	20.00	56.00	336.00	485.00	2.05
11	.....	.....	13.35	2.41	428.00	461.76	2.25
12	103.96	.....	97.00	57.01	1,137.21	1,404.68	4.22
13	.....	.....	305.28	99.14	1,680.80	2,211.35	5.47
14	.....	.....	57.00	55.00	1,200.00	1,334.00	3.87
15	.....	.....	90.51	15.00	1,027.30	1,198.31	3.62
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	564.84	607.84	3.30
17	.....	.....	12.00	152.15	1,910.17	2,110.32	7.01
18	.....	.....	486.23	295.61	3,378.55	4,220.39	8.09
	\$2,313.96	\$80.00	\$1,137.57	\$1,036.32	\$16,643.47	\$21,892.27	\$4.34

* Salary of school committee included.

CHESHIRE

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six and less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alstead	13	14	1	..	5	3	20.93
2	Chesterfield.....	14	14	..	..	4	2	20.50
3	Dublin.....	6	6	..	1	2	..	18.75
4	Fitzwilliam.....	11	12	2	..	2	1	23.00
5	Gilsum	7	7	..	..	2	1	22.28
6	Harrisville....	5	6	2	..	3	..	21.50
7	Hinsdale.....	8	10	5	1	2	1	22.70
8	Jaffrey.....	12	13	2	1	7	1	21.53
9	Keene	10	31	21	1	5	1	30.20
10	Marlborough.....	8	10	2	..	4	1	18.70
11	Marlow	8	8	2	..	3	2	16.12
12	Nelson	5	6	..	..	5	1	20.75
13	Richmond	11	11	..	..	5	3	17.77
14	Rindge	9	10	..	..	2	1	20.85
15	Roxbury.....	3	3	..	..	3	..	15.00
16	Stoddard	7	7	..	..	2	1	14.86
17	Sullivan	5	5	..	..	2	..	20.20
18	Surry	4	4	..	..	2	1	17.65
19	Swanzy	10	13	2	..	2	..	22.74
20	Troy.....	4	6	2	1	1	1	20.50
21	Walpole.....	14	16	4	1	3	1	24.69
22	Westmoreland.....	12	12	..	..	5	1	24.00
23	Winchester	17	24	8	1	8	4	22.00
	Total	203	248	53	7	79	27	20.71

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	3	1	3	\$3,500.00	\$90.00
2	14	2	..	3	4,800.00	130.00
3	6	..	..	1	3,500.00	75.00
4	11	..	..	9	6,200.00	150.00
5	7	..	..	2	2,000.00	100.00
6	5	..	..	2	4,500.00	25.00
7	8	3	1	10	15,750.00	125.00
8	12	..	..	4	8,000.00	100.00
9	28	..	..	15	83,000.00	1,000.00
10	8	..	..	6	3,900.00	100.00
11	7	..	1	8	3,000.00	100.00
12	6	1	..	6	1,000.00	80.00
13	13	3	..	1	2,150.00	41.00
14	10	2	..	10	4,000.00	200.00
15	3	..	..	1	1,000.00	10.00
16	8	1	..	2	1,850.00	29.00
17	5	..	..	5	1,400.00	70.00
18	4	1	..	4	1,600.00	50.00
19	11	1	..	6	13,500.00	125.00
20	5	..	..	4	3,700.00	50.00
21	15	5	..	4	8,850.00	225.00
22	13	..	..	13	3,000.00	100.00
23	20	5	..	11	23,832.00	221.00
	241	27	3	130	\$204,032.00	\$3,196.00

CHESHIRE

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Alstead	96	64	139	90	13	184	32	178	11	14
2	Chesterfield .....	..	..	139	111	20	214	16	193	15	22
3	Dublin.....	..	..	38	33	2	63	6	60	13	7
4	Fitzwilliam .....	..	..	146	132	17	239	22	236	45	8
5	Gilsum.....	..	..	70	65	14	106	15	113	16	3
6	Harrisville.....	..	..	97	72	15	140	14	91	16	23
7	Hinsdale.....	..	..	178	163	29	300	12	255	30	14
8	Jaffrey.....	..	..	139	142	14	235	32	195	29	25
9	Keene.....	..	..	564	534	16	988	97	969	162	50
10	Marlborough.....	..	..	139	106	25	203	17	188	35	12
11	Marlow .....	..	..	59	63	9	102	11	97	12	10
12	Nelson... ..	..	..	96	105	20	172	9	72	7	15
13	Richmond.....	..	..	66	76	18	109	15	122	2	..
14	Rindge.....	..	..	76	69	13	113	19	128	7	10
15	Roxbury.....	..	..	18	12	4	23	3	24	2	2
16	Stoddard.....	49	52	78	56	7	122	5	113	3	4
17	Sullivan.....	..	..	49	38	11	65	11	79	4	..
18	Surry.....	..	..	32	34	3	60	3	55	8	..
19	Swanzey.....	..	..	204	165	31	309	29	276	36	12
20	Troy.....	..	..	84	86	15	140	15	143	16	4
21	Walpole.....	..	..	243	180	20	352	51	283	56	37
22	Westmoreland....	..	..	128	105	11	193	29	167	18	13
23	Winchester .....	..	..	279	247	49	426	51	410	126	23
Total.....		145	116	3,061	2,684	385	4,758	514	4,447	669	308

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$26.00	22	\$19.00	7	6	1
2	3	29.00	24	16.87	5	5	6
3	1	28.00	8	23.59	1	3	..
4	3	39.33	15	22.23	4	6	3
5	1	30.00	11	21.45	3	3	..
6	4	32.25	7	26.30	3	3	..
7	1	40.66	13	22.05	1	7	2
8	3	35.33	16	22.04	2	7	..
9	3	50.00	39	33.68	..	25	8
10	1	20.00	14	26.94	1	5	1
11	1	54.00	11	14.81	4	3	..
12	..	....	8	22.75	1	3	1
13	1	28.00	14	19.04	5	5	..
14	2	46.00	13	24.15	1	4	1
15	1	24.00	3	17.33	2	2	..
16	..	....	10	18.09	3	3	..
17	..	....	7	22.27	1	3	1
18	..	....	5	23.50	..	3	1
19	2	42.50	20	25.53	5	5	4
20	1	20.00	6	32.17	1	5	..
21	10	34.36	22	24.73	6	6	2
22	2	28.00	16	21.54	2	8	1
23	3	52.17	30	22.25	8	14	2
	46	\$609.60	334	\$22.71	66	134	34

CHESHIRE

REVENUE.								
	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alstead.....	\$1,600.00	\$1,852.00	\$85.84	\$76.00	....	....	\$3,613.84
2	Chesterfield...	1,500.00	45.00	96.94	....	....	\$20.00	1,661.94
3	Dublin.....	281.54	107.00	33.30	665.16	....	....	1,087.00
4	Fitzwilliam...	1,600.00	.....	101.01	71.50	...	45.00	1,817.51
5	Gilsum.....	800.00	40.00	46.25	38.00	....	....	924.25
6	Harrisville...	800.00	.....	75.20	30.00	....	....	905.20
7	Hinsdale.....	2,414.79	2,135.63	.....	....	....	45.90	4,596.32
8	Jaffrey.....	1,613.50	276.82	.....	....	....	....	1,890.32
9	Keene.....	11,330.72	9,465.32	441.00	....	....	....	21,237.04
10	Marlborough..	1,196.05	.....	88.80	59.05	\$47.07	....	1,415.97
11	Marlow.....	724.50	.....	53.28	128.15	....	3.00	908.93
12	Nelson.....	700.00	24.00	36.00	....	2.04	25.00	762.04
13	Richmond....	1,060.00	.....	66.23	....	....	48.50	1,174.73
14	Rindge.....	1,432.60	153.87	67.34	....	....	....	1,653.81
15	Roxbury.....	225.00	.....	12.56	....	....	....	237.56
16	Stoddard.....	502.96	55.00	50.69	....	....	16.00	624.65
17	Sullivan.....	600.00	.....	30.70	....	....	....	630.70
18	Surry.....	406.00	.....	23.31	16.00	....	....	445.31
19	Swanzey.....	2,000.00	1,615.99	142.82	....	....	....	3,758.81
20	Troy.....	839.23	144.00	77.70	24.00	....	38.00	1,122.93
21	Walpole.....	2,830.00	632.00	146.89	....	....	....	3,608.89
22	Westmoreland	1,484.00	.....	104.34	166.36	....	83.00	1,837.70
23	Winchester...	3,850.00	735.00	219.41	129.50	....	143.00	5,076.91
	Total.....	\$39,790.89	\$17,281.63	\$1,999.61	\$1,403.72	\$49.11	\$466.40	\$60,992.36

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$400.00	.....	\$1,452.00	\$276.00	\$1,369.71	\$3,547.71	\$7.18
2	.....		70.00	112.00	1,518.00	1,732.00	6.50
3	107.00	\$118.65	.....	233.58	671.34	1,165.57	10.56
4	.....	.....	125.00	150.00	969.90	1,309.90	4.00
5	.....	.....	40.00	107.00	837.50	1,009.50	7.00
6	.....	128.50	.....	71.25	876.75	1,106.50	5.61
7	709.50	1,650.00	49.28	94.64	1,906.70	4,485.12	5.86
8	.....	.....	60.00	169.10	1,611.22	1,890.32	6.72
9	.....	10,200.00	462.00	612.00	9,816.41	21,225.41	9.91
10	.....	.....	75.00	142.34	1,231.65	1,494.34	5.61
11	277.50	.....	.....	5.00	827.00	1,129.50	6.82
12	.....	.....	12.00	35.00	705.25	782.25	3.63
13	.....	22.50	.....	62.48	953.62	1,085.15	7.15
14	.....	2.40	147.56	92.00	1,381.00	1,669.36	10.35
15	.....	.....	175.00	13.19	216.00	412.19	7.63
16	.....	.....	55.00	.25	493.77	549.02	4.09
17	.....	.....	20.47	31.00	589.75	666.22	7.31
18	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	399.00	440.00	6.20
19	.....	1,448.13	.....	182.72	1,960.10	3,640.95	5.80
20	.....	144.00	.....	7.35	1,155.77	1,370.12	6.84
21	.....	.....	132.00	350.00	3,074.75	3,671.75	8.10
22	.....	.....	9.42	18.47	1,583.55	1,654.94	5.87
23	.....	735.00	85.00	253.53	3,702.97	4,871.50	7.22
	\$1,494.00	\$14,449.18	\$2,989.73	\$2,929.50	\$37,851.71	\$60,909.31	\$6.35

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Berlin.....	7	7	..	1	2	..	18.28
2	Carroll.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	17.25
3	Clarksville.....	4	4	..	..	2	..	18.25
4	Colebrook	13	15	1	1	3	1	22.64
5	Columbia.....	10	10	..	..	5	..	21.70
6	Dalton	7	8	..	..	3	..	18.78
7	Dummer.....	7	7	..	..	2	2	15.83
8	Errol.....	4	4	..	..	1	3	15.12
9	Gorham.....	3	5	3	..	4	..	28.00
10	Jefferson.....	8	8	..	..	2	1	15.62
11	Lancaster	13	16	3	..	4	1	23.06
12	Milan.....	10	10	..	..	..	..	14.50
13	Northumberland....	10	11	1	..	4	..	17.17
14	Pittsburg.....	7	7	..	..	6	1	12.15
15	Randolph.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	20.33
16	Shelburne.....	5	5	..	..	3	1	14.20
17	Stark	8	8	..	..	3	..	20.75
18	Stewartstown.....	11	11	..	..	3	2	18.66
19	Stratford	10	9	..	..	3	..	20.77
20	Whitefield	9	13	3	..	2	1	19.75
21	Wentworth's Lo'tion	1	1	..	..	..	..	20.00
	Total.....	155	167	11	2	53	13	18.70

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	5	1	..	..	\$2,000.00	....
2	4	..	..	..	1,600.00	....
3	4	4	..	..	1,100.00	\$8.00
4	13	..	..	1	6,000.00	40.00
5	10	1	..	2	1,500.00	5.00
6	8	7	..	..	1,000.00	8.00
7	3	1	1	..	725.00	8.00
8	3	..	..	..	600.00	....
9	3	..	..	..	3,000.00	50.00
10	8	2	..	..	3,200.00	25.00
11	13	2	..	8	14,000.00	150.00
12	10	5	..	1	2,050.00	25.00
13	9	3	..	..	5,000.00	5.00
14	5	3	..	1	500.00	6.00
15	3	2	1	..	500.00	2.00
16	5	1	..	..	1,000.00	5.00
17	8	1	1	2	2,500.00	25.00
18	8	..	..	..	1,350.00	25.00
19	9	1	1	9	4,800.00	85.00
20	9	1	.	4	3,000.00	50.00
21	..	..	..	..	500.00	....
	141	35	4	28	\$56,055.00	\$522.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Berlin.....	..	..	110	96	10	162	34	188	30	56
2	Carroll.....	.	..	58	45	10	80	13	78	8	29
3	Clarksville.....	..	..	39	36	4	66	5	56	..	7
4	Colebrook.....	..	..	190	182	25	332	15	298	21	57
5	Columbia.....	..	..	102	93	8	170	17	142	..	..
6	Dalton.....	..	..	78	78	18	123	15	104	6	14
7	Dummer.....	..	..	53	55	7	86	15	75	2	3
8	Errol... ..	..	..	19	17	4	28	4	28	..	4
9	Gorham.....	..	..	142	139	38	215	28	151	27	..
10	Jefferson.....	..	..	109	93	7	156	39	151	3	11
11	Lancaster.....	..	..	236	210	42	384	20	303	28	..
12	Milan.....	..	..	100	80	11	149	20	160	20	8
13	Northumberland..	..	..	122	129	19	220	12	166	15	25
14	Pittsburg.....	..	..	59	56	9	100	6	98	5	5
15	Randolph.....	..	..	23	27	2	44	4	45	..	1
16	Shelburne.....	..	..	36	24	6	45	9	50	..	7
17	Stark.....	..	..	94	86	23	154	11	146	8	5
18	Stewartstown....	..	..	98	104	43	112	47	168	32	26
19	Stratford.....	..	..	118	112	23	187	20	184	15	10
20	Whitefield.....	..	..	165	158	34	265	24	302	13	5
21	Wentworth's L'n.	..	..	13	12	3	20	2	21	..	..
Total.....		..	..	1,964	1,832	346	3,098	360	2,914	233	279

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	2	\$48.00	9	\$20.00	..	2	2
2	..	....	8	21.26	..	4	2
3	1	26.00	5	15.00	1	..	1
4	3	27.33	24	18.48	2	4	1
5	1	17.00	16	19.00	2	3	..
6	1	30.00	9	18.00	2	3	2
7	2	25.50	11	18.08	3	1	..
8	..	....	5	20.00	1	2	..
9	1	58.00	4	23.62	..	5	..
10	2	34.00	13	16.00	2	2	3
11	7	38.75	18	20.50	2	8	2
12	4	30.30	12	20.50	..	1	1
13	1	32.00	18	19.65	..	7	..
14	..	....	8	18.90	..	..	..
15	1	20.00	4	23.72	2	1	..
16	3	25.00	4	15.50	1	1	..
17	..	....	12	20.75	..	4	3
18	4	28.00	13	17.37	2	4	2
19	..	...	13	26.61	..	5	1
20	3	28.00	12	20.08	2	5	1
21	..	....	1	16.50	..	1	..
	36	\$31.14	219	\$19.80	22	63	21

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Berlin....	\$900.00	....	\$66.60	\$64.00	....	....	\$1,030.60
2	Carroll	465.50	\$41.44	34.20	....	....	\$46.00	587.14
3	Clarksville.....	220.48	....	32.56	9.32	....	42.00	304.36
4	Colebrook	1,479.50	15.00	149.85	132.00	....	....	1,776.35
5	Columbia.....	831.28	....	55.87	....	....	217.75	1,104.90
6	Dalton	500.00	16.90	66.60	....	....	205.00	788.50
7	Dummer.....	500.00	30.00	46.00	29.13	\$7.57	....	612.70
8	Errol.....	200.00	....	....	....	....	100.00	300.00
9	Gorham	1,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.00
10	Jefferson.....	1,000.00	....	....	....	....	50.00	1,050.00
11	Lancaster.....	2,705.00	862.00	239.51	228.00	46.51	400.00	4,481.02
12	Milan	800.00	....	92.50	29.78	....	8.00	930.28
13	Northumberland	721.00	446.43	91.00	11.00	....	65.00	1,334.43
14	Pittsburg	499.46	....	....	104.25	....	....	603.71
15	Randolph.....	300.00	....	33.00	....	....	...	333.00
16	Shelburne.....	306.50	55.00	19.24	48.00	12.66	....	441.40
17	Stark	567.50	557.97	65.00	77.92	87.84	....	1,356.23
18	Stewartstown...	943.56	....	81.28	....	....	....	1,024.84
19	Stratford.....	912.50	191.00	84.73	63.42	....	300.00	1,551.65
20	Whitefield	1,453.67	....	....	....	....	125.00	1,578.67
21	Wentworth's L'c	200.00	....	...	....	....	....	200.00
	Total	\$16,505.95	\$2,215.74	\$1,157.94	\$796.82	\$155.18	\$1,553.75	\$22,389.78

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	....	....	....	\$70.60	\$948.00	\$1,030.60	\$4.20
2	....	....	....	30.00	700.00	745.00	6.25
3	....	....	....	99.00	191.50	300.00	3.88
4	....	....	\$58.37	19.97	1,418.00	1,546.34	3.86
5	....	....	....	33.53	793.97	867.50	4.22
6	....	....	16.90	34.00	712.00	794.75	5.09
7	\$500.00	....	30.00	45.89	539.84	1,140.73	5.42
8	....	....	....	120.00	180.00	304.50	8.33
9	....	....	....	115.00	1,049.50	1,194.50	4.30
10	....	....	25.00	75.00	675.00	811.00	3.73
11	....	\$250.00	128.00	....	2,905.00	3,386.00	7.36
12	222.00	....	....	28.70	876.05	1,168.75	5.26
13	120.00	1,117.87	....	80.00	969.95	2,312.82	4.18
14	....	....	....	....	416.84	436.84	3.62
15	475.00	150.00	....	....	213.00	846.00	4.16
16	....	....	....	...	386.40	391.40	6.44
17	557.97	367.34	....	5.12	865.00	1,825.43	4.83
18	....	....	26.44	125.00	789.00	986.94	4.39
19	150.00	....	41.00	100.00	1,200.00	1,536.00	5.65
20	....	....	....	70.50	1,750.00	1,860.00	5.47
21	....	....	....	....	91.00	91.00	3.64
	\$2,024.97	\$1,885.21	\$315.71	\$1,052.31	\$17,670.05	\$23,556.10	\$5.01

GRAFTON

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alexandria.....	14	14	..	..	7	..	16.00
2	Ashland ..	3	8	4	..	5	1	23.13
3	Bath.....	12	13	..	..	3	5	23.90
4	Benton	6	6	..	..	2	..	17.00
5	Bethlehem.....	10	11	1	..	3	..	20.00
6	Bridgewater.....	9	10	..	..	7	1	11.00
7	Bristol.....	9	12	4	1	2	6	17.28
8	Campton.....	13	14	..	..	5	..	18.50
9	Canaan	21	21	..	..	5	2	15.20
10	Dorchester.....	8	10	..	..	5	1	16.10
11	Easton.....	3	3	..	..	..	1	19.66
12	Ellsworth.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	17.00
13	Enfield	15	16	2	..	8	1	23.50
14	Franconia.....	5	5	..	..	2	..	21.00
15	Grafton.....	11	11	..	..	2	..	18.14
16	Groton.....	8	5	..	..	1	..	16.40
17	Hanover.....	18	21	4	1	8	5	22.75
18	Haverhill	19	20	2	..	4	..	23.80
19	Hebron.....	4	5	..	..	3	2	12.00
20	Holderness.....	10	11	..	..	8	1	18.00
21	Landaff.....	7	7	..	..	7	..	18.43
22	Lebanon	15	21	8	1	8	1	27.10
23	Lincoln.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	13.00
24	Lisbon	9	14	4	1	2	..	25.36
25	Littleton.....	12	20	5	1	5	2	24.80
26	Lyman.....	7	7	..	..	3	..	22.57
27	Lyme.....	11	14	3	..	6	1	22.30
28	Monroe	5	6	..	..	1	..	23.16
29	Orange	7	7	..	..	4	4	11.43
30	Orford.....	14	14	..	..	4	2	22.00
31	Piermont	12	14	..	..	4	5	21.75
32	Plymouth.....	9	13	..	1	5	..	22.84
33	Rumney.....	7	11	4	1	2	1	23.00
34	Thornton.....	10	9	..	..	1	..	16.55
35	Warren	10	10	2	..	3	2	17.14
36	Waterville	1	1	..	..	..	1	10.00
37	Wentworth	10	10	..	..	4	3	23.20
38	Woodstock.....	5	5	..	..	2	1	12.60
	Total	353	403	43	7	143	49	19.14

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	1	..	..	\$3,000.00	\$80.00
2	5	1	..	3	10,400.00	33.00
3	12	4	..	..	4,000.00	....
4	6	2	..	1	200.00	20.00
5	10	..	1	..	1,400.00	35.00
6	9	1	..	..	1,500.00	20.00
7	9	1	..	2	9,400.00	25.00
8	14	2	..	3	7,000.00	30.00
9	19	4	1	2	3,000.00	100.00
10	9	1	..	..	2,500.00	15.00
11	3	..	..	..	1,200.00	8.00
12	2	..	..	..	700.00	5.00
13	16	1	1	7	5,000.00	100.00
14	5	..	..	1	2,500.00	35.00
15	11	1	..	..	1,500.00	20.00
16	8	4	..	..	1,200.00	10.00
17	18	2	..	3	15,700.00	80.00
18	19	2	..	19	10,500.00	125.00
19	4	1	..	1	1,250.00	25.00
20	11	..	..	..	3,500.00	25.00
21	7	2	..	..	3,200.00	10.00
22	16	..	..	21	40,900.00	.....
23	2	2	..	..	500.00	5.00
24	11	1	..	5	6,000.00	125.00
25	15	..	..	5	40,000.00	1,000.00
26	7	2	..	2	1,000.00	5.00
27	13	3	..	4	3,000.00	100.00
28	6	2	..	..	2,000.00	18.00
29	7	..	..	..	1,200.00	5.00
30	14	4	..	1	3,650.00	75.00
31	13	3	..	1	3,010.00	8.00
32	10	5	..	2	11,760.00	60.00
33	10	2	..	1	5,500.00	.....
34	10	2	..	2	2,000.00	50.00
35	10	..	..	2	2,000.00	2.00
36	1	..	..	..	300.00	.....
37	10	3	..	1	3,700.00	65.00
38	5	4	..	..	150.00	.....
	371	61	3	89	\$215,320.00	\$2,319.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Alexandria . . . .	..	..	116	97	18	174	21	170	11	..
2	Ashland . . . . .	..	..	91	84	27	133	15	131	22	7
3	Bath . . . . .	..	..	113	108	20	171	30	219	50	12
4	Benton . . . . .	..	..	42	38	5	64	11	60	..	8
5	Bethlehem . . . .	..	..	130	160	15	248	24	195	24	..
6	Bridgewater . . . .	..	..	71	41	11	85	16	87	7	5
7	Bristol	86	113	117	130	15	212	20	188	24	..
8	Campton . . . . .	..	..	162	131	17	230	46	230	30	..
9	Canaan . . . . .	..	..	197	169	37	297	32	275	30	5
10	Dorchester . . . .	..	..	87	77	10	130	24	127	1	3
11	Easton . . . . .	..	..	46	33	7	55	17	55	8	3
12	Ellsworth . . . . .	..	..	34	26	6	49	5	41	..	2
13	Enfield . . . . .	..	..	170	154	21	276	27	219	58	9
14	Franconia	85	75	59	53	8	94	10	81	12	20
15	Grafton . . . . .	..	..	127	95	15	178	29	150	6	6
16	Groton . . . . .	..	..	42	38	4	75	1	70	..	20
17	Hanover . . . . .	..	..	219	175	18	319	57	307	45	..
18	Haverhill . . . . .	..	..	238	241	51	337	72	380	58	17
19	Hebron . . . . .	..	..	35	32	7	46	14	54	3	8
20	Holderness . . . .	..	..	92	78	12	143	15	134	9	..
21	Landaff . . . . .	..	..	76	60	3	124	9	123	10	14
22	Lebanon . . . . .	..	..	299	296	34	500	61	429	89	30
23	Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	8	13	1	20	..	10	1	2
24	Lisbon . . . . .	..	..	221	206	14	389	24	311	40	20
25	Littleton . . . . .	..	..	291	298	58	470	61	473	85	25
26	Lyman . . . . .	..	..	100	69	8	136	25	105	15	15
27	Lyne . . . . .	..	..	76	119	15	140	40	150	37	21
28	Monroe . . . . .	..	..	59	75	14	93	27	84	17	12
29	Orange . . . . .	..	..	48	32	6	67	7	61	6	7
30	Orford . . . . .	..	..	137	99	29	192	15	147	18	35
31	Piermont . . . . .	..	..	89	80	16	134	19	118	17	6
32	Plymouth	119	105	157	141	16	255	27	238	41	28
33	Rumney . . . . .	..	..	103	99	15	169	18	154	38	17
34	Thornton . . . . .	..	..	101	102	20	158	25	162	6	3
35	Warren . . . . .	..	..	81	80	16	123	22	120	13	3
36	Waterville . . . . .	..	..	4	4	1	7	..	7	..	..
37	Wentworth . . . .	..	..	108	106	13	173	28	160	20	2
38	Woodstock . . . .	..	..	52	61	8	92	13	81	3	..
Total		290	293	4,198	3,900	611	6,556	907	6,107	853	355

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$23.50	19	\$18.00	3	1	..
2	..	....	11	20.10	..	7	7
3	4	21.00	18	14.00	4	4	2
4	..	....	11	18.18	3	1	2
5	3	26.00	17	20.10	1	4	..
6	4	17.60	5	17.17	3	2	2
7	1	44.00	12	22.50	..	7	1
8	..	....	17	20.68	1	9	11
9	..	....	27	18.00	7	8	3
10	1	27.94	11	16.75	2	7	3
11	1	24.92	4	21.09	2	1	2
12	..	....	2	17.84	..	1	2
13	4	25.50	23	23.43	2	8	3
14	..	....	10	20.85	2	2	1
15	3	18.75	13	15.55	4	3	..
16	2	20.00	5	20.00	1	2	..
17	6	32.20	22	17.00	10	10	3
18	5	30.00	26	24.00	4	10	2
19	1	16.00	4	24.20	2	1	..
20	4	19.00	14	16.00	3	3	4
21	2	32.10	10	15.04	2	2	2
22	5	42.20	26	20.97	4	16	1
23	..	....	3	18.00	..	2	2
24	1	18.00	22	20.00	2	7	3
25	4	66.16	22	46.56	3	11	2
26	4	23.25	10	13.85	3	..	2
27	4	28.43	20	14.04	4	4	2
28	1	20.00	9	21.46	2	3	..
29	1	23.00	8	18.87	..	1	..
30	5	25.26	20	17.90	7	4	3
31	2	20.00	19	17.23	2	3	3
32	3	18.00	13	24.92	2	8	12
33	1	18.00	14	20.75	3	7	8
34	1	18.80	11	22.04	2	1	5
35	1	20.00	14	18.00	2	2	3
36	..	....	1	17.00	..	1	1
37	4	18.75	13	20.00	2	6	5
38	1	26.00	6	17.16	..	1	3
	82	\$24.81	512	\$19.72	94	171	108

GRAFTON

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alexandria....	\$825.03	\$10.00	\$74.37	....	\$104.00	....	\$1,013.40
2	Ashland.....	1,039.50	2,400.00	61.79	....	....	\$35.00	3,536.29
3	Bath.....	1,095.35	....	92.50	....	168.80	....	1,356.65
4	Benton.....	400.00	....	43.62	\$53.58	....	93.48	590.68
5	Bethlehem....	1,200.00	250.00	125.00	33.36	....	....	1,608.36
6	Bridgewater...	262.50	194.85	....	....	....	....	457.35
7	Bristol.....	1,256.34	80.00	93.24	....	....	50.00	1,479.58
8	Campton.....	1,200.00	....	116.92	42.16	....	130.00	1,489.08
9	Canaan.....	1,276.37	....	125.80	60.00	....	....	1,462.17
10	Dorchester...	461.98	....	53.28	17.00	....	133.25	665.51
11	Easton.....	185.50	....	28.12	31.19	55.19	13.50	313.50
12	Ellsworth.....	125.00	....	16.65	....	....	....	141.65
13	Enfield.....	2,133.91	....	132.09	....	....	170.56	2,436.56
14	Franconia.....	707.64	....	45.25	15.00	....	....	767.89
15	Grafton.....	688.07	215.00	79.50	....	106.11	35.00	1,123.68
16	Groton.....	293.92	....	36.26	....	....	103.00	433.18
17	Hanover.....	2,029.20	....	149.11	122.67	....	335.00	2,635.98
18	Haverhill....	3,200.00	....	189.81	....	....	....	3,389.81
19	Hebron.....	238.00	....	23.31	33.00	....	15.40	309.71
20	Holderness....	819.00	50.00	66.87	....	....	56.00	991.87
21	Landaff.....	482.49	....	48.47	51.50	....	44.00	626.46
22	Lebanon.....	3,675.00	3,785.00	301.92	129.50	....	....	7,891.42
23	Lincoln.....	100.00	....	7.14	....	....	107.14	214.28
24	Lisbon.....	2,032.35	255.00	161.69	....	205.96	1.15	2,656.15
25	Littleton.....	3,500.00	2,562.00	233.85	18.00	....	....	6,313.85
26	Lyman.....	822.60	....	65.86	71.26	....	28.00	987.71
27	Lyme.....	1,122.94	....	88.80	161.03	....	....	1,372.77
28	Monroe.....	437.50	....	45.14	9.96	....	198.00	690.60
29	Orange.....	300.00	....	30.00	24.00	....	39.70	393.70
30	Orford.....	1,176.00	....	100.00	352.17	....	....	1,628.17
31	Piermont.....	1,008.64	....	65.49	210.00	....	196.00	1,480.13
32	Plymouth.....	1,686.88	50.00	123.58	67.75	....	50.00	1,978.21
33	Rumney.....	1,010.22	....	109.22	....	170.06	....	1,289.50
34	Thornton.....	636.00	27.86	74.30	78.75	....	....	816.91
35	Warren.....	633.50	....	62.10	15.00	260.85	5.00	976.45
36	Waterville....	50.00	....	1.11	....	....	....	51.11
37	Wentworth....	909.50	....	79.18	15.60	45.72	80.50	1,130.50
38	Woodstock....	228.87	....	36.68	35.16	....	18.50	319.21
	Total.....	\$39,249.79	\$9,879.71	\$3,188.02	\$1,647.64	\$1,116.69	\$1,938.18	\$57,020.03

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$40.00	\$46.26	\$945.50	\$1,061.76	\$4.66
2	\$2,400.00	10.00	186.22	1,185.00	3,801.22	7.83
3	287.00	973.57	1,310.57	5.75
4	459.04	475.04	5.75
5	\$400.00	200.00	....	....	1,286.00	1,926.60	4.44
6	4.50	452.85	482.35	4.08
7	500.00	30.00	155.00	1,355.00	2,075.00	6.11
8	55.00	100.00	1,367.92	1,572.92	5.00
9	575.00	....	26.00	30.50	1,431.67	2,128.17	3.17
10	53.00	5.75	4.25	381.00	474.00	2.53
11	2.00	18.05	208.40	238.45	2.87
12	33.67	....	64.32	99.25	203.24	2.71
13	350.00	....	....	208.58	2,152.98	2,786.56	7.28
14	441.36	466.36	4.16
15	215.00	65.00	846.35	1,161.85	5.23
16	111.56	16.50	366.68	514.74	4.79
17	314.60	....	2,037.00	2,411.60	6.12
18	100.00	400.00	2,958.00	3,558.78	7.00
19	22.70	280.50	315.70	4.52
20	140.00	15.00	790.00	977.00	3.00
21	47.06	546.70	616.26	4.35
22	600.00	3,500.00	....	650.00	3,870.25	8,720.25	7.59
23	6.25	123.00	131.25	6.15
24	150.00	205.16	2,194.84	2,610.00	5.62
25	70.00	1,584.00	30.00	700.00	3,681.00	6,155.00	7.43
26	45.00	43.27	611.40	734.67	3.87
27	48.80	1,203.45	1,272.25	6.42
28	60.00	447.50	527.50	3.78
29	22.57	309.75	352.32	4.14
30	114.07	60.76	1,468.40	1,703.21	6.48
31	17.73	1,311.75	1,374.48	7.86
32	50.00	....	85.00	1,833.21	2,028.21	6.43
33	1,354.00	1,379.00	6.70
34	15.47	859.58	910.05	4.29
35	5.95	49.52	791.45	871.92	5.22
36	25.00	....	22.00	49.00	6.38
37	39.00	1,080.00	1,144.62	5.23
38	43.80	295.00	350.80	3.00
	\$1,995.00	\$8,320.67	\$1,419.93	\$3,718.27	\$42,021.27	\$58,868.20	\$5.21

HILLSBOROUGH

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Amherst.....	10	11	2	1	2	..	26.00
2	Antrim.....	11	9	2	..	4	..	18.00
3	Bedford.....	11	11	..	..	1	1	23.18
4	Bennington.....	2	4	2	..	2	2	16.75
5	Brookline.....	7	8	2	..	2	2	11.32
6	Deering.....	11	10	..	..	7	1	18.15
7	Francestown.....	7	9	..	..	..	4	22.33
8	Goffstown.....	10	13	3	1	..	1	24.05
9	Greenfield.....	8	7	..	..	1	..	19.70
10	Greenville.....	3	5	3	..	1	..	29.20
11	Hancock.....	9	9	..	1	3	3	19.50
12	Hillsborough.....	18	19	1	..	6	4	20.00
13	Hollis.....	9	10	2	1	2	1	25.65
14	Hudson.....	9	10	..	..	5	1	22.80
15	Litchfield.....	4	4	..	..	2	..	24.00
16	Lyndeborough.....	9	10	..	..	3	2	18.00
17	Manchester.....	..	74	64	..	1	..	35.51
18	Mason.....	6	6	..	..	1	..	28.00
19	Merrimack.....	9	12	..	..	2	2	23.25
20	Milford.....	9	12	5	1	1	..	33.25
21	Mont Vernon.....	5	5	..	1	2	..	21.20
22	Nashua.....	1	49	42	1	2	..	36.00
23	New Boston.....	13	14	2	..	7	2	18.89
24	New Ipswich.....	12	12	..	..	5	1	24.90
25	Pelham.....	6	5	..	..	..	..	29.80
26	Peterborough.....	11	14	3	1	2	2	20.96
27	Sharon.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	18.33
28	Temple.....	1	6	..	..	5	1	20.00
29	Weare.....	15	15	..	..	3	2	22.92
30	Wilton.....	10	13	3	1	5	1	24.45
31	Windsor.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	13.00
Total		241	392	136	9	78	34	22.86

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	10	..	..	10	\$13,000.00	\$150.00
2	14	4	..	5	5,600.00	70.00
3	11	..	..	6	2,600.00	75.00
4	2	..	..	3	4,100.00	80.00
5	7	..	..	2	2,500.00	25.00
6	11	5	..	6	3,500.00	80.00
7	7	..	..	7	3,525.00	50.00
8	11	..	..	13	10,200.00	125.00
9	8	2	..	6	2,000.00	58.00
10	3	..	..	4	3,800.00	60.00
11	9	..	..	9	3,500.00	100.00
12	18	5	..	3	3,700.00	25.00
13	9	1	..	1	13,000.00	300.00
14	10	..	..	5	6,000.00	75.00
15	4	2	..	2	2,000.00	40.00
16	10	..	..	5	2,500.00	19.00
17	24	..	..	66	272,000.00	6,000.00
18	6	..	..	4	3,300.00	25.00
19	12	3	..	7	7,125.00	150.00
20	9	..	..	4	22,200.00	500.00
21	5	..	..	3	2,250.00	50.00
22	16	..	..	37	227,891.00	5,000.00
23	14	..	..	2	6,550.00	130.00
24	13	2	..	13	6,300.00	225.00
25	6	..	..	6	6,000.00	40.00
26	11	..	1	4	6,000.00	50.00
27	3	1	..	3	600.00	6.00
28	6	..	..	6	2,500.00	25.00
29	15	1	..	13	19,000.00	140.00
30	11	1	..	13	6,300.00	100.00
31	1	..	..	1	150.00	10.00
	296	27	1	269	\$669,691.00	\$13,783.00

HILLSBOROUGH

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Amherst .....	..	..	157	121	22	222	34	203	31	5
2	Antrim .....	..	..	104	103	21	170	16	187	6	17
3	Bedford .....	..	..	131	132	28	209	26	185	28	..
4	Bennington .....	..	..	59	46	9	79	17	100	8	1
5	Brookline .....	..	..	79	86	9	133	23	135	12	..
6	Deering .....	..	..	76	63	8	106	25	103	13	6
7	Francestown .....	..	..	119	98	19	128	70	135	32	5
8	Goffstown .....	..	..	182	142	25	259	40	228	55	24
9	Greenfield .....	..	..	80	75	9	127	19	108	10	5
10	Greenville .....	..	..	114	127	23	208	10	152	15	..
11	Hancock .....	..	..	66	60	14	103	9	89	25	7
12	Hillsborough .....	..	..	178	150	30	276	22	272	55	9
13	Hollis .....	..	..	147	117	15	201	48	196	79	5
14	Hudson .....	..	..	97	77	17	146	11	144	13	7
15	Litchfield .....	..	..	19	26	7	38	..	41	6	..
16	Lyndeborough	105	73	115	95	11	184	15	158	16	9
17	Manchester .....	..	..	2,069	2,167	384	3,249	603	2,773	210	200
18	Mason .....	..	..	74	73	4	123	20	99	16	9
19	Merrimack .....	..	..	107	100	19	180	8	154	26	9
20	Milford .....	..	..	283	238	6	458	57	367	139	35
21	Mont Vernon .....	..	..	61	52	9	104	..	85	6	..
22	Nashua .....	..	..	1,177	1,067	175	1,928	141	1,734	45	150
23	New Boston	81	70	112	115	16	186	25	188	..	18
24	New Ipswich .....	..	..	144	121	33	215	7	168	11	14
25	Pelham .....	..	..	71	66	7	125	5	102	24	..
26	Peterborough .....	..	..	179	153	14	300	18	289	54	15
27	Sharon .....	..	..	36	16	2	30	20	37	..	3
28	Temple .....	..	..	47	28	..	70	5	50	5	10
29	Weare	152	138	197	159	28	282	46	271	63	19
30	Wilton .....	..	..	162	149	23	256	32	235	35	..
31	Windsor .....	..	..	9	3	..	11	1	5	1	..
Total		338	281	6,351	6,025	987	10,106	1,373	8,993	1,039	573

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	2	\$35.50	13	\$25.60	4	8	1
2	3	26.02	11	17.00	3	5	1
3	3	25.00	24	21.31	4	9	6
4	..	....	5	22.44	1	2	..
5	3	27.50	7	23.50	4	3	1
6	3	25.00	13	18.26	3	3	1
7	2	30.50	13	22.36	4	7	..
8	3	30.66	19	22.00	4	8	..
9	2	36.00	9	18.00	1	2	1
10	1	46.00	5	24.85	..	5	..
11	..	....	15	21.90	4	3	..
12	4	35.00	23	20.38	2	8	2
13	3	59.00	15	27.12	2	7	1
14	..	....	16	23.00	5	4	..
15	..	....	4	22.00	1	4	..
16	2	24.00	15	20.91	4	3	1
17	11	113.00	80	36.37	10	79	5
18	5	32.60	9	24.85	4	4	..
19	1	31.00	14	23.27	1	13	..
20	3	57.04	18	30.00	2	11	3
21	..	....	7	23.28	..	5	..
22	3	133.00	48	45.00	2	..	6
23	4	24.00	21	21.07	3	5	1
24	2	29.00	14	25.12	3	6	2
25	..	....	9	32.16	1	5	2
26	1	32.00	15	22.66	4	8	2
27	1	24.00	4	17.00	1	1	..
28	..	....	9	25.00	2	4	..
29	7	31.00	18	22.05		10	..
30	3	34.67	15	26.44	3	9	2
31	..	....	3	19.67	1	..	..
	72	\$40.94	491	\$24.05	84	241	38

HILLSBOROUGH

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Amherst	\$2,000.00	\$200.00	\$113.22	\$70.00	....	\$13.15	\$2,396.37
2	Antrim	1,250.00	75.00	75.11	100.00	...	150.50	1,650.61
3	Bedford	1,531.50	....	97.68	....	\$112.57	10.00	1,751.75
4	Bennington...	374.22	100.00	31.82	15.00	24.78	....	545.82
5	Brookline....	658.00	64.01	....	....	....	....	722.01
6	Deering	696.21	....	52.91	72.50	....	212.00	1,033.62
7	Francestown .	1,215.00	551.78	74.00	....	....	130.00	1,970.78
8	Goffstown....	1,907.50	210.00	123.58	....	....	4.00	2,245.08
9	Greenfield ...	707.00	....	51.61	....	....	75.00	833.61
10	Greenville....	1,000.00	100.00	86.21	57.00	....	....	1,243.21
11	Hancock	1,000.00	15.00	50.69	....	....	....	1,065.69
12	Hillsborough .	1,671.19	....	121.73	....	....	240.00	2,032.92
13	Hollis	1,942.00	....	89.91	477.30	108.19	40.00	2,657.40
14	Hudson	1,211.00	12.59	71.41	....	....	....	1,295.00
15	Litchfield....	589.84	....	18.13	....	....	....	607.97
16	Lyndeborough	803.46	....	83.62	75.33	....	50.50	1,012.91
17	Manchester...	42,375.67	....	1,437.82	....	....	....	43,813.49
18	Mason	791.00	25.00	51.43	388.00	....	....	1,255.43
19	Merrimack ...	1,566.19	....	73.26	....	....	194.13	1,833.58
20	Milford	4,800.00	....	161.32	141.00	....	....	5,102.32
21	Mont Vernon..	1,000.00	....	37.74	....	....	....	1,037.74
22	Nashua	15,270.50	13,500.00	657.86	57.10	....	....	29,485.46
23	New Boston..	1,514.25	....	79.92	....	....	219.50	1,813.67
24	New Ipswich..	2,212.06	....	86.58	....	....	....	2,298.64
25	Pelham	1,333.50	....	62.53	....	....	....	1,396.03
26	Peterborough.	2,375.00	1,510.00	108.41	....	....	....	3,993.41
27	Sharon	245.00	....	16.65	....	....	....	261.65
28	Temple	700.00	....	36.00	30.00	....	....	766.00
29	Weare	1,858.50	365.76	140.97	233.06	138.98	40.00	2,777.28
30	Wilton	2,391.90	65.00	122.10	....	....	83.00	2,662.00
31	Windsor	104.16	....	5.18	8.00	....	25.00	142.34
	Total	\$97,094.65	\$16,794.14	\$4,219.40	\$1,724.29	\$384.52	\$1,486.78	\$121,743.78

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$8.25	\$217.15	\$210.20	\$1,944.25	\$2,471.85 *	\$8.53
2	65.33	80.70	938.70	1,155.48	4.92
3	66.60	66.61	1,558.62	1,741.83	6.14
4	100.00	15.00	....	422.82	553.62	4.02
5	45.00	667.00	737.00	4.47
6	40.00	23.47	904.80	1,006.27	6.68
7	775.00	65.05	1,312.50	2,202.55	6.07
8	250.00	175.00	1,814.00	2,314.00	6.14
9	32.50	65.00	724.00	851.50	5.03
10	143.26	1,091.40	1,269.66	5.12
11	60.00	45.00	525.00	675.00	4.50
12	200.00	1,809.60	2,109.60	6.12
13	815.76	271.10	2,483.50	3,630.36	10.43
14	15.00	73.50	1,311.00	1,449.50	7.97
15	27.22	549.50	591.72	12.81
16	47.10	910.58	1,017.68	4.56
17	3,318.06	6,978.11	35,848.16	47,877.33	10.11
18	25.00	64.22	1,138.80	1,268.02	8.57
19	26.00	84.13	1,473.75	1,643.88	5.09
20	770.21	219.20	4,030.55	5,269.96	8.15
21	25.40	65.00	629.75	754.40	6.55
22	6,675.25	20,803.44	28,478.69	12.69
23	75.00	....	94.00	1,562.75	1,822.28	7.30
24	247.88	1,800.26	2,123.13	7.72
25	77.55	1,197.02	1,314.57	9.30
26	\$1,200.00	....	250.00	60.00	2,339.00	3,909.00	7.33
27	259.00	267.00	5.03
28	55.00	10.00	725.00	815.00	9.80
29	8.99	438.76	144.36	2,074.52	2,751.13	6.20
30	112.98	231.18	2,145.00	2,549.66	7.83
31	10.57	79.34	96.91	11.86
	\$1,200.00	\$192.24	\$7,373.75	\$16,499.86	\$95,073.61	\$124,718.58	\$7.33

* Salary of school committee included.

MERRIMACK

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Allenstown.....	4	8	3	..	2	..	24.00
2	Andover	11	14	4	..	3	3	21.21
3	Boscawen.....	8	10	2	..	1	..	20.06
4	Bow	13	13	..	..	6	2	19.10
5	Bradford.....	9	12	2	..	3	2	17.45
6	Canterbury	11	11	..	..	4	1	21.00
7	Chichester.....	5	6	..	..	..	..	23.33
8	Concord	16	54	38	1	6	1	30.83
9	Danbury.....	10	10	..	..	1	2	15.90
10	Dunbarton	11	11	..	..	7	2	21.63
11	Epsom.....	9	9	..	..	4	1	20.33
12	Franklin.....	1	16	8	1	7	..	33.00
13	Henniker.....	8	12	..	..	5	1	19.60
14	Hill	9	8	..	..	2	..	17.00
15	Hooksett.....	7	8	2	..	3	..	25.75
16	Hopkinton.....	18	18	..	..	12	2	22.30
17	Loudon.....	10	14	1	..	4	1	20.61
18	Newbury.....	10	10	..	..	5	1	19.00
19	New London	5	7	..	..	2	..	23.78
20	Northfield.....	7	9	1	..	7	2	18.75
21	Pembroke.....	9	12	4	..	3	..	29.00
22	Pittsfield.....	9	12	3	..	..	2	19.33
23	Salisbury.....	11	11	..	1	6	1	17.00
24	Sutton.....	11	13	..	..	3	4	16.61
25	Warner	17	19	2	1	7	7	24.00
26	Webster	9	8	..	..	1	3	16.00
27	Wilmot.....	13	13	..	..	3	1	17.28
	Total	262	338	71	4	107	39	21.25

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	4	..	..	2	\$7,500.00	\$75.00
2	12	3	1	9	5,500.00	156.00
3	8	1	..	2	7,500.00	50.00
4	14	1	1	13	3,275.00	100.00
5	11	1	..	1	3,000.00	150.00
6	11	..	..	4	4,000.00	140.00
7	6	..	1	1	2,500.00	75.00
8	30	..	..	47	161,000.00	410.00
9	9	5	1	..	3,000.00	20.00
10	11	..	..	4	6,214.00	30.00
11	9	2	1	..	4,000.00	25.00
12	10	1	1	16	40,000.00	500.00
13	12	2	..	5	9,000.00	100.00
14	9	6	..	1	1,400.00	10.00
15	7	2	..	8	6,000.00	125.00
16	20	3	..	2	10,000.00	50.00
17	13	..	..	3	4,000.00	35.00
18	10	..	..	..	2,500.00	35.00
19	7	1	..	4	4,325.00	50.00
20	8	2	..	..	6,100.00	125.00
21	9	2	..	8	8,000.00	100.00
22	9	..	..	10	4,600.00	150.00
23	11	2	..	4	1,500.00	75.00
24	13	1	..	12	3,000.00	50.00
25	23	3	..	18	14,500.00	200.00
26	9	1	1	4	2,250.00	60.00
27	12	..	..	..	3,500.00	20.00
	307	41	7	178	\$328,164.00	\$2,916.00

MERRIMACK

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Allenstown.....	..	..	144	117	47	204	10	173	20	163
2	Andover .....	..	..	125	135	18	234	8	164	26	13
3	Boscawen.....	..	..	95	103	7	181	11	125	12	10
4	Bow .....	..	..	96	78	22	118	34	129	14	10
5	Bradford.....	..	..	98	97	17	148	30	170	20	..
6	Canterbury .....	..	..	132	99	17	188	26	173	42	11
7	Chichester.....	..	..	96	83	22	141	16	149	8	4
8	Concord.....	..	..	1,176	1,171	48	2,157	142	1,812	245	42
9	Danbury .....	..	..	84	86	16	140	14	137	10	3
10	Dunbarton.....	..	..	102	54	15	121	20	113	43	6
11	Epsom .....	..	..	113	118	16	190	25	159	25	5
12	Franklin.....	..	..	315	301	15	421	180	432	78	100
13	Henniker.....	..	..	130	115	18	175	52	188	68	30
14	Hill.....	..	..	68	76	8	124	12	126	6	..
15	Hooksett .....	..	..	112	113	14	187	24	153	12	25
16	Hopkinton .....	..	..	152	163	23	269	23	222	58	..
17	Loudon.....	..	..	153	109	26	208	28	242	32	22
18	Newbury .....	..	..	75	66	11	103	27	113	28	10
19	New London.....	..	..	89	90	12	153	14	136	10	13
20	Northfield.....	..	..	87	60	8	129	10	109	15	..
21	Pembroke .....	..	..	222	199	30	371	21	316	27	120
22	Pittsfield .....	..	..	156	142	15	283	..	244	29	7
23	Salisbury.....	73	67	102	78	13	136	31	128	35	11
24	Sutton.....	..	..	115	108	14	170	39	169	38	14
25	Warner.....	..	..	155	167	30	236	56	237	45	3
26	Webster.....	..	..	68	57	11	100	14	93	18	..
27	Wilmot.....	..	..	120	130	23	208	12	207	6	11
Total.....		73	67	4,378	4,115	516	7,095	879	6,419	970	633

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	2	\$36.50	10	\$27.50	4	3	2
2	..	....	20	22.40	5	9	1
3	4	50.00	7	26.00	5	5	1
4	3	30.00	14	24.00	2	11	2
5	5	30.80	13	20.75	8	3	..
6	2	21.67	15	24.43	3	9	4
7	6	31.67	4	19.42	4	1	2
8	8	91.45	75	35.58	4	44	8
9	..	....	13	17.73	.	7	1
10	6	24.40	11	19.41	4	7	..
11	3	34.00	12	19.50	3	2	2
12	2	133.33	27	26.45	3	15	..
13	5	33.86	15	24.14	4	8	2
14	..	....	8	20.00	2	3	3
15	..	....	10	26.46	1	8	1
16	8	31.50	38	20.25	6	13	..
17	2	25.00	16	22.00	6	9	..
18	3	23.93	15	17.23	5	5	..
19	3	24.16	8	23.73	3	4	..
20	2	20.00	11	20.00	2	7	2
21	2	32.50	15	25.85	1	10	4
22	6	32.62	9	24.72	4	7	2
23	3	29.33	12	17.13	4	4	1
24	4	25.60	17	18.25	4	4	1
25	3	37.80	30	19.97	12	22	..
26	2	25.30	10	18.47	3	3	..
27	3	19.33	15	17.00	5	3	..
	87	\$36.73	450	\$22.17	107	226	39

MERRIMACK

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Allenstown..	\$1,400.00	....	\$74.27	\$109.98	....	....	\$1,584.25
2	Andover....	1,632.54	\$575.63	100.00	....	\$61.00	....	2,369.17
3	Boscawen...	2,150.00	..	72.15	....	....	....	2,222.15
4	Bow	806.59	....	55.50	....	....	\$200.00	1,122.09
5	Bradford ...	885.50	18.32	77.20	....	....	93.48	1,074.50
6	Canterbury.	1,328.80	....	86.95	....	....	97.03	1,512.78
7	Chichester..	658.00	....	85.47	....	....	53.25	796.72
8	Concord	19,940.00	14,700.39	834.35	60.00	....	50.00	35,584.74
9	Danbury ...	618.90	....	68.40	66.34	....	28.60	782.24
10	Dunbarton..	1,163.50	228.39	63.64	47.00	....	26.27	1,528.80
11	Epsom	1,028.00	450.00	93.24	....	24.46	62.50	1,658.20
12	Franklin....	7,474.00	....	233.10	....	....	....	7,707.10
13	Henniker...	1,428.00	777.65	100.27	....	....	11.56	2,317.48
14	Hill	734.00	250.00	....	....	....	....	984.00
15	Hooksett ...	1,551.52	....	87.32	118.00	....	....	1,756.84
16	Hopkinton..	2,546.48	....	129.13	....	....	196.22	2,971.83
17	Loudon	1,498.96	....	96.00	94.07	118.12	....	1,807.15
18	Newbury....	841.24	130.00	56.24	....	....	85.18	1,112.66
19	New London	871.50	50.00	72.00	74.85	....	83.00	1,151.35
20	Northfield ..	937.00	....	63.27	....	....	....	1,000.27
21	Pembroke ..	2,439.50	....	150.96	....	149.04	10.00	2,749.50
22	Pittsfield ...	1,827.00	56.00	116.92	....	....	....	1,999.92
23	Salisbury...	762.00	24.85	60.00	....	30.00	226.70	1,103.55
24	Sutton	836.50	....	81.03	75.00	....	42.00	1,034.53
25	Warner	1,924.08	....	115.44	1,236.78	...	59.69	3,335.99
26	Webster	790.45	300.00	88.00	....	....	30.00	1,208.45
27	Wilnot	773.00	....	58.50	....	....	....	831.50
	Total....	\$58,407.06	\$17,261.23	\$3,119.25	\$1,882.02	\$382.62	\$1,355.48	\$83,407.76

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$69.50	\$163.00	\$1,216.50	\$1,474.00	\$5.28
2	\$463.00	....	75.00	88.00	1,663.00	2,339.63	6.73
3	....	....	....	109.00	1,445.00	1,629.00	8.75
4	700.00	....	40.00	...	900.00	1,685.00	5.83
5	....	\$118.39	11.40	60.68	960.76	1,201.23	5.23
6	90.00	7.50	35.65	9.59	1,133.39	1,328.63	4.94
7	734.00	....	....	68.27	671.20	1,503.47	4.13
8	....	9,380.00	275.10	4,284.33	20,195.33	35,774.47	10.43
9	....	....	41.86	6.20	595.49	673.55	3.53
10	45.25	....	178.25	15.06	1,220.50	1,511.06	7.92
11	750.00	....	50.00	15.00	1,274.55	2,121.55	5.68
12	691.88	....	300.00	204.25	4,830.00	6,026.13	9.67
13	....	745.87	103.11	79.59	1,432.98	2,412.21	6.18
14	....	....	....	29.00	550.00	614.00	4.00
15	....	83.93	....	....	1,854.75	1,988.68	8.42
16	....	....	....	340.14	2,480.87	2,923.98	8.95
17	....	....	75.00	46.00	1,398.00	1,569.00	5.50
18	....	....	130.00	13.99	575.00	747.99	4.17
19	....	....	50.00	66.81	874.00	1,020.81	6.43
20	45.00	11.00	13.71	20.85	929.78	1,050.34	6.46
21	....	....	....	....	2,396.15	2,479.15	5.67
22	....	....	56.00	110.27	1,703.22	1,909.49	6.08
23	....	....	....	75.00	910.85	1,026.10	4.92
24	....	....	....	70.00	96.400	1,089.00	4.63
25	...	....	85.00	233.80	2,994.45	3,393.25	10.06
26	289.00	....	5.85	96.00	689.00	1,119.85	6.29
27	....	....	69.75	10.72	790.36	920.83	3.20
	\$3,808.13	\$10,346.64	\$1,665.00	\$6,215.55	\$56,649.13	\$81,531.87	\$6.28

ROCKINGHAM

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Atkinson	5	5	..	..	1	1	22.40
2	Auburn	6	8	..	..	2	1	18.65
3	Brentwood	5	5	..	..	..	..	23.40
4	Candia	14	14	..	..	6	..	20.00
5	Chester	10	10	..	..	1	1	18.90
6	Danville	4	4	..	..	1	..	18.50
7	Deerfield	14	14	..	..	1	2	19.70
8	Derry	12	11	..	..	2	..	22.72
9	East Kingston	1	4	..	..	..	..	31.50
10	Epping	7	8	..	..	1	1	21.88
11	Exeter	5	13	9	1	1	1	32.77
12	Fremont	4	4	..	..	..	..	20.40
13	Greenland	3	3	..	..	..	3	38.00
14	Hampstead	7	7	..	..	2	1	26.28
15	Hampton	6	8	2	..	2	1	30.00
16	Hampton Falls	1	4	..	..	..	..	27.00
17	Kensington	2	3	..	..	1	..	30.00
18	Kingston	5	5	..	..	..	..	27.60
19	Londonderry	9	9	..	..	2	..	25.30
20	Newcastle	1	3	3	..	..	..	33.00
21	Newington	1	1	..	..	..	..	34.00
22	Newmarket	5	12	7	..	1	..	28.50
23	Newton	5	6	..	..	1	..	22.00
24	North Hampton	2	3	2	..	..	..	22.00
25	Northwood	8	9	2	..	2	..	23.30
26	Nottingham	12	13	..	..	3	2	13.90
27	Plaistow	4	4	..	..	..	..	23.00
28	Portsmouth	1	33	29	1	..	..	40.00
29	Raymond	10	11	1	1	..	..	19.50
30	Rye	4	4	..	..	..	..	32.00
31	Salem	10	11	..	..	3	..	25.36
32	Sandown	4	4	3	..	..	..	18.00
33	Seabrook	6	7	2	..	1	..	29.50
34	South Hampton	3	3	..	..	1	..	28.10
35	South Newmarket	2	4	..	1	..	..	29.75
36	Stratham	4	4	..	..	..	..	34.25
37	Windham	7	7	..	..	3	..	20.85
	Total	209	268	60	4	38	14	28.41

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	5	..	1	1	\$3,600.00	\$50.00
2	8	..	..	8	2,500.00	90.00
3	4	..	..	4	2,900.00	28.00
4	14	1	..	3	5,000.00	150.00
5	9	..	..	7	4,900.00	60.00
6	4	..	..	4	4,800.00	65.00
7	14	3	..	13	8,000.00	300.00
8	11	..	..	11	7,500.00	250.00
9	4	4	..	4	800.00	30.00
10	8	..	..	8	5,250.00	75.00
11	11	..	..	12	12,500.00	250.00
12	4	1	..	2	1,500.00	35.00
13	3	..	..	3	3,000.00	100.00
14	8	..	..	7	5,300.00	100.00
15	6	..	..	6	10,700.00	116.00
16	4	..	..	4	4,000.00	50.00
17	3	..	..	3	2,500.00	25.00
18	5	..	..	5	2,500.00	50.00
19	9	..	..	8	7,500.00	55.00
20	2	..	..	2	2,000.00	40.00
21	1	..	..	1	4,000.00	25.00
22	9	1	..	12	25,000.00	150.00
23	6	..	..	4	3,000.00	50.00
24	2	..	..	2	13,000.00	50.00
25	9	..	..	8	3,500.00	70.00
26	13	1	..	3	4,000.00	100.00
27	4	..	..	4	2,500.00	12.00
28	14	..	..	24	80,000.00	2,200.00
29	9	..	..	1	5,000.00	60.00
30	4	..	..	4	5,500.00	125.00
31	10	..	..	10	9,400.00	250.00
32	4	..	..	2	500.00	10.00
33	6	..	..	4	5,000.00	75.00
34	3	..	..	3	1,400.00	30.00
35	3	..	..	4	3,000.00	100.00
36	4	..	..	4	3,000.00	30.00
37	7	..	..	6	7,500.00	85.00
	244	11	1	210	\$272,050.00	\$5,281.00

ROCKINGHAM

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Atkinson .....	..	..	29	32	4	51	6	54	7	3
2	Auburn .....	..	..	82	82	20	140	4	116	5	1
3	Brentwood .....	..	..	97	91	14	163	11	135	21	5
4	Candia .....	..	..	129	152	21	221	29	227	25	1
5	Chester .....	..	..	111	123	10	208	16	173	9	10
6	Danville .....	..	..	50	44	7	84	3	68	1	..
7	Deerfield .....	..	..	151	125	29	216	31	243	38	34
8	Derry .....	..	..	162	162	23	293	8	238	6	8
9	East Kingston ....	..	..	69	48	6	99	12	81	11	12
10	Epping	142	115	131	123	24	217	13	192	18	21
11	Exeter .....	..	..	261	174	40	395	..	368	..	..
12	Fremont .....	..	..	61	54	14	92	9	96	13	10
13	Greenland .....	..	..	41	39	3	69	8	81	15	..
14	Hampstead .....	..	..	82	72	17	136	1	128	3	12
15	Hampton .....	..	..	110	112	21	185	16	156	39	3
16	Hampton Falls....	..	..	64	61	9	109	7	100	22	17
17	Kensington .....	..	..	68	60	16	91	21	96	12	..
18	Kingston .....	..	..	74	102	14	158	4	125	12	6
19	Londonderry	117	91	135	122	14	227	16	176	29	9
20	Newcastle .....	..	..	53	62	14	89	12	105	19	12
21	Newington .....	..	..	31	37	6	53	9	40	16	8
22	Newmarket .....	..	..	217	208	26	374	25	365	40	..
23	Newton .....	..	..	90	69	5	151	3	125	10	7
24	North Hampton...	..	..	60	50	21	80	9	75	20	..
25	Northwood .....	..	..	109	113	21	194	7	187	61	15
26	Nottingham .....	..	..	135	123	15	218	15	219	16	6
27	Plaistow .....	..	..	76	59	3	124	8	116	4	6
28	Portsmouth .....	..	..	977	928	174	1,659	72	1,549	153	200
29	Raymond .....	..	..	113	99	31	166	15	179	28	..
30	Rye .....	..	..	111	117	13	188	27	191	23	10
31	Salem .....	..	..	152	147	24	254	21	213	6	12
32	Sandown .....	..	..	31	46	2	69	6	61	5	1
33	Seabrook .....	..	..	130	180	75	221	15	236	10	90
34	South Hampton. .	..	..	39	30	4	61	4	47	15	1
35	South Newmarket.	..	..	88	74	7	148	7	120	31	1
36	Stratham	65	63	62	63	10	102	13	91	17	9
37	Windham .....	..	..	82	59	12	108	21	103	18	7
Total		324	269	4,351	4,242	769	7,412	504	6,871	778	537

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	1	\$28.00	5	\$24.80	..	2	2
2	..	....	12	21.62	3	6	..
3	2	31.73	5	26.00	..	5	1
4	4	25.60	15	25.90	3	4	2
5	..	....	11	22.80	..	9	1
6	..	....	4	20.45	2	4	1
7	4	34.50	14	20.00	1	5	3
8	1	40.53	13	24.30	2	10	..
9	4	29.50	3	23.50	3	3	..
10	..	....	8	28.66	1	8	2
11	4	86.13	9	32.18	..	13	..
12	.	....	6	23.00	..	3	..
13	..	....	3	38.00	..	3	..
14	..	....	7	25.85	1	5	1
15	3	34.17	10	19.20	5	4	3
16	..	....	7	28.25	2	4	1
17	..	....	3	26.00	2	..	..
18	..	....	7	28.50	1	5	1
19	2	32.00	11	24.30	3	7	1
20	..	....	3	25.67	..	3	..
21	1	50.00	2	36.00	..	..	..
22	2	51.50	12	32.00	2	11	2
23	1	29.50	6	24.50	2	4	..
24	2	50.00	2	26.00	..	3	3
25	1	40.00	13	22.12	1	5	1
26	1	28.00	15	21.11	5	7	3
27	1	28.50	3	32.00	..	4	1
28	7	81.00	32	41.25	2	37	1
29	..	....	15	22.00	1	8	2
30	2	44.00	4	35.00	1	2	3
31	5	35.20	13	27.87	2	8	4
32	..	....	4	22.25	..	2	..
33	2	35.00	7	25.33	3	5	..
34	1	25.00	5	20.66	5	2	..
35	2	42.50	2	35.00	..	4	2
36	2	36.00	5	38.12	..	3	4
37	1	30.66	7	27.07	1	5	2
	56	\$39.55	303	\$27.00	54	213	47

ROCKINGHAM

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Atkinson.....	\$626.50	\$531.00	\$25.57	\$300.00	\$107.45	....	\$1,590.52
2	Auburn.....	623.00	....	53.26	....	....	\$85.17	761.43
3	Brentwood....	654.50	150.00	68.08	57.00	....	....	929.58
4	Candia.....	1,500.00	....	112.11	75.00	....	50.00	1,737.11
5	Chester.....	983.50	103.42	81.03	....	....	....	1,167.95
6	Danville.....	409.00	...	41.00	....	....	....	450.00
7	Deerfield....	1,500.00	25.00	130.00	300.00	....	....	1,955.00
8	Derry.....	1,802.50	700.00	125.80	....	....	....	2,628.30
9	E. Kingston..	558.50	....	84.56	164.00	58.93	3.00	868.99
10	Epping.....	1,273.37	200.00	99.90	98.96	....	...	1,672.23
11	Exeter.....	6,018.50	50.00	160.58	....	311.19	28.00	6,568.27
12	Fremont.....	400.00	....	47.73	....	....	....	447.73
13	Greenland....	1,050.00	...	....	....	....	25.00	1,075.00
14	Hamptstead...	1,231.00	236.20	73.22	39.51	....	....	1,579.93
15	Hampton.....	1,295.00	....	79.55	....	123.92	....	1,498.47
16	Hampton Falls	800.00	....	54.39	....	....	....	854.39
17	Kensington...	616.00	....	44.40	....	....	....	660.40
18	Kingston.....	891.00	....	60.00	120.00	....	...	1,071.00
19	Londonderry..	1,375.50	100.00	111.37	110.80	....	49.00	1,746.67
20	Newcastle....	297.50	400.00	43.29	...	13.32	....	754.11
21	Newington....	497.00	....	21.83	....	....	....	518.83
22	Newmarket...	3,772.34	300.00	151.70	....	....	....	4,224.04
23	Newton.....	626.00	55.00	60.00	77.00	97.00	....	915.00
24	No. Hampton..	1,107.63	....	....	....	....	....	1,107.63
25	Northwood...	1,231.11	....	113.59	81.00	....	....	1,425.70
26	Nottingham..	946.37	40.00	93.63	6.00	....	39.00	1,125.00
27	Plaistow.....	772.79	300.00	54.40	5.25	....	....	1,132.44
28	Portsmouth...	22,182.25	..	756.65	....	....	....	22,938.90
29	Raymond.....	1,154.00	....	113.60	....	....	....	1,267.60
30	Rye.....	1,223.00	50.00	83.62	....	....	....	1,356.62
31	Salem.....	1,197.00	73.50	304.30	28.80	412.50	....	2,016.11
32	Sandown....	409.50	....	31.82	....	....	....	441.32
33	Seabrook....	1,279.40	....	126.17	....	40.00	....	1,445.57
34	So. Hampton..	469.00	....	25.16	230.44	....	....	724.60
35	S. Newmarket.	1,308.00	....	60.68	....	....	....	1,368.68
36	Stratham.....	1,160.23	50.00	49.58	....	....	....	1,259.81
37	Windham.....	675.50	118.50	55.74	291.94	....	66.00	1,207.68
	Total.....	\$63,915.99	\$3,482.62	\$3,598.31	\$1,985.65	\$1,164.31	\$345.17	\$74,492.61

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	\$1,000.00	\$30.00	\$33.67	\$8.75	\$701.00	\$1,793.42 *	\$11.63
2	30.00	719.68	787.68	4.57
3	150.00	.....	9.30	827.70	1,003.00	4.45
4	89.77	1,592.29	1,724.06	6.16
5	1,138.00	1,179.00	4.87
6	14.37	281.50	310.87	3.15
7	100.00	160.00	1,700.00	2,005.00	6.00
8	500.00	200.00	175.00	1,656.50	2,576.50	5.96
9	44.75	826.56	886.31	7.45
10	3.73	176.43	47.86	1,293.75	1,561.77	5.28
11	175.00	....	5,868.66	6,123.66	12.40
12	425.00	....	465.25	905.25	3.75
13	175.00	900.00	1,075.00	13.43
14	281.60	26.11	1,189.10	1,531.82	7.89
15	90.63	1,266.25	1,381.88	6.10
16	71.79	777.25	874.04	6.78
17	27.28	595.00	637.28	4.90
18	49.00	902.00	976.60	5.12
19	12.00	.....	62.00	1,531.67	1,655.67	6.20
20	29.25	89.61	635.25	799.11	6.55
21	24.09	40.91	358.50	437.50	5.87
22	2,500.00	325.00	175.00	3,395.00	6,460.00	8.40
23	55.00	....	834.50	914.50	5.26
24	148.00	912.00	1,075.00	9.14
25	81.00	1,209.10	1,340.10	6.04
26	963.90	1,013.00	3.89
27	300.00	31.64	730.00	1,081.64	5.64
28	2,182.25	2,488.90	18,263.60	22,934.75	10.89
29	100.00	1,197.00	1,297.00	6.12
30	120.00	110.00	1,150.00	1,390.00	5.61
31	500.00	69.40	165.66	1,886.65	2,693.71	6.83
32	175.00	5.15	392.40	592.55	5.23
33	1,221.00	1,241.00	3.90
34	29.55	476.68	521.33	7.87
35	117.25	1,212.00	1,354.25	8.11
36	22.87	.....	100.00	1,159.81	1,307.68	10.00
37	30.00	31.40	1,029.50	1,130.90	7.52
	\$1,000.00	\$3,718.60	\$4,701.69	\$4,795.68	\$61,259.05	\$76,573.73	\$6.73

* Salary of school committee included.

STRAFFORD

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Barrington	14	14	..	..	2	..	15.50
2	Dover	1	42	31	1	3	..	35.46
3	Durham	7	8	..	..	2	..	20.75
4	Farmington.....	15	21	7	1	4	4	22.00
5	Lee	7	7	..	..	2	..	21.51
6	Madbury.....	3	4	..	..	2	1	20.25
7	Middleton.	4	4	..	..	2	..	13.75
8	Milton.....	11	12	1	1	3	..	16.16
9	New Durham	13	12	..	..	3	..	13.59
10	Rochester	19	29	12	1	12	3	29.07
11	Rollinsford.....	5	8	4	1	..	..	30.63
12	Somersworth.....	3	15	13	1	..	..	35.73
13	Strafford.....	17	17	..	..	3	1	18.07
	Total	119	193	68	6	38	9	22.50

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	2	..	..	\$6,000.00	\$50.00
2	18	..	..	32	140,150.00	800.00
3	8	..	..	8	5,000.00	100.00
4	15	..	..	21	17,000.00	675.00
5	7	..	1	2	2,500.00	50.00
6	4	..	..	..	2,500.00	25.00
7	4	2	.	..	900.00	5.00
8	12	..	..	2	8,000.00	150.00
9	13	1	..	..	6,000.00	50.00
10	23	2	..	17	22,370.00	71.00
11	6	2	..	3	6,000.00	200.00
12	8	..	..	..	100,000.00	100.00
13	16	1	..	1	6,500.00	25.00
	148	10	1	86	\$322,920.00	\$2,301.00

STRAFFORD

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Barrington.....	..	..	157	116	29	196	48	222	22	2
2	Dover.....	..	..	995	951	196	1,589	161	1,388	108	200
3	Durham.....	..	..	107	93	23	167	10	160	10	5
4	Farmington.....	..	..	342	323	62	546	57	538	81	25
5	Lee.....	..	..	79	77	14	121	21	132	16	2
6	Madbury.....	..	..	33	31	10	44	10	58	5	..
7	Middleton.....	..	..	48	42	9	74	7	75	2	3
8	Milton.....	..	..	190	136	22	277	27	234	54	7
9	New Durham.....	..	..	112	104	38	160	18	163	10	5
10	Rochester.....	..	..	559	503	133	867	62	750	126	35
11	Rollinsford.....	..	..	119	145	40	212	12	212	20	25
12	Somersworth.....	..	..	364	382	62	635	49	527	68	75
13	Strafford.....	..	..	162	163	41	241	43	261	25	8
	Total.....	..	..	3,267	3,066	679	5,120	525	4,720	547	392

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	5	\$25.20	14	\$22.05	5	5	2
2	5	92.66	46	38.68	4	41	6
3	3	34.00	11	26.00	3	5	1
4	8	75.00	15	32.00	3	13	..
5	4	27.80	8	23.00	1	1	4
6	4	30.25	5	26.17	1	1	1
7	1	20.00	4	23.00	1	2	..
8	2	34.00	16	22.08	3	9	1
9	2	29.50	12	18.00	4	4	2
10	8	53.12	37	27.54	3	27	2
11	3	58.33	9	32.00	..	6	5
12	3	97.44	16	36.00	1	17	3
13	4	25.00	20	19.27	4	8	1
	52	\$46.30	213	\$26.75	33	139	28

STRAFFORD

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Barrington....	\$1,449.56	....	....	....	....	....	\$1,449.56
2	Dover.....	21,055.14	....	\$596.81	....	\$649.00	....	22,300.95
3	Durham	1,232.00	....	65.56	....	....	....	1,297.56
4	Farmington...	4,000.00	....	237.91	\$2,066.54	429.48	....	6,733.93
5	Lee.....	896.00	\$20.00	66.97	32.00	41.38	....	1,056.35
6	Madbury.....	508.04	....	42.00	95.00	....	....	645.04
7	Middleton....	273.00	....	34.41	....	....	....	307.41
8	Milton.....	1,205.90	100.00	116.55	30.00	77.05	....	1,529.50
9	New Durham..	592.66	73.00	71.04	180.00	....	\$18.25	934.95
10	Rochester	5,524.65	4,518.37	400.00	620.00	....	....	11,063.02
11	Rollinsford....	2,551.50	2,293.00	119.14	....	....	....	4,963.64
12	Somersworth .	6,500.00	6,800.00	244.57	343.50	....	....	13,888.07
13	Strafford	1,524.27	350.00	126.66	....	....	14.00	2,014.93
	Total	\$47,812.72	\$14,154.37	\$1,121.62	\$3,367.04	\$1,196.91	\$32.25	\$68,184.91

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$1,289.56	\$1,404.56	\$4.00
2	....	....	175.00	4,641.19	18,393.42	23,209.61	11.83
3	....	....	....	284.48	1,008.08	1,335.06	6.48
4	....	\$2,240.00	....	400.00	5,835.93	8,645.93	9.37
5	\$529.50	....	....	57.17	979.85	1,591.52	6.41
6	....	....	10.00	24.00	606.50	656.50	10.24
7	....	....	....	....	313.75	323.75	3.50
8	....	....	240.00	150.00	1,207.96	1,660.96	4.17
9	....	....	73.00	27.19	790.00	924.19	3.78
10	220.00	2,178.37	114.71	1,124.19	7,814.35	11,705.62	8.42
11	....	....	1,193.50	200.00	2,915.00	4,338.50	11.80
12	....	5,870.07	....	1,667.10	7,093.11	14,720.28	11.74
13	....	....	350.00	....	1,584.70	2,004.70	4.87
	\$749.50	\$10,288.44	\$2,166.21	\$8,625.32	\$49,832.21	\$72,521.18	\$7.43

SULLIVAN

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Acworth	11	13	2	..	7	2	21.00
2	Charlestown	14	15	4	1	2	1	23.33
3	Claremont	19	26	10	1	7	5	29.15
4	Cornish	16	16	..	..	2	3	21.50
5	Croydon	6	6	..	..	1	..	20.50
6	Goshen	5	5	..	..	3	..	17.70
7	Grantham	6	7	..	..	2	3	17.77
8	Langdon	6	6	..	..	4	1	20.66
9	Lempster	9	10	..	1	7	1	15.77
10	Newport	10	19	6	1	5	1	26.16
11	Plainfield	14	17	2	..	2	4	20.48
12	Springfield	10	11	..	..	2	1	15.00
13	Sunapee	9	9	..	..	3	..	21.77
14	Unity	10	10	..	..	6	1	17.00
15	Washington	10	10	..	..	8	..	18.83
	Total	155	180	24	4	61	23	20.44

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	12	1	1	4	\$5,500.00	\$150.00
2	18	..	..	15	11,000.00	200.00
3	22	4	1	18	35,200.00	150.00
4	16	3	..	5	4,700.00	160.00
5	6	3	..	2	1,800.00	20.00
6	5	..	..	5	1,200.00	35.00
7	7	2	..	2	850.00	45.00
8	6	1	..	4	2,000.00	40.00
9	9	..	..	4	2,000.00	50.00
10	17	.	..	12	10,000.00	250.00
11	16	5	..	2	6,000.00	85.00
12	11	2	..	11	2,625.00	70.00
13	9	..	..	3	4,250.00	55.00
14	10	6	..	3	3,500.00	45.00
15	10	3	..	9	2,500.00	65.00
	174	30	2	99	\$93,125.00	\$1,420.00

SULLIVAN

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Acworth.....	..	..	114	107	13	172	36	140	34	8
2	Charlestown.....	..	..	219	185	24	343	37	327	61	46
3	Claremont.....	..	..	393	350	81	627	35	597	8	200
4	Cornish.....	..	..	138	124	31	212	19	226	13	22
5	Croydon.....	..	..	78	70	2	99	37	102	44	19
6	Goshen.....	..	..	63	53	8	86	22	77	20	5
7	Grantham.....	..	..	72	55	7	90	30	79	11	9
8	Langdon.....	..	..	23	26	8	29	12	42	5	1
9	Lempster.....	..	..	64	58	10	100	12	92	8	..
10	Newport.....	..	..	289	281	35	452	83	546	70	40
11	Plainfield.....	..	..	133	137	17	232	21	195	30	20
12	Springfield.....	..	..	95	82	17	148	21	148	11	1
13	Sunapee.....	68	80	95	115	13	166	31	152	47	16
14	Unity.....	..	..	98	92	17	158	15	140	13	10
15	Washington.....	..	..	83	79	10	140	12	119	22	4
	Total.....	..	..	1,957	1,814	293	3,054	423	2,982	397	401

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	5	\$30.00	17	\$19.13	5	3	3
2	9	33.92	18	21.21	7	7	..
3	10	36.00	34	23.12	5	15	2
4	2	21.00	18	22.00	7	10	1
5	2	24.00	9	19.90	5	1	..
6	..	....	8	16.76	3	2	..
7	3	25.50	9	16.27	3	1	..
8	..	....	7	20.85	1	4	1
9	2	22.00	12	16.26	4	2	..
10	5	51.00	23	17.62	6	11	..
11	3	22.00	21	15.50	6	7	2
12	3	18.00	11	15.07	3	5	1
13	2	21.00	12	16.00	..	5	..
14	4	22.26	12	20.65	1	3	2
15	2	23.22	14	17.24	2	3	..
	52	\$26.91	225	\$18.50	58	79	12

SULLIVAN

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Acworth.....	\$1,327.50	\$460.00	\$79.92	\$60.00	....	\$132.62	\$2,060.04
2	Charlestown ..	2,400.00	800.00	98.79	20.00	....	10.00	3,328.79
3	Claremont	7,866.60	....	276.02	600.00	\$5.74	....	8,748.36
4	Cornish.....	1,192.50	....	99.90	....	....	....	1,292.40
5	Croydon.....	465.00	25.00	63.64	57.80	....	166.00	777.44
6	Goshen.....	446.15	....	38.85	....	....	....	485.00
7	Grantham.....	393.78	53.00	72.52	50.00	37.99	....	607.29
8	Langdon	700.00	....	21.09	55.88	....	....	776.97
9	Lempster	509.41	....	45.09	102.24	....	....	656.74
10	Newport	3,711.83	800.00	189.44	126.40	....	....	4,827.67
11	Plainfield.....	1,298.50	....	100.00	....	....	150.00	1,548.50
12	Springfield	385.00	....	69.19	48.75	....	98.00	600.94
13	Sunapee	1,098.68	....	78.44	83.00	....	217.00	1,477.12
14	Unity	765.33	....	66.28	....	....	....	831.61
15	Washington...	738.50	53.74	62.53	75.00	....	44.00	973.77
	Total	\$23,298.78	\$2,191.74	\$1,361.70	\$1,279.07	\$43.73	\$817.62	\$28,992.64

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	\$290.00	.....	\$460.00	\$109.87	\$1,170.94	\$2,080.81	\$5.79
2	243.38	2,815.65	3,134.03	9.70
3	201.10	662.39	5,067.50	6,030.99	7.71
4	90.00	155.00	1,029.40	1,304.40	4.52
5	2.60	576.05	595.65	3.92
6	60.60	382.62	464.22	3.82
7	73.50	38.70	573.80	702.00	4.90
8	25.00	40.65	654.50	745.15	14.18
9	40.00	.....	604.00	674.00	3.28
10	184.40	694.90	3,370.77	4,314.07	7.01
11	40.00	180.79	1,396.00	1,671.79	5.84
12	8.50	577.44	605.94	3.31
13	\$352.68	41.69	80.91	897.60	1,404.88	4.65
14	34.92	41.25	715.73	824.84	3.98
15	53.74	38.35	832.37	965.31	5.37
	\$290.00	\$352.68	\$1,244.25	\$2,357.89	\$20,664.37	\$25,518.08	\$5.86

TABLE II.

This table contains, —

1. The largest sum of money appropriated to any one district.
2. The smallest sum appropriated to any one district.
3. The length, in weeks, of the longest school.
4. The length, in weeks, of the shortest school.
5. Number of scholars in the largest school.
6. Number of scholars in the smallest school.
7. Rate per cent of school assessment upon the invoiced valuation, expressed decimally. Many have failed to report this item ; others have evidently reported it incorrectly.

This table exhibits, in the most striking light, some of the inequalities of our school system.

TABLE III.

This table contains, —

1. Number of fractional districts.
2. Number of districts under special acts.
3. Number of different scholars, not registered, attending private schools.
4. Number of scholars not absent during the year.
5. Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.
6. Number of towns employing teachers from normal schools.
7. Amount paid for superintendence.

TABLE No. II.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district: weeks.	Shortest school in any district: weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alton.....	\$423.08	\$4.92	23	9	42	7	.0025
2	Barnstead.....	147.87	77.82	26	12	44	5	....
3	Belmont.....	328.16	36.00	33	8	52	3	....
4	Center Harbor...	174.84	7.11	28	7	38	1	.0033
5	Gilford.....	1,665.24	60.80	31	11	64	4	.0025
6	Gilmanton.....	176.84	37.06	20	5	42	5	.005
7	Laconia.....	3,574.48	129.17	36	19	68	11	.0023
8	Meredith.....	742.56	40.52	38	9	131	..	.0035
9	New Hampton...	226.50	28.00	24	7	48	4	.0025
10	Sanbornton.....	187.83	32.29	30	11	29	3	.0030
11	Tilton.....	458.20	70.73	28	16	31	7	.0023
	Total.....	\$8,105.60	\$524.42	317	114	589	50	.0030

TABLE No. III.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alton.....	2	..	6	48	....	1	\$100.00
2	Barnstead .....	..	..	..	2	\$99.00	..	40.00
3	Belmont.....	..	..	5	9	....	1	63.00
4	Center Harbor.....	4	..	..	50	....	1	18.00
5	Gilford .....	..	..	..	24	....	1	63.00
6	Gilmanton.....	..	..	..	75	....	..	75.00
7	Laconia	1	1	40	43	...	1	25.00
8	Meredith.....	4	..	..	34	...	1	75.00
9	New Hampton.....	3	..	50	21	....	1	60.00
10	Sanbornton.....	3	..	4	38	....	1	76.00
11	Tilton .....	..	1	..	8	....	..	35.00
	Total.....	17	2	105	312	\$99.00	8	\$630.00

CARROLL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Albany.....	\$100.00	\$40.00	16	7	32	7	....
2	Bartlett.....	179.74	26.93	23	7	63	12	.0025
3	Brookfield.....	161.32	2.34	31	5	26	16	.0025
4	Chatham	130.00	....	28	8	25	16	....
5	Conway	212.04	55.56	30	10	60	8	.0015
6	Eaton.....	110.27	13.87	25	7	35	7	.0027
7	Effingham.....	136.45	34.21	23	11	30	5	.0031
8	Freedom.....	219.97	40.00	16	8	36	8	....
9	Hart's Location..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
10	Jackson.....	135.09	30.54	20	8	29	12	.006
11	Madison.....	134.10	24.20	20	4	30	6	.004
12	Moultonborough..	226.00	42.42	30	12	35	7	.0025
13	Ossipee	221.35	61.73	30	9	52	5	.0032
14	Sandwich.....	221.44	21.05	30	6	38	2	.0028
15	Tamworth	178.95	21.80	25	6	35	9	.0025
16	Tuftonborough..	140.29	27.61	24	6	32	3	....
17	Wakefield.....	274.08	84.00	35	15	56	6	.0018
18	Wolfeborough....	1,189.00	30.29	36	8	41	2	.0025
	Total.....	\$3,970.09	\$556.55	442	137	655	131	.0029

CARROLL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Albany.....	..	..	1	9	\$30.00	..	\$20.00
2	Bartlett.....	..	..	..	20	....	1	25.00
3	Brookfield.....	3	..	1	12	....	..	10.00
4	Chatham.....	..	..	2	3	....	1	28.00
5	Conway.....	2	..	21	47	....	1	56.00
6	Eaton.....	3	..	1	17	....	1	21.00
7	Effingham.....	3	..	..	30	....	1	45.00
8	Freedom.....	1	..	..	20	....	..	20.00
9	Hart's Location.....	..	..	..	2	....	..	....
10	Jackson.....	..	..	..	14	....	..	15.00
11	Madison.....	1	..	..	18	....	..	18.00
12	Moultonborough.....	2	2	3	45	....	1	69.50
13	Ossipee.....	1	..	..	47	....	1	126.15
14	Sandwich.....	..	..	30	108	....	1	22.00
15	Tamworth.....	..	..	1	26	....	1	65.50
16	Tuftonborough.....	..	..	2	16	....	1	43.00
17	Wakefield.....	2	..	5	..	....	1	36.00
18	Wolfeborough.....	1	1	30	19	....	1	60.00
	Total.....	19	3	97	453	\$30.00	12	.....

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alstead	\$499.45	\$73.06	28	14	36	5	.0026
2	Chesterfield. . . .	220.76	83.67	30	15	50	4	....
3	Dublin.....	158.19	129.53	20	17	23	..	....
4	Fitzwilliam	425.00	100.00	24	18	39	6	.0032
5	Gilsum	200.00	104.79	28	17	39	6	.0031
6	Harrisville.....	317.00	116.83	40	19	51	7	.0023
7	Hinsdale	979.51	63.81	35	16	52	6	.0027
8	Jaffrey.....	575.74	65.35	31	11	49	6	.0021
9	Keene. ....	....	...	..	..	..	..	....
10	Marlborough.....	653.29	86.35	26	15	60	5	.0024
11	Marlow	507.31	4.53	22	8	37	3	.0019
12	Nelson	155.65	80.45	23	16	31	7	.0046
13	Richmond.....	191.12	37.65	28	11	38	4	.0043
14	Rindge.....	258.75	118.53	24	14	34	5	.0030
15	Roxbury.....	95.03	50.98	17	12	15	8	.0037
16	Stoddard	114.24	15.21	20	8	40	6	.0025
17	Sullivan	161.97	98.82	26	19	29	7	.0033
18	Surry	182.86	52.18	25	7	37	6	.0026
19	Swanzy	627.06	100.37	32	16	51	6	.0027
20	Troy	659.47	66.82	31	17	53	4	.0022
21	Walpole.....	1,235.90	97.54	44	12	60	3	.0020
22	Westmoreland....	212.19	102.19	33	18	30	4	.0022
23	Winchester	802.66	56.39	36	7	90	3	.0036
	Total .....	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	.....

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alstead	2	..	..	26	\$76.00	1	\$50.00
2	Chesterfield.....	1	..	..	93	....	1	32.00
3	Dublin.	5	..	10	18	....	..	35.00
4	Fitzwilliam.....	1	..	..	124	....	1	65.00
5	Gilsum.....	..	..	3	17	38.00	..	25.00
6	Harrisville.....	3	..	1	17	30.00	..	30.00
7	Hinsdale .....	..	..	..	27	....	1	75.00
8	Jaffrey.....	..	..	10	26	....	..	50.00
9	Keene.....	..	1	40	228	....	1	135.00
10	Marlborough.....	..	..	..	82	....	1	44.75
11	Marlow	1	..	..	24	41.00	..	20.00
12	Nelson	1	..	..	26	....	1	30.00
13	Richmond .....	..	..	..	22	....	..	46.55
14	Rindge.....	1	..	..	54	....	1	46.50
15	Roxbury.....	..	..	3	6	....	..	8.00
16	Stoddard	1	..	..	51	....	..	....
17	Sullivan .....	..	..	2	..	....	1	25.00
18	Surry .....	..	..	..	8	16.00	1	11.00
19	Swanzy	1	..	..	45	....	1	50.00
20	Troy .....	..	..	..	7	....	..	63.00
21	Walpole .....	..	1	6	31	....	1	115.00
22	Westmoreland.....	..	..	..	19	....	1	43.50
23	Winchester.....	..	..	..	208	129.50	1	95.00
	Total.....	17	2	75	1,159	\$230.50	14	.....

COOS COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Berlin.....	\$309.26	\$103.23	19	17	48	7	.0039
2	Carroll	388.24	45.03	31	13	39	3	.0021
3	Clarksville....	112.60	40.87	23	12	30	10	.005
4	Colebrook	558.78	57.01	28	16	48	6	.005
5	Columbia.....	130.69	63.22	35	12	26	10	.005
6	Dalton	110.20	30.00	24	8	26	8	.002
7	Dummer.....	113.20	47.65	28	4	29	3	.006
8	Errol.....	61.00	36.00	20	6	12	6	....
9	Gorham	821.07	85.00	35	26	71	10	.003
10	Jefferson.....	150.00	35.00	21	9	52	5	.002
11	Lancaster.....	1,146.35	62.06	33	16	85	4	.0034
12	Milan	205.11	37.95	22	8	45	12	....
13	Northumberland.	....	....	25	4	57	3	....
14	Pittsburg .....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
15	Randolph.....	111.00	111.00	21	20	20	14	....
16	Shelburne.....	95.88	64.81	18	10	18	6	....
17	Stark	139.90	78.42	39	15	46	7	.0027
18	Stewartstown....	235.77	23.65	36	10	33	4	....
19	Stratford.....	231.24	37.56	30	11	52	8	.003
20	Whitefield	794.60	68.05	27	16	52	3	.0028
	Total.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....

COOS COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Berlin .....	..	..	..	15	\$64.00	1	\$12.00
2	Carroll .....	..	..	..	4	62.50	1	15.00
3	Clarksville.....	..	..	..	6	....	1	9.50
4	Colebrook .....	..	..	..	49	132.00	1	50.00
5	Columbia.....	..	..	..	3	....	..	40.00
6	Dalton	1	..	..	12	....	..	31.85
7	Dummer.....	..	..	2	9	....	..	25.00
8	Errol.....	..	..	..	5	....	..	4.50
9	Gorham .....	..	..	..	..	....	..	30.00
10	Jefferson.....	1	..	..	31	....	1	36.00
11	Lancaster.....	1	..	..	..	....	1	103.00
12	Milan.....	..	..	1	8	....	1	42.00
13	Northumberland....	..	..	5	..	....	..	25.00
14	Pittsburg.....	1	..	..	3	49.00	1	20.00
15	Randolph .....	..	..	..	11	....	..	8.00
16	Shelburne .....	..	..	..	..	48.00	..	5.00
17	Stark .....	..	..	..	14	61.00	1	30.00
18	Stewartstown.....	..	..	..	15	...	1	46.50
19	Stratford .....	..	..	4	35	....	1	45.00
20	Whitefield.....	1	..	3	63	....	1	40.00
	Total.....	5	..	15	283	\$416.50	12	.....

GRAFTON COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alexandria	\$64.25	\$64.25	23	10	22	9	.0034
2	Ashland	941.54	27.03	30	8	55	8	.0025
3	Bath	271.92	66.75	28	12	44	7	.0039
4	Benton	128.12	70.46	24	12	27	7	....
5	Bethlehem	515.97	49.63	29	12	45	10	....
6	Bridgewater.....	90.25	11.25	17	4	24	3	.0022
7	Bristol	961.88	12.25	30	6	54	..	.0024
8	Campton	173.21	46.47	28	12	38	11	.0037
9	Canaan	332.09	20.00	12	4	38	6	....
10	Dorchester	93.42	38.74	22	11	35	5	.0039
11	Easton	120.85	82.44	23	16	28	15	....
12	Ellsworth.....	71.86	69.79	19	15	37	23	.004
13	Enfield	561.07	67.35	34	15	41	5	....
14	Franconia	273.29	80.73	25	18	37	9	.0025
15	Grafton	140.11	38.94	28	13	31	11	....
16	Groton	67.73	3.67	20	10	21	8	.002
17	Hanover.....	1,093.00	28.60	36	10	46	3	.0025
18	Haverhill.....	....	...	33	16	53	7	....
19	Hebron	139.26	26.24	22	8	31	5	....
20	Holderness	83.48	44.81	28	9	22	7	.0036
21	Landaff.....	153.40	20.39	29	8	27	9	.002
22	Lebanon.	2,154.96	46.15	34	12	51	6	.002
23	Lincoln.....	65.00	65.00	14	12	13	8	....
24	Lisbon	1,008.07	52.72	37	17	51	8	.0026
25	Littleton	3,042.00	22.00	38	11	..	..	.003
26	Lyman.....	151.83	104.33	30	19	33	16	.004
27	Lyme.....	157.52	26.40	30	16	35	9	.0025
28	Monroe.....	157.52	26.40	30	16	35	9	.0025
29	Orange.....	66.66	31.79	13	7	20	6	.0057
30	Orford.....	174.04	60.54	28	20	27	5	.0021
31	Piermont.....	141.65	54.14	31	12	26	4	.0025
32	Plymouth.....	825.89	71.98	36	17	52	7	.0023
33	Rumney.....	304.72	66.37	36	19	33	7	.003
34	Thornton.....	143.97	39.37	23	8	30	9	.007
35	Warren.....	309.48	21.91	29	12	26	5	.003
36	Waterville.....	35.52	16.48	..	..	..	..	....
37	Wentworth	180.00	61.00	28	7	48	5	....
38	Woodstock.....	136.20	18.45	20	6	47	6	.0061
	Total .....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....

GRAFTON COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alexandria.....	..	..	10	70	...	..	\$30.00
2	Ashland.....	2	3	3	..	....	1	20.00
3	Bath.....	..	..	5	13	....	1	50.00
4	Benton.....	1	..	..	9	\$53.58	..	16.00
5	Bethlehem.....	2	..	3	13	....	..	40.60
6	Bridgewater.....	1	..	..	46	....	1	25.00
7	Bristol.....	..	1	32	25	....	1	35.00
8	Campton.....	1	..	..	34	....	1	50.00
9	Canaan.....	2	..	20	93	....	1	65.00
10	Dorchester.....	2	..	..	10	17.00	1	30.00
11	Easton.....	..	..	..	..	7.09	1	10.00
12	Ellsworth.....	..	..	..	3	....	1	6.00
13	Enfield.....	2	..	5	34	....	1	75.00
14	Franconia.....	..	..	..	2	15.00	1	25.00
15	Grafton.....	2	..	..	10	....	..	35.50
16	Groton.....	2	..	..	22	....	..	20.00
17	Hanover.....	..	1	..	17	....	1	60.00
18	Haverhill.....	..	..	18	37	....	1	100.78
19	Hebron.....	1	..	1	4	33.00	..	12.50
20	Holderness.....	3	..	10	20	....	1	32.00
21	Landaff.....	2	..	3	20	....	1	22.50
22	Lebanon.....	1	1	20	66	129.50	1	100.00
23	Lincoln.....	..	..	..	7	....	1	2.00
24	Lisbon.....	2	..	20	80	....	1	60.00
25	Littleton.....	2	1	12	50	18.00	1	90.00
26	Lyman.....	..	..	..	3	....	1	35.00
27	Lyme.....	1	..	..	4	....	..	20.00
28	Monroe.....	1	..	..	4	....	..	20.00
29	Orange.....	1	..	1	5	24.00	..	20.00
30	Orford.....	1	1	10	1	....	1	59.98
31	Piermont.....	2	..	5	4	....	1	45.00
32	Plymouth.....	2	..	27	7	67.75	1	60.00
33	Rumney.....	3	..	..	44	....	1	25.00
34	Thornton.....	..	..	1	27	....	1	35.00
35	Warren.....	..	..	8	22	....	1	25.00
36	Waterville.....	2	..	..	..	....	1	2.00
37	Wentworth.....	..	..	2	14	....	1	25.00
38	Woodstock.....	..	..	..	18	....	1	12.00
	Total.....	41	8	216	833	\$364.92	29	.....

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district: weeks.	Shortest school in any district: weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Amherst	\$899.96	\$105.93	35	21	55	11	.0029
2	Antrim	478.31	12.85	31	13	41	8	.0026
3	Bedford	281.68	31.42	31	15	32	5	.0024
4	Bennington	371.26	40.00	22	8	38	8	.0025
5	Brookline.....	217.42	52.29	20	10	39	3	.0025
6	Deering	114.66	19.86	26	7	28	4	.0025
7	Francestown....	426.73	57.30	31	13	62	3	.0025
8	Goffstown.....	804.38	56.86	29	12	50	5	.0017
9	Greenfield.....	323.04	60.00	28	12	55	8	.0024
10	Greenville	968.59	39.16	34	20	76	7	.0018
11	Hancock.....	158.00	103.00	23	18	29	4	.003
12	Hillsborough ...	525.00	26.03	25	11	108	2	....
13	Hollis.....	810.86	116.64	32	16	64	7	.0028
14	Hudson.....	141.69	114.79	26	20	36	7	.002
15	Litchfield	191.56	65.67	28	20	18	7	.0045
16	Lyndeborough ...	229.11	23.60	34	15	53	6	.0026
17	Manchester .....	....	....	..	..	..	..	.0024
18	Mason.....	231.02	195.68	31	24	23	13	.0022
19	Merrimack.....	308.39	97.54	34	15	26	3	.0025
20	Milford.....	....	....	36	32	86	17	.003
21	Mont Vernon....	307.72	73.32	32	14	32	8	.004
22	Nashua.....	....	....	36	36	68	7	....
23	New Boston	467.88	25.77	23	10	29	3	.0025
24	New Ipswich	277.79	66.13	37	15	52	2	.003
25	Pelham	260.85	260.85	31	29	40	22	.0022
26	Peterborough ...	863.00	56.00	36	11	46	12	.0025
27	Sharon.....	131.48	131.02	22	18	28	10	.0031
28	Temple.....	148.13	1.16	20	20	32	2	....
29	Weare.....	278.53	90.61	32	18	40	5	.0022
30	Wilton	1,209.12	56.91	33	13	37	5	.0024
31	Windsor.....	76.84	27.34	18	12	7	5	.0017
	Total.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Amherst	2	1	1	9	....	1	\$92.00
2	Antrim	1	..	7	19	....	1	70.75
3	Bedford .....	..	..	2	6	....	1	50.00
4	Bennington	1	..	1	41	\$15.00	..	16.00
5	Brookline.....	..	..	1	20	....	1	25.00
6	Deering	1	..	7	8	72.50	1	38.00
7	Francestown.....	2	..	13	27	....	..	50.00
8	Goffstown.....	1	..	6	16	....	..	75.00
9	Greenfield	1	..	..	3	....	1	30.00
10	Greenville .....	..	..	4	3	57.00	..	35.00
11	Hancock.....	1	..	..	6	....	..	45.00
12	Hillsborough.....	1	..	20	43	....	1	100.00
13	Hollis.....	..	..	..	20	....	1	60.00
14	Hudson.....	1	..	8	54	....	..	50.00
15	Litchfield.....	1	..	8	3	....	..	15.00
16	Lyndeborough.....	1	..	3	5	....	1	60.00
17	Manchester.....	..	..	1,700	138	....	1	1,733.33
18	Mason	1	..	..	16	....	..	40.00
19	Merrimack.....	3	..	1	34	....	..	60.00
20	Milford.....	..	9	8	26	141.00	1	250.00
21	Mont Vernon.....	1	..	14	15	....	..	34.25
22	Nashua.....	..	..	50	120	....	1	1,000.00
23	New Boston.....	4	..	8	19	....	1	89.53
24	New Ipswich.....	1	..	28	117	....	1	75.00
25	Pelham .....	..	..	..	9	....	1	40.00
26	Peterborough .....	..	..	..	153	....	1	60.00
27	Sharon	1	..	..	3	....	..	8.00
28	Temple.....	..	..	..	12	30.00	..	25.00
29	Weare	1	..	..	89	....	..	84.50
30	Wilton .....	..	..	..	50	....	1	60.50
31	Windsor .....	..	..	1	2	8.00	..	7.00
	Total.....	26	10	1,891	1,086	\$323.50	17	....

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district: weeks.	Shortest school in any district: weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Allenstown.....	\$1,043.01	\$141.59	47	18	57	9	.0024
2	Andover.....	467.21	43.19	31	11	36	4	.0026
3	Boscawen.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
4	Bow.....	90.10	41.99	31	10	24	2	....
5	Bradford.....	446.48	31.88	27	8	39	2	.0018
6	Canterbury.....	271.40	53.06	30	10	39	3	.0025
7	Chichester.....	139.25	49.84	24	11	36	17	.0025
8	Concord.....	.....	66.00	36	12	147	4	.0023
9	Danbury.....	150.39	10.96	24	11	38	5	.002
10	Dunbarton.....	179.46	68.77	30	14	28	7	.0029
11	Epsom.....	209.55	58.00	26	16	39	5	.0031
12	Franklin.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
13	Henniker.....	234.72	64.98	26	14	46	4	.002
14	Hill.....	287.33	37.90	34	10	32	11	.0015
15	Hooksett.....	712.28	50.48	33	12	54	6	.0026
16	Hopkinton.....	242.71	77.09	31	15	42	7	.0022
17	Loudon.....	309.35	45.18	26	16	78	5	.0039
18	Newbury.....	193.48	25.18	26	8	27	2	.0053
19	New London.....	294.73	81.88	29	17	38	5	.0023
20	Northfield.....	273.46	9.82	32	18	33	9	.0022
21	Pembroke..	1,332.92	100.05	34	19	78	10	.002
22	Pittsfield.....	817.68	68.27	22	10	48	3	.002
23	Salisbury.....	200.00	32.62	28	8	37	3	....
24	Sutton.....	178.47	10.36	26	1	39	3	.002
25	Warner.....	305.37	46.83	39	9	50	2	.0022
26	Webster.....	139.53	39.98	22	8	27	3	.0025
27	Wilnot.....	187.43	31.43	29	8	44	7	.0026
	Total.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	....

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Allentown.....	..	..	3	18	\$109.98	1	\$25.00
2	Andover.....	1	..	..	32	.....	1	50.00
3	Boscawen.....	..	..	20	..	.....	..	75.00
4	Bow.....	1	..	..	11	.....	1	45.00
5	Bradford.....	2	1	3	118	.....	..	50.00
6	Canterbury.....	1	..	1	80	.....	1	52.50
7	Chichester.....	1	1	..	19	.....	1	30.00
8	Concord.....	4	3	40	53*	.....	1	1,640.00
9	Danbury.....	1	..	..	14	64.00	1	30.00
10	Dunbarton.....	..	..	9	8	47.00	..	52.00
11	Epsom.....	2	..	1	20	.....	1	32.00
12	Franklin.....	..	..	..	3	.....	..	.....
13	Henniker.....	3	..	..	36	.....	1	50.66
14	Hill.....	..	..	..	28	.....	1	35.00
15	Hooksett.....	..	..	2	30	118.00	1	50.00
16	Hopkinton.....	2	..	..	14	.....	..	102.97
17	Loudon.....	3	3	..	81	.....	..	50.00
18	Newbury.....	2	..	3	28	.....	..	29.00
19	New London.....	..	..	13	16	50.85	..	30.00
20	Northfield.....	2	1	10	7	.....	1	30.00
21	Pembroke.....	1	..	..	14	.....	1	83.00
22	Pittsfield.....	1	..	10	51	.....	1	40.00
23	Salisbury.....	4	..	6	39	.....	1	40.25
24	Sutton.....	2	..	2	22	.....	1	55.00
25	Warner.....	4	..	..	35	.....	..	80.00
26	Webster.....	1	..	4	45	.....	..	40.00
27	Wilmot.....	2	..	1	11	.....	..	50.00
	Total.....	40	9	128	833	\$389.83	17	.....

* Union district not reported.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district: weeks.	Shortest school in any district: weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Atkinson	\$150.00	\$150.00	23	21	18	7	.002
2	Auburn.....	166.35	53.00	24	15	30	7	.0023
3	Brentwood.....	254.34	116.34	29	13	57	21	.002
4	Candia	208.70	71.45	30	14	33	8	.0036
5	Chester	278.05	58.32	30	15	52	11	.0016
6	Danville	239.05	62.32	27	13	66	5	....
7	Deerfield	236.97	46.00	29	8	53	6	....
8	Derry	377.99	21.48	36	16	56	11	.0027
9	East Kingston...	250.30	168.50	35	28	52	17	.0023
10	Epping.	626.72	80.35	34	11	53	6	.002
11	Exeter.....	5,765.48	133.74	36	18	96	4	.0022
12	Fremont.....	157.39	56.07	28	16	44	18	.003
13	Greenland	340.00	340.00	35	32	31	22	....
14	Hampstead.....	352.85	104.93	36	21	47	8	.0035
15	Hampton.....	434.56	164.83	33	24	42	5	.0025
16	Hampton Falls..	213.60	213.60	29	27	38	26	.0030
17	Kensington.....	338.00	322.00	30	30	57	7	.0025
18	Kingston ...	256.81	146.17	32	20	44	29	....
19	Londonderry. ...	253.28	94.52	34	18	38	10	.0026
20	Newcastle .....	....	....	34	34	45	21	....
21	Newington.....	475.49	477.03	34	34	68	3	.0024
22	Newmarket.....	5,020.88	57.31	34	17	71	9	.0038
23	Newton.....	232.00	100.00	32	13	61	9	....
24	North Hampton..	654.80	452.83	34	32	77	33	.0025
25	Northwood	273.99	63.63	29	14	60	8	.0037
26	Nottingham	215.49	27.63	33	6	34	3	.0024
27	Plaistow	320.25	110.25	30	16	53	20	.0025
28	Portsmouth.....	....	....	40	40	63	20	....
29	Raymond.....	484.00	41.00	24	10	47	2	.0032
30	Rye	330.75	330.75	35	31	52	37	.0028
31	Salem.....	439.16	99.87	33	19	51	5	.0022
32	Sandown	136.50	75.00	25	15	27	10	....
33	Seabrook.....	403.86	96.44	35	20	64	11	....
34	South Hampton..	225.44	200.00	32	22	35	11	.0016
35	South Newmarket	1,192.33	176.25	32	23	55	15	.0040
36	Stratham	363.15	235.68	33	24	40	22	.0020
37	Windham	233.20	143.36	29	8	29	12	.002
	Total .....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Atkinson.....	1	..	5	2	..	1	\$20.00
2	Auburn.....	2	..	1	16	..	..	38.00
3	Brentwood.....	..	..	2	9	\$57.00	1	16.00
4	Candia	2	..	10	19	....	1	42.00
5	Chester.....	1	..	15	41	....	1	41.00
6	Danville	1	..	2	24	....	1	15.00
7	Deerfield	2	..	20	42	....	1	45.00
8	Derry	3	..	25	10	....	..	45.00
9	East Kingston .....	..	..	..	6	44.15	..	15.00
10	Epping... ..	1	..	2	40	92.96	1	40.00
11	Exeter .....	..	..	185	..	....	..	80.00
12	Fremont.....	..	..	7	27	....	..	15.00
13	Greenland.....	..	..	35	15	....	..	....
14	Hampstead .....	..	..	..	20	....	1	35.00
15	Hampton.....	..	..	3	16	....	1	25.00
16	Hampton Falls.....	..	..	17	10	....	1	25.00
17	Kensington.....	..	..	..	11	....	..	15.00
18	Kingston	1	..	9	10	....	1	25.60
19	Londonderry.....	1	..	15	..	86.80	1	50.00
20	Newcastle .....	..	..	..	6	....	..	45.00
21	Newington.....	..	..	4	4	....	..	14.00
22	Newmarket.....	2	..	1	21	....	1	65.00
23	Newton.....	1	..	..	1	77.00	..	25.00
24	North Hampton.....	..	..	12	..	....	1	15.00
25	Northwood	1	..	35	36	....	1	50.00
26	Nottingham.....	1	..	..	..	....	1	50.00
27	Plaistow... ..	..	..	8	..	5.25	1	20.00
28	Portsmouth.....	..	..	100	76	....	1	....
29	Raymond	1	..	2	50	....	1	....
30	Rye .....	..	..	2	2	....	1	10.00
31	Salem.....	..	..	2	42	....	1	72.00
32	Sandown .....	..	..	1	22	....	..	20.00
33	Seabrook .....	..	..	..	20	....	..	20.00
34	South Hampton....	..	..	7	12	15.00	..	15.00
35	South Newmarket....	..	..	5	33	....	1	25.00
36	Stratham.....	..	..	8	..	....	1	25.00
37	Windham.....	..	..	..	31	121.94	1	40.00
	Total.....	21	..	420	690	\$500.10	24	...

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district: weeks.	Shortest school in any district: weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Barrington	\$187.54	\$35.39	28	8	29	9	....
2	Dover.....	.....	.....	38	35	66	8	.0028
3	Durham	221.48	74.00	26	13	44	11	....
4	Farmington.....	4,325.39	31.18	38	5	84	3	.002
5	Lee.....	228.88	57.60	31	11	37	10	.0029
6	Madbury	230.00	117.00	31	19	23	4	....
7	Middleton.....	126.91	27.37	21	9	38	13	.003
8	Milton.....	423.50	30.25	46	9	73	9	.0025
9	New Durham	107.50	31.98	17	8	30	10	.002
10	Rochester	5,728.04	84.84	36	17	114	6	.0045
11	Rollinsford.....	2,293.50	302.00	38	30	47	18	.0022
12	Somersworth.....	13,100.00	90.00	34	34	110	16	.0025
13	Strafford.....	230.96	28.69	36	4	40	2	....
	Total .....	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	.....

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Barrington.....	..	..	1	13	....	1	\$55.00
2	Dover.....	..	..	50	31	....	1	....
3	Durham.....	2	..	5	..	....	1	42.50
4	Farmington.....	..	1	5	69	....	..	170.00
5	Lee.....	1	..	..	45	\$32.00	1	25.00
6	Madbury.....	1	..	..	15	30.00	1	16.00
7	Middleton.....	..	..	..	29	....	..	10.00
8	Milton.....	1	..	4	32	....	1	63.00
9	New Durham.....	1	..	4	3	....	1	84.00
10	Rochester.....	1	1	8	53	....	1	254.00
11	Rollinsford.....	..	1	8	15	....	1	30.00
12	Somersworth.....	1	1	..	32	312.00	1	90.00
13	Strafford.....	..	..	1	39	....	1	70.00
	Total.....	8	4	86	376	\$375.00	11	.....

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any school.	Smallest number of scholars in any school.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Acworth	\$370.79	\$73.56	46	11	38	3	.0034
2	Charlestown	958.46	22.00	34	10	46	5	.0025
3	Claremont.....	1,592.28	106.32	38	16	69	2	.0025
4	Cornish	209.28	16.44	29	5	43	5	. . .
5	Croydon	193.19	50.10	28	17	46	8	.0018
6	Goshen.....	128.72	83.85	21	15	36	16	.0019
7	Grantham	211.37	43.00	27	12	30	3	.0022
8	Langdon.....	146.39	64.49	28	15	16	4	.0026
9	Lempster.....	102.00	36.00	22	5	18	4	.0021
10	Newport.....	2,568.90	81.78	36	8	53	6	.002
11	Plainfield.....	309.91	40.55	48	14	45	2	. . .
12	Springfield	94.78	23.82	28	7	31	3	.002
13	Sunapee.....	185.29	30.69	33	12	47	7	.0025
14	Unity.....	154.33	25.37	25	6	34	6	.003
15	Washington.....	242.14	24.38	29	7	38	8	.0028
	Total.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Acworth.....	1	..	3	37	....	1	\$50.00
2	Charlestown.....	2	2	3	50	...	..	75.00
3	Claremont.....	3	1	3	63	....	1	100.00
4	Cornish.....	2	..	6	63	....	1	30.00
5	Croydon.....	3	..	2	41	....	..	17.00
6	Goshen.....	..	..	..	2	....	..	21.00
7	Grantham.....	1	..	2	11	....	..	16.00
8	Langdon.....	..	..	2	12	\$55.88	1	25.00
9	Lempster.....	..	..	..	59	46.26	..	30.00
10	Newport.....	4	..	6	118	126.40	..	64.00
11	Plainfield.....	2	..	4	14	....	1	55.00
12	Springfield.....	1	..	1	35	48.75	1	20.00
13	Sunapee.....	..	..	6	11	58.00	..	32.00
14	Unity.....	2	..	..	15	....	1	32.94
15	Washington.....	..	..	5	25	45.00	..	40.85
	Total.....	21	3	43	556	\$380.29	7	....

TABLE IV.

The information contained in the following table has been derived from answers to a circular sent to the various towns in the State. Its purpose is to give, in one view, some idea of the resources of the State for a higher education than that given in the common schools.

The public and private schools are given in separate tables.

It is to be regretted that some schools have failed to report for the past year.

TABLE

SCHOOLS OF A HIGHER GRADE

	NAME.	PLACE.	Date of organization.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male students.
1	Alton High School.....	Alton Corner	1875	..	..	..
2	Charlestown High School.....	Charlestown	1851	1	..	23
3	Concord High School	Concord	1850	1	3	78
4	Conant High School	Jaffrey	1871	1	1	33
5	Dover High School	Dover	1851	..	..	..
6	Exeter Boys' High School.....	Exeter	1850	1	..	57
7	Franklin High School	Franklin	1876	1	1	27
8	Farmington High School	Farmington.....	1869	1	1	22
9	Goffstown High School.....	Goffstown.....	1876	..	..	..
10	Great Falls High School	Somersworth	1849	1	1	16
11	Hancock High School.....	Hancock	1873	..	..	..
12	Hampstead High School.....	Hampstead.....	1875	1	..	19
13	Hinsdale High School	Hinsdale	1878	1	1	31
14	Hollis High School	Hollis	1876	1	1	37
15	Keene High School	Keene	1852	2	2	65
16	Laconia High School.....	Laconia.....	1875	1	..	12
17	Lebanon High School	Lebanon	1877	1	1	23
18	Littleton Graded School	Littleton	1868	1	7	171
19	Lisbon High School.....	Lisbon	1871	..	..	..
20	Manchester High School.....	Manchester.....	1842	2	3	88
21	Milford High School.....	Milford.....	1853	..	..	..
22	Meredith High School.....	Meredith.....	1871	..	..	..
23	Nashua High School	Nashua	1870	1	3	65
24	Newmarket High School.....	Newmarket	1875	1	..	16
25	Newport High School	Newport	1875	1	..	15
26	Peterborough High School	Peterborough	1871	1	..	25
27	Portsmouth High School.....	Portsmouth	1848	1	3	47
28	Robinson Female Seminary.....	Exeter.....	1867	..	..	..
29	Rochester High School.....	Rochester	1861	1	2	20
30	Simonds Free High School.....	Warner	1871	1	2	23
31	State Normal School	Plymouth.....	1871	1	4	5
32	Stevens High School	Claremont.....	1868	1	2	34
33	Troy High School	Troy	1865	..	..	..
34	Winchester High School.....	Winchester	1870	..	..	..
				26	38	952

No. IV.

(PUBLIC SCHOOLS).

	Female students.	Students residing in New Hampshire.	Pursuing higher branches.	Ancient languages.	Modern languages.	Volumes in libraries.	School year begins.	Weeks in school year.	Value of buildings, apparatus, and grounds.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	April	33	\$3,000
2	16	39	20	4	..	..	September ..	36	40,000
3	89	167	167	98	46	500	August	33	..
4	17	50	30	13	6	..	September...	36	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	September...	36	32,000
6	..	57	37	27	..	250	August	37	1,200
7	28	55	55	28	9	70	September...	36	15,000
8	34	56	56	47	5	..	August	36	7,000
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	September...	36	..
10	31	45	45	23	5	20	August	22	20,000
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	September...	36	2,500
12	17	36	22	5	..	..	August	36	3,000
13	33	64	37	19	..	134	September...	38	64,000
14	27	62	29	14	1	..	September...	36	..
15	97	158	162	98	43	1,200	September...	34	22,000
16	14	26	..	..	..	..	April	38	30,600
17	44	67	67	20	..	..	September...	..	..
18	178	349	57	21	8	75	January.....	38	40,000
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	September...	36	130,000
20	119	207	207	118	56	300	April .....	..	20,000
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	August.....	36	2,500
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	August.....	36	3,000
23	81	146	146	95	40	200	September...	42	20,000
24	12	28	28	7	..	..	August.....	..	..
25	23	38	13	9	..	..	August.....	36	5,000
26	24	49	32	11	..	..	August.....	36	10,000
27	60	105	107	107	35	1,000	September...	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	August.....	36	..
29	27	47	47	39	..	20	August.....	36	..
30	25	48	12	8	6	200	August.....	39	30,000
31	38	43	..	..	..	..	September...	..	..
32	51	85	57	44	11	475	September...	..	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	September...	..	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	September...	..	..
	1,085	1,827	1,233	860	271	4,444			\$480,300

SCHOOLS OF A HIGHER GRADE

	NAME.	PLACE.	Date of charter.	Date of organization.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male students.
1	Adams Female Seminary	East Derry .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
2	Appleton Academy	New Ipswich	1789	1789	3	2	42
3	Atkinson Academy	Atkinson	1791	1786	1	1	29
4	Austin Academy	Strafford Center	1830	1830	2	..	32
5	Barnard Academy	South Hampton	1836	1844	1	..	11
6	Beede's Normal Institute	Center Sandwich .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
7	Boarding and Day School	Portsmouth	1874	1874	2	5	..
8	Chester Academy	Chester .....	.....	.....	1	1	22
9	Chesterfield Academy	Chesterfield	1790	1790	1	..	12
10	Classical Institute	Milton Three Ponds	1866	1866	..	2	17
11	Coe's Northwood Academy	Northwood Center	1867	1866	2	1	37
12	Colby Academy	New London	1853	1853	4	3	45
13	Colebrook Academy	Colebrook .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
14	Clinton Grove Academy	Weare .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
15	Commercial College	Portsmouth .....	.....	1873	3	1	43
16	Contoocook Academy	Contoocook	1856	1856	1	1	15
17	Conway Academy	North Conway	1823	1823	1	1	49
18	Deering Academy	Deering Center .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
19	Dearborn Academy	Seabrook .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
20	Dunbarton High School	Dunbarton .....	.....	1870	1	..	20
21	Franklin Academy	Dover	1818	1818	1	2	40
22	Francetown Academy	Francetown	1819	1819	1	3	70
23	Gaskell's Business College	Manchester .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
24	Gilmanton Academy	Gilmanton	1794	1794	1	2	35
25	Hampton Academy	Hampton .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
26	Hillsborough Bridge Union School	Hillsborough Bridge .....	.....	1863	1	1	68
27	Kimball Union Academy	Meriden	1813	1815	3	2	69
28	Kingston Academy	Kingston Plains	1855	1856	1	1	40
29	Lancaster Academy	Lancaster	1828	1828	1	1	57
30	McGaw Institute	Reed's Ferry	1849	1849	2	1	33
31	Mt. St. Mary's Institute	Manchester .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
32	McCollom Institute	Mont Vernon	1850	1850	1	4	43
33	Marlow Academy	Marlow .....	.....	1840	1	..	28
34	N. H. Conf. Seminary and Fem. Coll. ..	Tilton	1852	1845	7	4	101
35	New Hampton Literary Institution ..	New Hampton	1853	1853	7	4	164
36	Northwood Seminary	Northwood Ridge .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
37	Orford Academy	Orford	1853	1849	1	2	30
38	Phillips Exeter Academy	Exeter	1781	1783	6	..	212
39	Pembroke Academy	Pembroke	1818	1819	1	1	50
40	Pinkerton Academy	Derry	1814	1815	1	1	27
41	Pittsfield Academy	Pittsfield	1830	1830	2	2	25
42	Penacook Normal Academy	Fisherville .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
43	Proctor Academy	Andover Center	1874	1874	2	2	62
44	Raymond High School	Raymond .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
45	St. Paul's School	Concord .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
46	School of Practice	Wilmot Center .....	.....	1876	3	1	30
47	Tilden Ladies' Seminary	West Lebanon	1854	1854	1	8	..
48	Washington Select School	Washington .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
49	Wolfeborough Academy	Wolfeborough .....	.....	.....	..	..	..

TABLE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.
TOWNS.				
1	Towns having organized schools.....	11	18	23
DISTRICTS.				
2	Districts.....	130	184	203
3	Fractional districts.....	17	19	17
4	Districts under special acts.....	2	3	2
SCHOOLS.				
5	Different public schools.....	145	194	248
6	Graded schools.....	17	6	53
7	Town and district high schools.....	4	2	7
8	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.....	49	54	79
9	Schools averaging six scholars or less.....	16	19	27
10	Average length of schools in weeks of five days.....	20.65	16.00	20.71
SCHOLARS.				
11	Boys attending school two weeks or more.....	1,675	2,111	3,061
12	Girls attending school two weeks or more.....	1,456	1,894	2,684
13	Number of scholars under six years.....	341	354	385
14	Number of scholars between six and sixteen years.....	2,427	3,184	4,758
15	Number of scholars over sixteen years.....	345	473	514
16	Average daily attendance of all the scholars.....	2,337	3,176	4,447
17	Average attendance to each school.....	16	16	18
18	Ratio of average attendance to the whole number.....	.746	.793	.773
19	Number reported attending private schools, not registered in the public schools.....	103	97	75
20	Number reported between five and fifteen years not attending any school.....	191	211	258
21	Whole number reported under items 11, 12, 19, 20.....	3,427	4,313	6,078
22	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen years.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Not absent during the year.....	312	453	1,159
24	Number pursuing higher branches.....	256	397	507
TEACHERS.				
25	Male teachers.....	28	69	46
26	Female teachers.....	160	198	334
27	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board.....	\$31.73	\$28.93	\$34.72
28	Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.....	\$21.64	\$19.94	\$22.71
29	Teaching the same school two or more successive terms.....	75	62	109
30	Teaching the first time.....	31	40	66
31	Teachers from normal schools.....	26	32	26
32	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.....	8	11	14

No. V.

BY COUNTIES.

	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1	21	38	31	27	37	13	15
2	154	353	241	262	209	119	155
3	5	41	26	40	21	8	21
4	....	8	10	9	....	4	3
5	167	403	392	338	268	193	180
6	11	43	136	71	60	68	24
7	....	7	9	4	4	6	4
8	53	143	78	107	38	38	61
9	13	49	34	39	14	9	23
10	18.70	19.14	22.80	21.25	28.41	22.50	20.44
11	1,964	4,198	6,351	4,378	4,351	3,267	1,957
12	1,832	3,900	6,025	4,115	4,242	3,066	1,814
13	346	611	987	516	769	679	293
14	3,098	6,556	10,106	7,095	7,412	5,120	3,054
15	360	907	1,373	879	504	525	423
16	2,914	6,107	8,993	6,419	6,871	4,720	2,982
17	17	15	23	19	25	24	16.5
18	.774	.754	.73	.755	.80	.75	.798
19	15	216	1,891	128	420	86	43
20	279	355	533	633	537	317	401
21	4,090	8,669	14,800	9,254	9,550	6,736	4,215
22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	283	838	1,086	833	690	376	556
24	233	853	1,039	970	778	547	397
25	36	82	72	87	56	52	52
26	219	512	491	450	303	213	225
27	\$31.14	\$24.81	\$40.94	\$36.73	\$39.55	\$46.30	\$26.91
28	\$19.80	\$19.72	\$24.05	\$22.17	\$27.00	\$26.75	\$18.50
29	63	171	241	226	213	139	79
30	22	94	84	107	54	33	58
31	21	108	38	39	47	28	12
32	12	32	17	17	24	11	7

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.
SCHOOL-HOUSES.				
33	Number of school-houses.....	136	190	241
34	Reported unfit for use.....	20	30	27
35	Built during the year.....	....	3	3
36	Having maps or globes.....	48	38	130
37	Estimated value of buildings, sites, and furniture.....	\$79,950.00	\$56,501.00	\$204,032.00
38	Estimated value of apparatus.....	575.00	792.00	3,196.00
REVENUE.				
39	Town and city taxes.....	17,056.20	15,276.41	39,790.89
40	District taxes.....	1,004.15	1,980.20	17,281.63
41	Literary fund from the State.....	1,044.24	1,529.06	1,999.61
42	Local funds.....	246.51	1,038.95	1,173.22
43	Railroad tax.....	287.08	16.51	49.11
44	Dog tax.....	99.00	30.00	230.50
45	Contributed in board, fuel, and money.....	176.89	1,146.76	466.40
46	Entire amount of revenue.....	20,108.46	21,027.85	60,992.36
EXPENDITURES.				
47	New buildings.....	47.95	2,313.96	1,494.00
48	Paid for interest and debt.....	....	80.00	14,449.18
49	Permanent repairs.....	333.91	1,137.57	2,989.73
50	Miscellaneous expenses — ordinary repairs, fuel, care, etc.....	1,288.00	1,036.32	3,029.50
51	Teachers' salaries and wages.....	16,925.50	16,643.47	37,851.71
52	Superintendence.....	633.55	680.95	1,096.19
53	Total expended.....	10,228.91	21,892.27	60,909.31
54	Average cost per scholar for miscellaneous expenses and salaries of teachers.....	5.38	4.34	6.35

BY COUNTIES, — *Continued.*

	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
33	141	371	296	307	244	148	174
34	35	61	27	41	11	10	30
35	4	3	1	7	1	1	2
36	28	89	269	178	210	86	99
37	\$56,055.00	\$215,320.00	\$669,691.00	\$328,164.00	\$272,050.00	\$322,920.00	\$93,225.00
38	522.00	2,319.00	13,783.00	2,916.00	5,281.00	2,301.00	1,420.00
39	16,505.95	39,249.79	97,094.65	58,407.06	63,915.99	47,312.72	23,298.78
40	2,215.74	9,879.71	16,794.14	17,261.23	3,482.62	14,154.37	2,191.74
41	1,157.94	3,188.02	4,219.40	3,119.25	3,598.31	1,121.62	1,361.70
42	380.32	1,282.72	1,400.79	1,502.02	1,435.55	2,092.04	898.78
43	155.18	1,116.69	384.52	382.62	1,164.31	1,196.91	43.73
44	416.50	364.92	324.50	389.93	500.10	375.00	380.29
45	1,558.75	1,938.18	1,486.78	1,355.48	345.17	32.25	817.62
46	22,389.78	57,020.03	121,703.78	83,407.76	74,492.05	68,184.91	28,992.64
47	2,024.97	1,995.00	1,200.00	3,808.13	1,000.00	749.50	290.00
48	1,885.21	8,320.67	192.24	10,346.64	3,718.60	10,288.44	352.68
49	315.71	1,419.93	7,373.75	1,665.00	4,701.69	2,166.21	1,244.25
50	1,052.31	3,718.27	16,499.86	6,215.55	4,795.68	8,625.32	2,357.89
51	17,670.05	42,021.27	95,073.61	56,649.13	61,259.05	49,832.21	20,664.37
52	607.90	1,303.06	4,379.12	2,857.42	1,098.71	859.50	608.89
53	23,556.00	58,868.20	124,718.58	81,531.87	76,573.73	72,521.18	25,518.08
54	5.01	5.21	7.33	6.28	6.73	7.43	5.86

		1880.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
	TOWNS.				
1	Towns having organized schools.....	234	235
	DISTRICTS.				
2	Districts	2,010	2,007	3
3	Districts under special acts	41	39	2
4	Fractional districts	215	216	1
	SCHOOLS.				
5	Different public schools.....	2,528	2,535	7
6	Graded schools	489	474	15
7	Town and district high schools.	47	44	3
8	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less	700	653	47
9	Schools averaging six scholars or less..	243	238	5
10	Average length of schools in weeks of five days	20.06	20.30	.76
	SCHOLARS.				
11	Boys attending school two weeks or more	33,313	33,808	495
12	Girls attending school two weeks or more.....	31,028	31,240	212
13	Number of scholars under six years ...	5,281	5,304	23
14	Number of scholars between six and sixteen years.....	52,810	52,870	60
15	Number of scholars over sixteen years.	6,303	6,844	541
16	Average daily attendance of all the scholars.....	48,966	48,910	56
17	Average daily attendance to each school	19.3	19.10	.20
18	Ratio of average attendance to the whole number.....	.762	.751	.11
19	Number reported attending private schools not registered in the public schools	3,076	3,066	10
20	Number reported between five and fifteen years not attending any school.	3,715	3,988	273
21	Whole number reported under items 11, 12, 19, 20.....	71,132	72,102	970
22	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen years. { Boys.....	10,543
	{ Girls.....	9,984
23	Number not absent during the year ...	6,586	6,860	274
24	Number pursuing higher branches ...	5,977	5,950	27
	TEACHERS.				
25	Male teachers.....	580	628	48
26	Female teachers.....	2,880	2,954	74
27	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board.....	\$34.12	\$34.09	\$0.03
28	Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.....	\$22.23	\$22.83	\$0.60
29	Teaching the first time.....	589	580	9
30	Teaching the same school two or more successive terms.....	1,378	1,220	158
31	Teachers from normal schools.....	377	376	1
32	Towns employing teachers from normal schools	153	151	2

STATE SUMMARY, — *Continued.*

		1880.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOOL-HOUSES.					
33	Number of school-houses	2,248	2,256	8
34	Reported unfit for use	292	291	1
35	Built during the year	25	26	1
36	Having maps or globes	1,175	921	254
37	Estimated value of buildings, sites, and furniture	\$2,296,808.00	\$2,280,709.00	\$160.99
38	Estimated value of apparatus	33,105.00	30,950.50	2,154.50
REVENUE.					
39	Town taxes	423,899.44	444,663.21	\$20,763.77
40	District taxes	86,245.53	82,769.21	3,476.32
41	Literary fund from the state	22,339.15	24,809.20	2,470.05
42	Local funds	12,400.90	8,097.07	4,303.83
43	Railroad tax	4,795.66	5,137.77	341.11
44	Dog tax	3,109.74	12,145.98	9,036.24
45	Contributed in board, fuel, and money	9,324.28	9,789.05	464.77
46	Entire amount of revenue	562,115.70	587,411.49	25,295.79
EXPENDITURES.					
47	New buildings	15,023.51	52,925.11	37,901.60
48	Paid for interest or to cancel debt	49,633.66	42,796.40	6,837.26
49	Permanent repairs	23,347.75	22,988.33	359.42
50	Miscellaneous expenses — ordinary repairs, fuel, care, etc	48,618.70	52,029.72	3,411.02
51	Teachers' salaries	414,590.37	425,046.80	10,456.43
52	Superintendence	14,125.29	13,801.77	323.52
53	Total expended	565,339.34	609,588.13	44,248.79
54	Average cost per scholar for miscellaneous expenses and salary of teachers	7.18	7.3416
55	Average cost per scholar of the average attendance	9.46	9.7529
56	Average cost per scholar for the entire sum expended	8.77	9.3760
57	Average cost per scholar of the average attendance for the entire sum expended	11.54	12.4793
58	Average cost per scholar for miscellaneous, salaries, and six per cent interest on the value of buildings and apparatus	9.28	9.4618
59	Average cost per scholar of the average attendance on the same items	12.12	12.5947

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

NATT HEAD.....Governor.

Councilors.

District 1. — WARREN BROWN.....Hampton Falls.
 District 2. — HIRAM A. TUTTLE.....Pittsfield.
 District 3. — NATHAN PARKER.....Manchester.
 District 4. — JAMES BURNAP.....Marlow.
 District 5. — JOSEPH BURROWS.....Plymouth.

CHARLES A. DOWNS, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

City Superintendents of Public Instruction.

D. C. ALLEN.....Concord.
 WILLIAM E. BUCK.....Manchester.
 S. ARTHUR BENT.....Nashua.

J. B. STEVENS, *Clerk*.....Dover.
 WILLIAM H. HACKETT, *Chairman*.....Portsmouth.
 JOHN PENDER, *Clerk*.....Portsmouth.

TOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Acworth.....	Mary E. Anderson..... Nellie L. Woodbury.....	
Albany.....	Angie E. Mason.....	
Alexandria.....	Charles N. Plumer.....	
Allenstown.....	Clifton B. Hildreth.....	
Alstead.....	George A. Mayo.....	
Alton.....	Rev. E. P. Moulton.....	
Amherst.....	J. G. Davis, D. D.	
Andover.....	George W. Stone.....	
Antrim.....	I. G. Anthoine.....	
Ashland.....	Dexter Sanborn.....	
Atkinson.....	John Dow.....	
Auburn.....	J. E. Pratt, M. D.....	
Barnstead.....	Edgar A. Clark..... George A. Mayo.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Barrington	Lizzie I. Chesley	Berlin Falls.
Bartlett	Joseph Pitman	
Bath	Henry H. Clark	
Bedford	David P. Campbell	
Belmont	E. S. Moulton	
Bennington	John H. Fleming	
Benton	F. S. Hame	
Berlin	S. D. Green	
Bethlehem	Mrs. C. A. Kidder	
Boscawen	J. C. Pearson	
Bow	John C. Hammond	
Bradford	E. Pepper	
Brentwood	William C. Jackson	
Bridgewater	Frank P. Morrill	
Bristol	N. A. Durgin	
Brookfield	Achsa S. Roberts	
Brookline	Benjamin Gould	
Campton	A. V. Tilton	
Canaan	S. R. Swett	
Candia	Charles R. Rowe	
Canterbury	Luther Sargent	
	Charles W. Emery	Twin-Mountain House.
	John Ham	
Carroll	Mrs. E. C. Buswell	
Center Harbor	Mrs. Cora Cram	
Charlestown	L. V. Haskell	
Chatham	S. A. B. Farrington	
	Dexter Charles	
Chester	C. A. Wilcomb	
Chesterfield	J. Hall	
Chichester	Samuel A. Kendall	
Claremont	Edward Smiley	North Conway. Cornish Flat.
Clarksville	Stephen G. Fuller	
Colebrook	Benjamin F. Drew	
Columbia	E. K. Amazeen	
	J. S. Davis	
Concord	William W. Flint, <i>Secretary</i>	
Fisherville	Col. A. Rolfe	
East Concord	W. K. Bartlett	
Union District	Rev. E. Adams, <i>President</i>	
Conway	Rev. S. G. Norcross	
Cornish	Emily Leavitt	Milan.
Croydon	Sullivan Barton	
Dalton	James P. Stone	
Danbury	Carrie F. Emmons	
Danville	John A. Lowell	
Deerfield	H. O. Walker	
Deering	Benjamin L. Bartlett	
Derry	Henry O. Hill	
Dorchester	Henry Morrill	
Dover	Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D.	
	J. H. Stevens, <i>Secretary</i>	
Dublin	Henry C. Piper	
Dummer	William A. Willis	
	John B. Lovejoy	
Dunbarton	A. J. Hopkins	
	W. H. Stinson	
Durham	Forrest S. Smith	
East Kingston	Ezra F. Currier	
Easton	Walter C. Bartlett	
Eaton	S. D. Stuart	
Effingham	J. B. Lougee	
	D. W. Davis	
	A. J. Wedgewood	
Enfield	John C. Currier	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Ellsworth	Henry H. Pease	
Epping	H. B. Burnham, M. D.	
Epsom	Cyrus O. Brown	
Errol	D. H. Thurston	
Exeter	Nicholas E. Soule	
	Hezekiah Scaumnon	
	E. G. Eastman	
Farmington	Charles H. Pitman	
	G. E. Cochran	
	Charles E. Hussey	
Fitzwilliam	Silas Cummings	
	A. R. Gleason	
	Calvin B. Perry	
Francestown	J. C. Woodbury	
Franconia	G. H. Pinkham	
Franklin	E. B. S. Sanborn	
	W. W. Barnard	
	G. B. Wheeler	
Freedom	John O. Godfrey	
Fremont	Benjamin T. Sanborn	
Gilford	Miss E. D. Sanborn	Gilford Village.
Gilmanton	Laurenia A. Gale	
Gilsun	H. E. Adams	
Goffstown	G. P. Headley	
Gorham	Thomas Gifford	
	A. J. Benedict	
	Perry Chandler	
Goshen	John A. Bowler	
Grafton	A. B. Hoyt, M. D.	
Grantham	L. B. Hayward	
Greenland	Edward D. Robie, D. D.	
	George Ruland	
	John Hatch	
Greenfield	S. H. Partridge	
Greenville	Charles E. Hall	
Groton	John C. Wheat, M. D.	
Hampstead	Rev. Albert Watson	
Hampton	Lucy E. Dow	
Hampton Falls	W. A. Cram	
	I. J. Burgess	
	W. W. Curtis	
Hancock	J. H. Felch	
	Henry P. Robinson	
Hanover	L. W. Rogers	
	Miss L. A. Leavitt	
Harrisville	Aaron Smith	
Hart's Location	George H. Morey	
Haverhill	W. F. Westgate	
	Samuel B. Page	Woodsville.
Hebron	Jonathan B. Cook	
Henniker	George K. Dodge	
Hill	J. C. Fifield	
Hillsborough	Brooks K. Webber	
Hinsdale	W. C. Dix	
	H. H. Hamilton	
Holderness	G. M. True	
	Julia A. Worthen	
Hollis	Levi Abbott	
Hooksett	S. G. Kellogg	
Hopkinton	Charles C. Lord	
	H. Marion Edmunds	
	Clarendon A. Stone	
Hudson	A. F. Baxter	
Jackson	M. C. Wentworth	
Jaffrey	Wm. W. Livingston	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Jefferson.....	James Crowley.....	
Keene.....	Mrs. D. W. Gilbert.....	
Union District.....	Hiram Blake, <i>Chairman</i>	
Kensington.....	Rev. F. D. Chandler.....	
Kingston.....	J. W. Sanborn.....	
Laconia.....	Lydia E. Warner.....	
Union District.....	Hon. E. A. Hibbard, <i>President</i>	
	G. L. Mead, <i>Secretary</i>	
Lancaster.....	W. S. Ladd.....	
	Charles E. Sumner.....	
	James B. Goodrich.....	
Landaff.....	Samuel A. Eaton.....	
Langdon.....	Mary S. Prentiss.....	
Lebanon.....	Rev. J. E. Robins.....	
	Mrs. W. S. Stearns.....	
Lee.....	Josephine D. Jenkins.....	
Lempster.....	Walter Paige.....	
Lincoln.....	Levi E. Gurnsey.....	North Woodstock.
Lisbon.....	Edwin Knight.....	
Litchfield.....	A. H. Powers.....	
Littleton.....	W. H. Mitchell.....	
Londonderry.....	John Dickey.....	
Loudon.....	Henry J. Osgood.....	Loudon Center.
Lyman.....	Mrs. Etta J. Ash.....	
Lyme.....		
Lyndeborough.....	Charlotte M. Wallace.....	
Madbury.....	J. H. Griffin.....	
Madison.....	H. W. Harmon.....	East Madison.
Manchester.....	W. E. Buck, <i>Superintendent</i>	
Marlborough.....	Charles Mason.....	
	Charles K. Mason.....	
	Mrs. E. C. Fairbanks.....	
Marlow.....	Nella Taggart Gee.....	
Mason.....	George Spalding.....	
Meredith.....	Haven Palmer.....	
Merrimack.....	W. H. Pillsbury.....	
Middleton.....	Rev. Seth Sawyer.....	
Milan.....	J. D. Holt, M. D.....	
Milford.....	A. W. Smith, M. D.....	
	E. Bradford.....	
Milton.....	C. D. Fox.....	
	Mrs. Annie Varney.....	
	Mrs. Annie Cook.....	
Mont Vernon.....	C. J. Smith.....	
Monroe.....	Charlotte B. Buffum.....	
Moultonborough.....	Samuel J. Robinson.....	
Nashua.....	S. Arthur Bent, <i>Superintendent</i>	
Nelson.....	Rev. S. W. Darling.....	
New Boston.....	F. E. Cleaves.....	
Newbury.....	Orrin J. Blodgett.....	
Newcastle.....	G. W. Towle.....	
New Durham.....	J. S. Neal.....	
New Hampton.....	A. Melissa Gordon.....	
New Ipswich.....	F. W. Jones.....	
New London.....	George M. Knight.....	
Newington.....	J. W. Coleman.....	
	M. S. Beane.....	
Newmarket.....	Isaac C. White.....	
Newport.....	Frederick S. Little.....	
Newton.....	E. Peaslee.....	
Northfield.....	Lucy K. H. Cross.....	
North Hampton.....	John W. Berry.....	
Northumberland.....	Irving A. Watson, M. D.....	
Northwood.....	Rev. E. C. Cogswell.....	Northwood Center.
Nottingham.....	W. E. Batchelder.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Orange.....	Rosie B. Waldron.....	
Orford.....	Francis B. Knowlton.....	
Ossipee.....	Charles W. Fall.....	
	Frank Weeks.....	
	George O. White.....	Suncook.
Pelham.....	Augustus Berry.....	
Pembroke.....	Trueworthy L. Fowler.....	
	Martin H. Cochran.....	
Peterborough.....	Rev. George Dustan.....	Suncook.
	C. B. B. Jackson.....	
	W. D. Chase.....	
	Rev. Augustus L. Marden.....	
Piermont.....	D. Blanchard.....	Meriden.
Pittsburg.....	Wm. G. French.....	
Pittsfield.....	Joseph Davis.....	
Plainfield.....	Annie L. Dow.....	
Plaistow.....	Charles A. Jewell.....	
Plymouth.....	William H. Sise, <i>Chairman</i>	
Portsmouth.....	John Pender, <i>Clerk</i>	
	Mrs. P. N. Watson.....	
Randolph.....	Dana C. Henley.....	
Raymond.....	Sarah O. Bryant.....	
Richmond.....	Moses Cass.....	
	Jason S. Perry.....	
Rindge.....	Rev. E. True.....	
Rochester.....	Henry Kimball.....	
	Robert G. Pike.....	
Rollinsford.....	Brigham Nims.....	
Roxbury.....	J. W. Heath, M. D.....	
Rumney.....	N. R. Goss.....	
Rye.....	Alfred S. Stowell.....	
Salem.....	C. C. Rogers.....	
Salisbury.....	Elisha H. Wright.....	
Sanbornton.....	Charles H. Smith.....	
Sandown.....	Emma H. Sanborn.....	
Sandwich.....	Rev. Frank Haley.....	
Seabrook.....	B. H. Sanders.....	Temple.
Sharon.....	S. B. Hubbard.....	
Shelburne.....	E. P. Green.....	
	D. P. Evans.....	
Somersworth.....	C. H. Wells.....	
	E. J. Randall, <i>Secretary</i>	
	Isaac Chandler.....	
	Kirk W. Moses.....	
	Clarence S. Chapman.....	
South Hampton.....	Samuel S. White.....	
South Newmarket.....	Benton Smith.....	
Springfield.....	Charles McDaniel.....	
Stark.....	Joseph H. Brown.....	West Springfield.
Stewartstown.....	Walter Drew.....	
Stoddard.....	I. D. Hale.....	
Strafford.....	B. F. Perkins.....	
Stratford.....	F. N. Day.....	Blue Hills. Stratford Hollow.
	A. B. Russell.....	
	S. A. Read.....	
	John J. Scammon.....	
Stratham.....	Alanson A. Nims.....	
Sullivan.....	Charles E. Ryder.....	
Sunapee.....	Sabrina W. Britton.....	
Surry.....	Joseph Johnson.....	
Sutton.....	G. I. Cutler, M. D.....	North Sutton.
Swanzey.....	Alonzo A. Ware.....	
	Franklin Davis.....	
Tamworth.....	N. H. Sheldon.....	
Temple.....	E. G. Guilford.....	
Thornton.....		

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Tilton	J. H. Yeoman	East Tilton.
Troy	D. W. Goodale	
Tuftonborough.....	D. H. Herrick	
	D. E. Palmer	
	J. A. Bennett	
	J. Makersie Haley.....	
Unity	Ada M. Walker	
Wakefield.....	Rev. Nathaniel Barker	
Walpole	Samuel H. Porter.....	
Warner	Stephen S. Bean.....	
Warren	D. A. French	Campton Village. North Weare. South Weare. South Weare.
Washington.....	Jesse F. Bailey	
Waterville	Merrill Greeley.....	
Weare.....	Charles H. Jones.....	
	W. L. Collins.....	
Webster	Fred Eaton	
	W. S. Putney	
	M. T. Stone, M. D.....	
	D. D. Holmes	
Wentworth.....	Amos M. Cogswell.....	
Wentworth's Location.	Peter Bennett, 2d	East Westmoreland.
Westmoreland	James B. Mason.....	
	Israel A. Loveland, M. D	
Whitefield	Jehiel Clafflin.....	
	J. L. McGregor	
Wilmot.....	A. B. Crass	
Wilton	George L. Dascombe	
	Charles B. Burtt.....	
Winchester.....	Ellery Albee.....	
	A. H. Taft, M. D	
Windham	Rev. Elijah Harmon	East Westmoreland.
	Charles Packard	
Windsor	Mrs. Mary E. Dresser.....	
Wolfeborough.....	Henry R. Parker	
Woodstock	Wilbur A. Baston.....	

PRINCIPALS OF INSTITUTIONS OF A HIGHER GRADE.

COLLEGE.

TOWN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Hanover.....	Dartmouth College..... Chandler Scientific Department Agricultural College..... Medical College..... Thayer School of Engineering.	Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., <i>Pres.</i> Prof. E. R. Ruggles. Prof. B. S. Blanpied, <i>pro tem.</i> Dr. C. P. Frost. Prof. Robert Fletcher.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Plymouth.....	State Normal School.....	H. P. Warren.
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ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES, HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Andover.....	Proctor Academy.....	George W. Stone.
Atkinson.....	Atkinson Academy.....	B. H. Weston.
Bath.....	Bath Academy.....	H. H. Clark.
Bristol.....	High School.....	Ira A. Chase.
Candia.....	High School.....	J. S. Emerson.
Charlestown.....	High School.....	W. H. Gardiner.
Chester.....	Chester Academy.....	L. V. Haskell.
Claremont.....	Stevens High School.....	Jacob T. Choate.
Colebrook.....	Colebrook Academy.....	Arthur J. Swain.
Concord.....	High School.....	D. M. McPherson.
	St. Paul's School.....	John L. Stanley.
Conway (North).....	Conway Academy.....	Dr. Henry A. Coit.
Deering (Center).....	Deering Academy.....	S. Girard Norcross.
Derry.....	Pinkerton Academy.....	Ellen A. Brickett.
Dover.....	High School.....	Edmund R. Angell.
	Franklin Academy.....	E. A. Greeley.
Dublin.....	High School.....	John Scales.
Exeter.....	Phillips Exeter Academy.....	J. B. Stacy.
	Robinson Female Seminary....	Albert C. Perkins.
	Boys' High School.....	Annie M. Kelham.
Farmington.....	High School.....	Albion P. Burbank.
Fisherville.....	High School.....	E. J. Goodwin.
	Penacook Normal Academy....	Warren Abbott.
Francestown.....	Francestown Academy.....	A. C. Hardy.
Franklin.....	High School.....	Hervey S. Cowell.
Freedom.....	High School.....	Albert Stetson.
Gilmanton.....	Gilmanton Academy.....	Charles E. Morrison.
		——— McCutchins.

TOWN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Goffstown.....	High School.....	L. O. Cressy.
Hampstead.....	High School.....	Forest E. Merrill.
Hampton.....	Hampton Academy.....	
Hancock.....	High School.....	A. P. French.
Hanover.....	Dartmouth Home School.....	Miss L. J. Sherman.
Henniker.....	Academy.....	Stephen S. Bean.
Hillsborough Bridge.....	Union School.....	Frank P. Newman.
Hinsdale.....	High School.....	C. P. Hall.
Holderness.....	School for Boys.....	Gray.
Hollis.....	High School.....	J. R. Smith.
Hopkinton (Contoocookville).....	Contoocookville Academy.....	George G. Lombard.
Jaffrey.....	Conant High School.....	G. H. Rockwood.
Keene.....	High School.....	F. W. Hooper.
Kingston (Plains).....	Kingston Academy.....	F. W. Whitney.
Laconia.....	High School.....	H. D. Bowker.
Lancaster.....	Lancaster Academy.....	Thomas O. Macomber.
Lebanon.....	High School.....	E. W. Westgate.
Lebanon (West).....	Tilden Ladies' Seminary.....	Hiram Orcutt.
Littleton.....	High School.....	A. H. Kenerson.
Lisbon.....	High School.....	Sarah L. Arnold.
	Bartlett's School.....	Lucy Bartlett.
Manchester.....	High School.....	A. W. Bachelor.
	Gaskell's Business College.....	G. A. Gaskell.
	Mt. St. Mary's Academy.....	Mother Superior.
Marlow.....	Academy.....	C. W. French.
Meredith.....	High School.....	E. K. Smith.
Merrimack (Reed's Ferry).....	McGaw Institute.....	Elliot Whipple.
Milford.....	High School.....	S. J. Blampied.
Milton (Three Ponds).....	Classical Institute.....	
Mont Vernon.....	McCollom Institute.....	W. H. Ray.
Nashua.....	High School.....	Erastus E. Powers.
	Literary Institute.....	David Crosby.
New Hampton.....	Literary Institution.....	A. B. Meservey.
New Ipswich.....	Appleton Academy.....	W. A. Preston.
New London.....	Colby Academy.....	Dixon.
Newmarket.....	High School.....	M. P. Dickey.
Newport.....	High School.....	Frank S. Hotaling.
Northwood (Center).....	Coe's Northwood Academy.....	Elliott C. Cogswell.
Northwood (Ridge).....	Northwood Seminary.....	J. H. Hutchins.
Orford.....	Orford Academy.....	
Pembroke.....	Pembroke Academy.....	Isaac Walker.
Peterborough.....	High School.....	J. O. Tilton.
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield Academy.....	Daniel K. Foster.
Plainfield (Meriden).....	Kimball Union Academy.....	George J. Cummings.
Portsmouth.....	High School.....	Stephen W. Clarke.
	Commercial College.....	Lewis E. Smith.
	Boarding and Day School.....	Miss A. C. Morgan.
Plymouth.....	State Normal School.....	H. P. Warren.
Raymond.....	High School.....	George F. Wingate.
Rochester.....	High School.....	Charles E. Hussey.
Rollinsford (Salmon Falls).....	High School.....	Albert Somers.
Sandwich (Center).....	Beede's Normal Institute.....	D. G. Beede.
Seabrook.....	Dearborn Academy.....	Miss M. E. Sanborn.
Somersworth (Great Falls).....	High School.....	James P. Dixon.
South Hampton.....	Barnard Academy.....	
South Newmarket.....	High School.....	A. W. Richards.
Strafford (Center).....	Austin Academy.....	S. C. Kimball.
	Bow Lake High School.....	F. F. Browne.
Tilton.....	N. H. Conference Seminary and Female College.....	Rev. S. E. Quimby.
Troy.....	High School.....	Louise B. Wright.
Walpole.....	High School.....	C. R. Crowell.
Warner.....	Simonds High School.....	William Goldthwaite.
Washington.....	Tubbs Union Academy.....	Benjamin F. Perley.
Wilmot (Center).....	School of Practice.....	H. B. Dow.
Wilton.....	High School.....	George W. Battles.
Winchester.....	High School.....	Julius N. Mallory.
Wolfeborough.....	Wolfeborough High School.....	W. E. Moran.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

CHARLES A. DOWNS.

THE returns from the State indicate continued improvement in the public schools. There is no rapid growth, — nor, from the nature of the institutions, is it to be expected. The improvement in several directions, while it is not rapid, is, I believe, substantial and permanent.

LENGTH OF SCHOOLS.

The average length of the schools exceeds, so far as I have been able to learn, that of any previous year. The average length is 21.06 weeks of five days. It is really more than this, because many districts have taken advantage of the provision of the statute by which the children of contiguous districts may attend other schools than their own, of which there is no report.

While the duration of the schools is sufficient in the cities and some of the larger towns of the State, the welfare of the children demands that it should be increased in the rural districts. But it is plain that this cannot be done without the appropriation of more money for the maintenance of the schools. The attempt to lengthen the schools by employing cheaper teachers is not wise. The quality of the teaching is as important as its duration. Short schools with good teachers are better than long schools with inefficient teachers ; but long schools with the best of teachers are the best.

ATTENDANCE.

There has been within three years a remarkable gain in the regularity of the attendance of the scholars in the public schools, so that they have risen from an inferior position to the first position of all the States. The daily average attendance is 76 per cent of the whole number enrolled, or, out of 64,341 scholars, there was a daily average attendance of 48,910. Of this whole number, 6,586 have not been absent during the year. This last item should probably be increased by two or three hundred, as some of the towns and cities have failed to report it. The rolls of honor given in many of the town reports show that a much larger number have not been absent for a term. This is improvement in a most essential matter, for it is scarcely necessary to say that the proficiency of a school depends largely upon the regular attendance of the scholars.

SCHOLARS.

The returns this year, as in previous years, indicate a loss. The number registered this year is less than last year by 707 scholars, a smaller loss than the previous year by 79. The number reported as attending private schools is about the same as in the previous year. The number reported between five and fifteen years of age as not attending any school is 3,715, which is 273 less than last year. Several towns have provided for the instruction of that class of the children of the State whose circumstances are such that they cannot spare the time for attendance upon day schools, by evening schools. Still more might be done with profit in this direction.

The loss of scholars as gathered from all sources, — returns from public and private schools, — and those not attending any school, is 970.

After a careful examination of the returns from our own and other States, I am convinced that in no State are there so few growing up without education as in New Hampshire. More than 95 per cent of the school population is yearly found within our schools to receive such training as they can give.

TEACHERS.

The number of male teachers employed in our schools is 48 less than the previous year ; 74 more female teachers were employed. The whole number of different teachers employed is 122 less, — showing greater permanency in the teachers. Of those who taught the same school two or more successive terms, there was an increase of 158. The number of teachers from normal schools is about the same ; two more towns employed such teachers.

I have reason to believe that the qualifications of our teachers are improving from year to year. Town committees require higher qualifications, and teachers generally are seeking a better training for their work.

The returns show a decrease in the wages of the teachers ; male teachers three cents less per month, female teachers sixty cents less.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

Teachers throughout the State are showing an increasing interest in their work. Not so many are content to plod along in the old finished ruts as formerly. Many are conscious of their lack of qualification to secure the best results in their work, and take pains to inquire and learn, both from study and observation. The excellence of the old methods handed down from generation to generation is not so readily accepted ; new methods, as they are proposed, are examined, tested, and adopted if they prove valuable.

Last year the Ashuelot Teachers' Association was formed from teachers and superintendents in the southern part of Cheshire County. Meetings were held monthly and were of great interest and value. The following brief account of the meetings of the association is furnished by Mr. C. P. Hall, principal of the Hinsdale High School :—

ASHUELOT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Last year the meetings of this association were held monthly. This year it seemed best to hold them less frequently, and endeavor to secure a larger attendance of teachers than we otherwise could.

The first meeting was delayed on account of the meeting of the State Association at Keene, so that but three meetings have been held : one at Winchester in November, one at Swanzey in January, and one at Bernardston, Mass., in April. This last meeting was due at Hinsdale, but, at the earnest solicitation of persons "over the line," we held it there.

The opening lectures upon Friday evening have been especially instructive and well attended. Principal Hooper, of Keene High School, lectured at Winchester upon "Coal." He made the dark subject glow with heat and light. At Swanzey, Rev. S. H. McCollister, ex-president of Bucatel College, Ohio, gave us the result of his careful observation in the schools of Europe, and drew some comparisons favorable to our own system. While at Bernardston, Rev. J. V. Finch, of Greenfield School Board, took us through a "Six Years' Experience in Colorado." Schools, society, mining, grazing, ascent of mountains, and adventures with wild beasts, — all received faithful portrayal at his hands.

The regular institute exercises have been varied and practical. At the first meeting a practical illustration of teaching by the "Word Method," by Miss Hardy, of Swanzey, with two little girls, was the attractive feature. The "A B C" method found no footing in the exercise or spirited discussion that followed. J. W. Hawkes, of Portland, Me., gave a charming exercise in "Map-drawing"; Miss Baldwin, of Winchester High School, showed what might be done with a class in elocution; and D. W. Gilbert, of Keene, urged the claims of the "Town *vs.* the District System of School Management."

At Swanzey, C. P. Hall, of Hinsdale High School, showed the importance of keeping constantly before a reading-class the question, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" Principal Jackson, of Bernardston, Mass., made the "Duties and Responsibilities of Teachers" appear no easy thing to assume or bear successfully. An essay upon "Teachers' Institutes" was read by Miss Ball, of Swanzey, and Dr. Cutler, superintending committee of Swanzey, spoke upon "School Discipline," claiming its necessity, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

At Bernardston, Superintendent Clark, of Holyoke, Mass., in a carefully prepared and somewhat exhaustive paper, presented the subject of "Language in the Lower Grades." It was fruitful of suggestion, and many a boy and girl in this vicinity will be the happier for it. J. H. Pillsbury, of Springfield, Mass., High School, was enthusiastic over "Natural Science in Schools." Principal Mallory, of Winchester High School, amply illustrated, with pupils and apparatus, school-room work in the Metric System; and Principal Hall, of Hinsdale, pressed the claims of "Analysis *vs.* Proportion" in arithmetic. Hon. E. A. Hubbard, of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, contributed largely to the interest of the meeting from the wealth of his large and varied experience.

The same plan has been pursued as last year, — having few topics and following them with discussion, — and with equal success.

The meetings of the association have become a fixed thing with us, and teachers, "present and prospective," anticipate their coming with pleasure.

MERRIMACK VALLEY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In February, 1880, this association was organized, and held its first regular meeting at Manchester, Feb. 21. The following account of the meeting was furnished by the "Daily Telegraph" of Nashua.

The Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association, which was organized some three weeks ago, held its first regular meeting last Saturday, Feb. 21, in Manchester. The exercises were all of a practical character, consisting of class exercises and discussions of methods of teaching.

First came class exercises in grammar, by the first division of the grammar school, D. A. Clifford, teacher. It was a simple recitation designed to show the method ordinarily pursued in teaching that grade.

The subject, the use of the objective case after verbs, was the one to be taken up by the class at their next recitation. The rule and all its possible applications were stated, and illustrated by sentences, given by the pupils, under the guidance of the

teacher. It was more like an interesting conversation between the teacher and the class than like a set recitation; all were interested and attentive, and could not fail to find grammar an attractive and profitable study.

The discussion was opened by E. R. Angell of Derry. He would have all teaching made practical and illustrated by common things about us.

D. A. Clifford spoke strongly against wasting time in teaching technicalities of grammar, and offered a resolution to the effect that technical grammar ought not to be taught at all to a majority of pupils. The resolution was adopted without further debate. The subject of grammar having been thus summarily disposed of, the next topic was "Methods of teaching Arithmetic," by Supt. D. C. Allen of Concord. He spoke of the urgent need of more time in our schools for teaching the "new education," and inculcating the moralities so necessary in the formation of character. He believed that time can be saved from arithmetic. He would rule out the memorizing of rules, and teach pupils to analyze the problems by the shortest and easiest methods possible. All of arithmetic beyond percentage and its applications he would cut off entirely. He then illustrated, by means of a series of problems, how nearly everything necessary in arithmetic can be taught by a simple analysis, in which every complex question is reduced back to the required combination.

W. H. Ray, of Mont Vernon, continued the discussion, and urged that we should be sure that our pupils understand the meaning of what they are doing. He did not believe it is necessary that there should be any dull scholar; if the teacher is interested in his work he will find a way of interesting his pupils. This will be good news to some parents, and he heard some teachers proposing to send some of their dull scholars to McCollom Institute.

H. P. Warren, principal of the State Normal School at Plymouth, was called upon, and responded in some earnest remarks in support of the position of Supt. Allen. He would teach the fundamental rules together and with objects. Our pupils need practice until they can perform all ordinary operations as rapidly

and accurately as the teacher. He would send the class to the board, and give each a simple example that could be worked inside of two minutes ; at the end of that time the signal would be given to change places, and this would be continued until each had solved fifteen or twenty examples. Each pupil would be called upon to defend his work.

A class exercise in geography was given by Miss R. M. Tuson, with the third division of the grammar school. The topic was the British Empire, being a review of the last regular recitation of the class. The members of the class were ready and prompt in their answers. Several excellent methods for securing interest were illustrated during the progress of the lesson. At the close an opportunity was given for questions. A bright little girl who had recited something in regard to the manufacture of cutlery, was asked if she had ever seen any. After hesitating a little, she said she had, giving goblets, sauce-dishes, etc., as examples ; another member redeemed the credit of the class by correcting the mistake.

The discussion was opened by William M. Stevens, of the Piscataquog Grammar School. He would commence in the primary classes without a text-book, with the geography of the school-district, the town, county, and State ; the use of the book should be reserved for advanced work in the grammar school.

He was followed by Mr. Ray, of Mont Vernon, who emphasized the importance of map-drawing.

The subject of drawing was introduced by J. Warren Flyng, of Salem, Mass. He defined drawing as "seeing something, and drawing it with something, on something, somewhere, for something." Perfectly straight lines are not essential, beautiful lines are not essential ; drawing is seeing. Teachers do not need special training, if they will only go to work and teach it as well as they can. How few of our pupils can ever earn a living by the very best they can get out of the study of arithmetic, geography, or penmanship. But a better capacity for seeing things and putting them together would be of immense value to many an artisan. He illustrated the ability of drawing as applied to designing by showing two samples of wall-paper

exactly alike except in the pattern; one found slow sale at thirty-five cents, and the other ready sale at eighty-seven cents. Also, two patterns of carpets, one of which sold readily at one dollar and fifteen cents, while the other could hardly be got rid of at ninety cents.

Mr. Flyng's remarks awakened much interest, and at future meetings of the association there is to be a series of practical exercises on methods of teaching drawing by Miss Ada L. Cone, of Concord.

In the absence of Mr. Walker of Pembroke, Mr. Lull of Manchester took charge of the query-box. Responses were made in clear and condensed five-minute speeches, by Mr. Lull of Manchester, Miss Hodgdon of Concord, Mr. Warren of Plymouth, Mr. Angell of Derry, Mr. Ray of Mont Vernon, Mr. Buck of Manchester, Miss Carlton of Concord, and Mr. Clifford of Manchester.

All the exercises were spirited and full of interest; the attendance was very large, and the indications are that the Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association is destined to be very popular with the teachers of this part of the State, and do an important work for the profession.

We noticed the following Nashua teachers present: Mr. E. C. Burback, Misses L. A. Kimball, L. L. Pinkham, A. G. Johnson, Nellie M. Thompson, Belle Thompson, and Mattie B. Stevens.

The constitution adopted declares the objects of the association to be to compare methods of teaching, and to increase public interest in the cause of education. It provides for regular meetings on the second Saturdays of January, May, and October, and at such other times as the executive committee may find expedient.

Any person interested may become a member by paying an annual fee as follows: gentlemen, fifty cents; ladies, twenty-five cents.

The present board of officers consists of Elliot Whipple of Reed's Ferry, president; Laura Carlton of Concord, vice-president; A. W. Bacheler of Manchester, secretary and treasurer.

The second meeting of the association was held at Concord the second Saturday in May, and was well attended.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the winter the principal and teachers of the State Normal School held teachers' institutes at Littleton, Woodsville, and Franklin. These meetings were well attended, and awakened much interest, both among the teachers and the people. The advice and the instruction given were eminently practical. No time was wasted in rhetoric or eloquence, or theories. Only such topics were taken up as belong to the work of the ordinary district school, and especially to primary instruction.

These meetings were entirely voluntary, as to labor and expense, on the part of those who had charge of them.

The legislature would confer a great benefit upon the schools of the State by making some provision for the continuance of these meetings. Teachers brought into contact with these skilled instructors find that there are other and better ways than those which they have inherited from former generations. They see the necessity and value of a better training for the work.

One or two hundred dollars appropriated annually would secure such meetings in all parts of the State. And in no other way can so small an outlay be made to produce so valuable results to our public schools, both for the moment and for the future.

These meetings commenced Friday noon or evening, continuing part of Saturday, so as not to interfere materially with the regular work of the schools.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Better still than any of these meetings have been those held by the town superintendents with their teachers. By such meetings the superintendents can become better acquainted with the teachers, can give them such instructions and suggestions as they need. At the same time the teachers may propose any difficulties which may spring up in the management of their schools, availing themselves of the experience and wisdom of

others. Such conferences, dealing, as they do, not in the theories of education, nor with hypothetical questions and situations, but with matters present in the schools, cannot fail to be most profitable.

It is seen more and more clearly that the wise and skilled superintendent, who is able and willing to counsel and train his teachers in their work, is a most important factor in the success of our public schools.

STUDIES FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The theory of education is perfect ; namely, that it should be the symmetrical development of all the powers of its subject, physical, mental, social, and moral. None question this theory. But it is about impossible to carry out perfectly the theory. The moment the attempt is made to give this perfect education, there are differences of opinion as to ways and means. According to the theory, the child should be addressed on all sides of his complex nature ; every good power should be stimulated, every evil power repressed. The whole circle of knowledge — science, art, and literature — must be tried, that all the manifold powers may be brought out. Such an education, we must see at once, is out of the reach of most children, because it requires a wealth of means and appliances which no school in the world offers, an expense which few can afford, and a period of time seldom at command. Of course such an education is out of the question in our common schools. So far as these institutions are concerned, the theory of a perfect education must be followed under conditions adverse to its full realization.

It is a mistake of many educators that they do not take into consideration the conditions, shall I say "the environment," of those whom they desire to train for the duties of life. They take the theory of education, which is very good, unquestionable, and say it must be applied to all children alike, that it must govern all grades of schools ; and hence, with great waste of time and effort, they seek to realize what is impossible under the conditions.

There are two conditions under which almost all the children in our common schools must find their education, which ought

to have a controlling voice in prescribing the course of study in these institutions. One of these conditions is the destination of these millions as to employment, which is certainly not the learned professions, but labor. They are to be merchants, artisans, mechanics, farmers, housewives, etc. The other condition is that the masses have but a short period in which to acquire their education. The statistics of our own State show, that at the age of sixteen, four-fifths of the scholars have done with the schools. It is not very different in other States.

Now, the question which confronts all whose duty it is to prescribe a course of study in our common schools, for I speak of these only, for those having this destination and this small amount of time to spare, is this : Shall the course of study have for its purpose the discipline of the minds of these scholars, or the communication of such knowledge as they will need in practical life, and which they must obtain in some way, or be content to be stupid bunglers, or "hewers of wood and drawers of water" all their days?

Some say that mental discipline is the chief end to be sought in the education of children, and would therefore prescribe such studies as are supposed to have a peculiar efficacy in that direction, — studies which will stimulate, exercise, and develop certain powers of the mind, but which have little application to the practical affairs of life. It is said that the alertness and strength of faculties acquired under this training will give those subjected to it advantages over those who have spent their time in gaining useful knowledge.

This seems to me a mistake, so far as our common schools are concerned. The studies prescribed for those educated there should be those, and those only, which will be useful in the practical affairs of life. I think the main, the supreme purpose of all studies in common schools should be information, and would rigidly exclude all studies whose chief efficacy is mental discipline. I say this, because the conditions under which the majority of the children must acquire and use their training admit of no more than this, in order that the wise purposes of a free education by the State may be fulfilled. We must have a multitude of intelligent workers and producers.

Good government, the conservation of society, art, literature, the higher education, the maintenance of the institutions of religion itself, — all depend upon the success of this class more than upon any other.

Is it not best, then, that the multitude, so important, should take from the schools the knowledge which they must have and can immediately use, rather than a small amount of discipline gained from studies for which they have no practical use, and which they are sure to forget, as having no use for them?

As an illustration of the principle which I am advocating in prescribing a course of study for common schools, we may take the classical languages. I would not admit them as studies in these institutions, because, first, they have very little practical worth, and, second, because the time that can be devoted to them by the majority of children can secure very little mental discipline.

I must think that much of the value attributed to these studies is merely traditional. There was a time when the Latin language held the knowledge of the world, when it was a channel of communication between all educated men. There was a time when there was very little to study but the classics. Then they were justly made the chief studies. Men then studied them to some purpose; they could read them, write them, and converse in them readily.

The world has moved on since then. It has acquired great stores of knowledge which it had not then. That knowledge is useful, is necessary to success in the commonest labor, if it is to be skillful and efficient. It is no longer shut up in one language, and that not the mother-tongue of any child living, but is open to all in their own language. And yet the traditional importance and value of these languages still cling to them in the minds of many; while the world has actually outgrown them as the means of knowledge, or even of mental discipline such as is needed in this laboring, producing, and developing age.

The studies which I think ought to be in our common schools are the English language, to-day richer in all manner of treasures than both the Latin and Greek, because it holds all their

best treasures, and all the stores the world has gathered in many centuries since they ceased to live, all practical mathematics, and the sciences. These can all be made useful helps in every-day employments, necessary to-day as they were not a century or two ago, aids to such labors as the world must have, or its activities must cease, and with them the developments which inspire so much hope for the future.

I advocate these studies the more cheerfully, not only because I know they are useful, but because I am sure that they will promote the other purpose of study,—mental discipline. These practical, useful studies give the youth the knowledge they need, while they develop and strengthen their faculties just in the directions in which they must use them for their own sakes and for the sake of the State which wisely makes this knowledge free.

I do not deny the discipline gained in the study of language. Let the child study his own language, a thousand times richer in treasures solid and worthy, or bright and sparkling, than either Latin or Greek, or both together, with the same care he would study these classics, guided by the same skill in the teacher, and he will not only gain as much of mere discipline of mind, but he will come into full possession of an instrument which he needs to use in all his labors, in buying and selling, in his lawsuits, in his conversation at home and abroad, in his solemn advice and in his jokes, in his letters and speeches, in his scolding and persuading, in his courtship and marriage, in his contracts as “party of the first part, or party of the second part,” in his prayers and sermons, and finally in his last will and testament.

And all the time of his study he will be in contact with a sound morality ; and instead of a wild, impossible heathen mythology, he will drink in the spirit of a religion which holds in its bosom the products of God’s highest wisdom and infinite love, — able to save his soul with an everlasting salvation.

I may add still further, that no one can study any one of the sciences without exercising his memory, his judgment, his powers of observation, and his manual skill ; and these are just the powers which he needs to have alert and strong, that he may

not be a burden or a drone, that he may take care of himself and those dependent upon him, that he may add to the wealth of the State, and so secure better privileges for himself and his children.

But is not this what is called a "bread-and-butter" view of education? It certainly is. But is not this just what confronts the great majority of the scholars who every year leave our schools for the duties of life? Have they not a living to gain? Is it not all-important to them, to their parents, to those who may be afterwards dependent upon them, that they should be able to win food and raiment, and homes? If they fail to do this, of what worth will they be in any direction?

Why, then, is it not the highest wisdom to so order their studies and training that they shall be prepared for this destiny?

Give the scholars in our public schools the training in practical matters which the times demand, and we need have no fear for their culture, refinement, and genuine worth; for the employments of the period demand so much knowledge in many directions, so much observation, experiment, and study, that it is utterly impossible that the powers of the mind should be left undeveloped or uncultivated.

EXTREMES IN EDUCATION.

"Too far east is west." Things good in themselves become useless, or even hurtful, by being carried too far. It is best in education, as in all other matters, to avoid extremes.

Some of the extremes in education may be pointed out.

1. Too much respect for past methods. Many oppose any change in studies, or methods. They say what answered their needs is good enough for their children. These persons forget that the world has moved on since their school-days, that much knowledge current a generation ago is useless, that many new discoveries of important matters have been made. A well-educated man of the last generation, brought into the world's affairs to-day with only the information with which he left school, would be an ignorant man in many directions. Our youth must live and labor in the world as it is; and to fit them for the life and labor of to-day, they need to leave behind much

that their fathers took with them, and to take with them much more of which their fathers knew and could know nothing.

The old methods of teaching and discipline, answering the purposes of the past, are not the best possible. It is but reasonable to suppose that improvement will be made in these directions as well as in so many others; hence it is but folly to insist that everything should be managed as in the past.

2. Many persons are too hasty in adopting new things in education. The world is full of new theories of education, of instruction and discipline. Every now and then a "new departure" starts out on its mission, heralded with a flourish of trumpets, and immediately crowned as a success and improvement which is to fill the land speedily with well-educated men and women. Many are ready to put these "new departures" in their schools, without stopping to inquire whether they are in harmony with well-established and unvarying laws and principles, or whether their ultimate results are of any value. Improvement there will be, but every new theory or method is by no means sure to be good. Many so-called improvements are worthless, and those who are so ready to adopt them do it at the expense of wasted time and failure of success.

All new theories and methods should be carefully examined before adoption; if they conform to well-known laws of the mind, they may be accepted. But the value of many of them can only be determined by trial. Many of them show good immediate results, but in the end accomplish but little for the scholar. A trial of a few months or a year or two is not decisive, but it is often necessary to follow those who have been subjected to certain methods through a generation before we can pronounce confidently upon their value.

There are methods of instruction in vogue to-day — much lauded — whose immediate results are most promising, yet they must fail to make true scholars, — those who will go on in their acquisitions independently, after their school-days are over. If the human intellect has any laws which are constant, the failure of these systems is certain, whatever they may appear to accomplish at first.

Little is really done for a pupil unless he is taught how to

acquire his own knowledge independently. He may be subjected to such methods and processes as to appear very intelligent ; but if his learning stops when he is no longer the subject of these methods and processes, if he does not know how, or does not care to go on of himself, not much has been done for him, in comparison with what ought and might be done for him. He owes no great debt of gratitude to his teachers and managers.

Many of the new methods, so confidently urged as wonderfully effective " new departures," are found to be old methods after all. Especially is this true of the much-vaunted oral instruction. It is put forward as a new discovery, demanding an entire revolution of all our systems and methods. Its advocates visit with unsparing ridicule the use of text-books as supremely antiquated and foolish. But when we examine the matter we find that oral instruction is the old method, the first method, the method of necessity. Adam and Eve used it first. Moses understood the method when he said : " And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt *talk* of them when thou sittest in thy house and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." It was the method of the Academia of Socrates and Plato, of Abelard, and the old Schoolmen. It was the prevailing method in our own land a century ago. Dillworth, when he published his " School-master's Assistant," a century ago, felt that he was invading the prevailing method, and was constrained to offer this curious apology : " It may also be further objected, that to teach by a *printed* book, is an argument of ignorance and incapacity. He indeed (if any such there be) who is afraid his scholars will improve too fast will undoubtedly decry this method. But that master's ignorance can never be brought in question who can begin and end it [the book] readily ; and most certainly that scholar's non-improvement can be as little questioned who makes a much greater progress by this than he possibly can by the common method," — that is, by oral instruction, the master " setting the sums."

Oral instruction in these earlier times was not so much a matter of choice and wisdom as it was a matter of necessity,

because there were no books to study. The discovery of the art of printing made the use of text-books possible. As soon as books were multiplied and cheap, oral instruction was abandoned for the use of text-books, which is really not the antiquated but the truly modern method.

But in this matter extremes are to be avoided. There should be no slavish adherence to text-books, — nor, on the other hand, should there be only oral instruction. Text-books should be used thoroughly, — supplemented by oral instruction.

3. The extremes of no system, and too much system, should be avoided. In too many of our schools there is no plan carried out from term to term and year to year. Everything goes as it may. Each teacher is a law to himself, and each scholar or his parents a law to themselves. Such schools would be all the better for some system to be rigidly enforced.

On the other hand, there is a tendency to too much system. There is no freedom, — no elasticity to meet varying wants and emergencies. Everything is made to run in ruts, straight, rigid, with no switches even. The schools exist, not for training children, but for the system. All must be subjected to the same training, whatever their circumstances or abilities or individualities. The system must be carried out at all hazards. Practically it is said to every child who presents himself at the doors of the school-house: "You must go through this system, or find your education elsewhere, or go without it." — "But I have only a limited time that I can devote to study." — "No matter, you must fall into our system." — "But this child has some peculiarities, — he has great strength in some directions, and weakness in others." — "Well, he must come under the system; it is good, and we can't change it."

It is in these schools that examinations tyrannize. Percentages are the great purpose of all study and discipline. There are weekly examinations, monthly examinations, term examinations, yearly examinations. Teachers are buried in examination papers, consuming time which ought to be devoted to rest or instruction. If all the labor results in high percentages there is entire satisfaction. The schools are good, doing the best of work. There is no inquiry whether this system is preparing the

scholars for the duties of life, whether it is nourishing in them a true love of learning, whether the scholars when no examinations are confronting them will still pursue their studies, or spend their days "in striving to forgive and forget, — in time to forgive the examiners and to forget the subject of the examination," the last being much the easier of the two.

The best use of examinations is as tests, — to ascertain the attainments of the scholar and his deficiencies, to be a guide to further efforts for his benefit. When examinations become an end, held for themselves alone, they are vicious and only vicious.

4. Studies and methods, valuable in themselves, are often made harmful by being carried to excess. A teacher has a favorite study, and gives that a prominent place. Everybody must pursue it, and spend a disproportionate period of time upon it. It may not be of much practical value, it may have little to do with the future pursuits of the scholars ; yet it is given the prominent place, controls all other studies. The study may have its value as an ornament, or as something which goes to make an intelligent man or woman, but beyond that is of little consequence. True wisdom consists in choosing such a course of studies as will fit the scholars for practical life, and giving to each study a just amount of time and attention.

There are methods of teaching which when wisely used have their value. But if they are carried too far they are hurtful. Within the last twenty years children are taught to read by the word method, instead of first learning the individual letters of the alphabet and combining them into words. Later this method is improved by teaching the child to recognize sentences by sight, before learning the alphabet. I am not disposed to condemn the method (which by the way is not all new, having been practiced by a nation on the opposite side of the globe for many centuries), but I question its supreme value, for this reason, that no one really knows how to read until he knows the significance and power of each letter and can readily combine them into words without assistance. If the child is taught to read by the word method, he must in some way, sooner or later, "learn his letters," before he can spell or read independently. Taught

in this way every new word is an obstacle, which he cannot readily pass without assistance. Inasmuch as all possible words lie potentially in the characters of the alphabet, and inasmuch as no one knows how to read or spell or to make words until he is acquainted with the powers of each letter of the alphabet, a true logic would seem to point out the letters as the first objects of attention and acquirement. Children can be taught to read by the word and sentence method, and for a time will seem to be in advance of those taught their letters first, but after a while these last will certainly be first. Going slower at first, they are yet acquiring the use of instruments which will give them the final superiority. The true philosophy of teaching a child to read is to combine the two methods, using neither exclusively.

It is best in all matters pertaining to our schools to avoid extremes.

QUINCY SCHOOLS.

A careful examination of the much-talked-of Quincy methods results in the conclusion that they are not by any means new to education, though they are new to Quincy schools. The same methods have been pursued in this and foreign countries. While the methods have much to commend them, they are by no means faultless. The best feature in this "new departure," the feature most desirable and most to be commended to the imitation of others, is the awakened interest of the community in their schools. Wherever such interest exists, improvement will not be far away.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school has been re-organized, both as to the course of study and length of time to be spent. Under its present organization and course of study and methods of training, it is well adapted to meet the needs of the teachers of the State. Under the care of the principal and his assistants, work has been done the past year equal to that of any other normal school, in some respects better. It is doing most excellent work for the teachers who are there trained, and through their example and influence for the whole State.

For further information concerning this school, reference is made to the annual report of the trustees and principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AT KEENE.

The following report of the meeting of this association is taken from the "Cheshire Republican."

It is seventeen years since the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association held its meetings in this place. Cheshire County has been considered as a State by herself situated between New Hampshire and Vermont. But this year there were strong reasons why the organization should come to Keene. Cheshire County has not co-operated with other portions of the State in matters of education as she should ; and, again, educators from different parts of the State wanted to come to Keene to see what this staid old town was doing for her schools.

The officers of the association arrived Wednesday evening and on the morning trains Thursday ; so many teachers from all portions of the State arrived, that at the opening of the afternoon session one hundred and fifty teachers were present.

The meeting was opened by a prayer by Dr. W. H. Eaton, of Keene, followed by singing by pupils of the high school. Hiram Orcutt reported the work done by the committee to petition the legislature of our State. This committee had urged upon the legislature, (1) that a certain portion of the literary fund of the State be appropriated to the purchase of apparatus, books, charts, and other means of illustration in our schools ; (2) that the state superintendent's work be enlarged and his salary so increased that he can visit the schools and teachers' associations in different parts of the State ; and (3) that the State encourage county institutes for teachers. The first of these recommendations was adopted by our legislature. Work on the other two remains to be done. The first paper was by Charles A. Downs, state superintendent, who maintained that in our common schools the main object of study was the acquirement of knowledge and not the discipline of the mind. Most children go to

school so few years, that they hardly arrive at the period when systematic discipline in study can be given them. They need to learn the rudiments of the English branches. The study of higher mathematics and the ancient languages should come in schools of a higher grade, where the pupils have the time for an extended course of training. The natural sciences and the common English branches afford most information, and should be taught thoroughly and systematically in every common district school. The place for Latin and Greek is in the high school, but more properly in the academy and college. Mr. Downs was followed by Principal Cummings, of Meriden, who showed that the instruction in the district schools in reading was poor. Few young people, and especially young men, from these schools, can read understandingly to themselves or to other people. The remedy is better teachers. Mr. Northrop, secretary of the board of education of Connecticut, urged two points: (1) that common-school studies should give valuable information; and (2) that only a few studies should be pursued, so that the discipline might be thorough and complete. He also desired to have the English language better taught. The mark of a cultured young man or woman is his or her use of the vernacular. The average school-girl uses but few words; two adjectives express everything to her — "horrid" and "splendid." The girls he described used "horrid" English, but Mr. Northrop made a "splendid" speech.

Miss S. C. Eastman, of Henniker, then read a paper on "Superintending School Committees." Rev. W. W. Hayward, of Keene, recommended that each of the large towns in the State have experienced superintendents, elected by the several boards of education. When the management of schools is divided between six or nine men, there is no responsibility, no superintendence. The whole attention of one man is better than the divided attention of many. Smaller towns should have a superintendent to examine all the teachers and manage the schools, subject to the approval of a committee on education. Messrs. C. P. Hall and E. Whipple also suggested means of securing better superintendence of our schools. Prof. E. T. Quimby thought the state superintendent should examine candi-

dates who apply to our boards of education for the position of town superintendent. There is need of examining the superintendents as often as the teachers.

Prof. and Mrs. L. A. Butterfield interested the audience by explaining "Visible Speech," or, better, a phonetic language, invented by Melville Bell. Prof. B. explained the structure of the vocal organs, the way different sounds are produced by the voice, and the phonetic language. While Mrs. Butterfield was out of the hall, sentences in Chinese, German, Latin, Scandinavian, and Arabic were written by sound in this phonetic language. Mrs. Butterfield then came on the stage and pronounced the words (new to her) in each of these languages. Neither the professor nor his wife knew these languages.

In the evening, addresses of welcome to the association were delivered by His Honor Mayor Stewart and Hiram Blake, Esq., of Keene. Prof. E. R. Ruggles responded to these addresses. He thanked the people of Keene for the cordiality with which the members of the association had been received. The association exists to encourage teachers to higher and nobler work, to increase public interest in the work of our common schools, and to seek better methods of instruction by the free interchange of ideas. Hon. B. G. Northrop then read a paper on the "Value of High Schools." Mr. N. spoke from experience, having been seven years at the head of the schools of Massachusetts, and nearly as long superintendent of the schools of Connecticut. High schools have stood the test of experiment. No high school has ever been given up. Their number is rapidly increasing. In Massachusetts in 1838 there were, fourteen, in 1857 eighty, and in 1878 two hundred and sixteen. Elementary education flourishes best where higher education is most ample. Without the high school there is no *way up* for the poor but intelligent youth, from the common school to the college. High schools are essential for the training of teachers. Most young men get their first start collegeward in the high schools, but complete their preparation in an academy. High schools help dull pupils to find their place, and talented youths also to find theirs. Education does not unfit a young man for manual labor, but will render labor of all kinds elevating.

Labor, which is the first interest of society, should be made to think, first, that it may govern itself, and second, that it may be more productive. The common schools are the life of a free government, the uplifter of the laboring classes, a common defense, instead of standing armies, hospitals, and prisons. The prosperity of the republic is in proportion as the lower classes are educated to replenish the middle classes. If this be true, then the high school is the best investment of capital that can possibly be made. "No system of public education is worthy the name unless it erects an educational ladder with one end in the gutter and the other in the university. The high school is the top round." The Rev. S. H. McCollister followed, and testified to the value of high-school training. The Rev. A. B. Crawford thought the high school should become a place to form character as well as sharp intellect. History and the classics are essential to a course of study which shall form character. He also thought high-school teachers should be liberally paid. Miss S. F. Churchill recited a few selections.

On Thursday morning, the attendance of teachers reached upwards of three hundred. At the business meeting, E. B. Powers, of Nashua, was chosen president; E. Whipple, of Reed's Ferry, treasurer; R. H. Perkins and S. W. Clark, of Portsmouth, secretaries. Prof. Parker, of Dartmouth College, read a very interesting paper, on the pronunciation of Latin. He explained briefly what the so-called "Latin" method is, and maintained that it was only an approximation to the pronunciation which the Romans really used. The advocates of the Latin pronunciation do not fully agree. They are inconsistent; e. g., *urps*, *urbis*. Although we do know approximately how the Romans pronounced their language, it is impracticable for us to adopt their pronunciation. This because, (1) the Latin language changed from century to century, and we must learn a separate pronunciation for the Latin of each period; (2) the pronunciation makes no difference with the student of philology, and we have the Latin in all its written worth; (3) Latin has gained in richness by the new English sounds; (4) common Latin sentences and quotations sound ridiculously when pronounced by the "Latin" method; (5) the English is a noble

language, and will be injured by this rigid pronunciation of Latin. Although we may be obliged to succumb to this new method, rueful will be the day. Mr. H. W. Lull, of Manchester, advocated the Latin pronunciation. He showed that the Roman consonant V was not like our letter V, and that the Latin pronunciation was easier and simpler to learn. The rules for the Latin pronunciation can be written on a visiting-card. The "English" method is long and really is never learned. Principal Perkins, of Exeter, said that we cannot know what the Latin pronunciation was ; that we should use the pronunciation which will help us most in the study of English ; that pupils will be discouraged from studying Latin by teaching this new method, and further claimed that the Latin was not a method. Mr. G. H. Browne, of the Keene High School, maintained that the "Roman" method is scientific, as the whole science of language and the theory and history of sound change shows. He thought that we can and do know the true Latin pronunciation, because the Latin language had no sounds which the English does not have, and because the Latin was a phonetic language. The French cannot learn English from books, because the English is not phonetic. The inconsistencies in the Latin pronunciation are phonetic, and exist in every language. The Roman grammarians *do* agree on the pronunciation of Latin, although modern scholars introduce individualisms. Sounds and not letters are the essential elements of etymology. The English language has undergone the same change from hard to soft sounds that the Latin underwent. Roman pronunciation is right, therefore teach it. Mr. Browne then showed how the present soft pronunciation of English and Latin came about, and thus defended the new "Latin" method as an essential aid to the profitable study of English etymology. Principal Powers, of Nashua, then gave an excellent address on the study of English grammar. Parsing and analysis were discouraged, but "*sentence-forming*" was encouraged.

In the afternoon, Mr. C. P. Hall, of Hinsdale, gave a practical exercise, which showed excellently two things : (1) what the metric system is, and (2) how to teach it to pupils. Mr. George L. Chandler then read a paper on the study of natural

science in our schools. He maintained that teachers should qualify themselves to teach natural science. The opportunities for this are rare. A summer course in science at Harvard College, or at Salem, was advised for all teachers who can afford to spend twenty-five dollars. The best methods of teaching are the natural ones,—by illustration and example. The discussion was opened by Mr. F. W. Hooper, of Keene. Mr. Hooper maintained that one-fourth of every course of study, in schools below the strictly professional, should be natural science. The greatest obstacle in the way of a proper study of science is to be found in the course of study pursued in some of our colleges, and in the fact that most of our colleges do not think it necessary to require a knowledge of natural science for admission. This paper was full of thought and sound common sense. Mr. J. G. Scott, of Westfield, Mass., then spoke of the way in which he taught his classes technical terms, and of the methods he pursued to cause his pupils to observe things for themselves. This paper was entirely practical. Mr. J. G. Bergen, of Deerfield, closed the discussion by suggestions on methods of teaching botany, and on the selection of suitable text-books.

Friday evening was an appropriate climax to the successful discussions which preceded. Hiram Orcutt read a paper on the itinerant educator or educational tramp. What we need is permanent teachers, permanent committees, and permanent superintendents,—all fitted for their work, and none of them using the teacher's desk or the superintendent's role as a stepping-stone to something else. Mr. H. P. Warren gave an interesting account of the work which is being done at our State Normal School, of which he is the principal. The great need of our schools is properly trained teachers. The normal school is the friend to every higher school in the State, because it trains teachers who are to train pupils for the higher schools. But it is especially the friend of the child who must end her school education in a district school-house. The Hon. J. W. Patterson spoke very eloquently on the needs of the common school, our duty to it, and its value to our American institutions. The common school is the bond which binds together rich and poor, fortunate and unfortunate, high and low, into one people,

with a common cause,—the common welfare. Col. F. W. Parker, of Quincy, Mass., gave a brief address. He thought the school-room too often a prison ; the “alphabet” method of learning to read wholly injurious. Teachers do not make their work attractive ; should change their methods and manner. Mr. Parker is doing a great work for the schools of his own town and State, and it was a great privilege to have him present.

This session of the association has not been all that some of its officers could have wished, but it is safe to say that it has been the most interesting session in the history of the organization. The causes of this are manifold. To Prof. E. R. Ruggles of Dartmouth College, president of the association, most credit is due. Every member of the association and every citizen in this vicinity should acknowledge gratitude to him for his untiring labor in arranging the work of the association and bringing it to a successful completion. To the speakers, also, some share of credit is due. The speakers were all present but one, and all were enthusiastic with their work. The large attendance of teachers from abroad, and especially the large attendance of the people of Keene, shows an interest in the work of education, such as can be excelled in few places. The association has done a grand work, and we trust will continue to do good service so long as a child shall seek an education.

ENTHUSIASM IN TEACHING.

H. S. COWELL, FRANCES TOWN.

The following is an abstract of a paper prepared for delivery at the State Teachers' Association.

Improved methods of instruction are important ; but behind and above method is the teacher. Systems, text-books, and apparatus are the machinery ; the teacher is the engineer. Like teacher, like school. Put a right teacher in the school, and the school will take care of itself. It is my purpose to present the claims of enthusiasm as an important and necessary qualification of the teacher. Enthusiasm is not a reckless zeal without knowledge ; neither is it that overplus of feeling or action that

overdoes the work, but *undoes* the worker. But it does consist in the combination of a high appreciation of the importance of your work, and a hearty zeal in the accomplishment of that work. Fanaticism is zeal without knowledge ; indifference is no zeal whatever ; enthusiasm is a zeal tempered by prudence, modified by knowledge. Indifference chills ; enthusiasm warms and quickens. A teacher without enthusiasm has no right to be a teacher. He cannot be one in the truest and broadest sense without it. Its power is wondrous. Under the influence of the enthusiastic teacher, dry routine is changed to pleasing variety, the shapeless skeleton of abstract principles clothed with pulsating life and attractive beauty, and a thousand ways and means discovered by which the untried feet are allured into the paths of knowledge. That there is a great lack of this element in our profession and in our State, does not need proof. This arises chiefly from the following causes :—

First, the presence in our profession of the “Educational Tramp,” or the amateur teacher, who makes teaching secondary to something deemed more important.

Second, the fewness of our worldly advantages. The teacher is not overpaid, too well fed, nor overpraised. As a species, he is not especially interesting to the public. At the first touch of age he is shelved as an old foggy, and obliged to turn book or insurance agent to gain a subsistence.

Third, the seeming stupidity of pupils. After all, this stupidity may be more apparent than real, and we must remember, that, with all our improvements and lightning methods in this fast age, human nature and brain matter have not been remodeled.

There is enough in the teacher's work to awaken enthusiasm. First, the atmosphere of sincere regard and genuine appreciation in which he lives. It may be that of children ; but it is no worse for that, and the gratitude will grow deeper with years. Second, the keen pleasure of imparting knowledge. Third, the magnitude and importance of his work. If the sculptor, standing before the waiting marble, glows with enthusiasm, amounting almost to inspiration, how can he be indifferent who is shaping the destinies of lives !

THE EDUCATIONAL TRAMP, AND HOW TO GET
RID OF HIM.

HIRAM ORCUTT, WEST LEBANON.

A tramp is a kind of vagrant or vagabond, having no certain dwelling-place, and without the means of an *honest* livelihood. He claims that the world owes him a living, and cares not whether he renders an adequate service in return. He is an obstacle to be removed; an outlaw to be punished; a nuisance to be squelched. New Hampshire has got rid of him.

And there are professional tramps, — medical, legal, clerical, and educational. They claim professional titles and skill; they hang around sick-rooms, courts, churches, and school-houses, and demand a living for their worthless service. We call them quacks, “least cliented pettifoggers,” and imposers upon the public confidence. How to get rid of *these* is the question.

A recent writer says, “All teachers are regarded by law and custom as itinerants.” It is true that teaching has not yet fully attained to the dignity of a profession, but all teachers are not tramps. There are multitudes of men and women in every grade of school in our land who have the highest qualifications, and who aim to make teaching their life-work. In the midst of many difficulties they unselfishly toil for the public weal. These deserve a much better pecuniary reward, and the lasting gratitude of the nation. If all teachers were as well furnished and equally zealous in their work, teaching would soon become as really a profession as medicine, the law, or the ministry. Here, then, is the difficulty, — the unfitness of a large class of teachers and school officers for the duties assigned them. The stupid “committee-man” is intrusted with the selection of teachers and the oversight of schools, who has no power to distinguish the good teacher from the poor, or the good school from that which is worthless. The unqualified superintendent now comes in to perpetuate the evil by his unwarranted approval of the lowest grade of teachers. This school officer is often more ignorant than the candidate before him, and feels little or no interest in the schools over which he presides. And while the State is laboring to educate a better class of teachers, these

tramping school officers stand at the door of our educational edifice to reject the well-trained and experienced teacher and to admit the mere novice. Under such supervision the good teacher stands no chance in competition with the poor.

The lowest class of tramps among teachers are ignorant and stupid. They have no qualifications for their work ; they feel no interest or responsibility in their school ; and, what is worse, they have no desire for improvement. They hold a license to teach, secured from some school officer as ignorant as themselves ; they can secure their wages, and hence they are satisfied. Such school officers and such teachers are educational tramps, who sap the life-blood from our educational system, and are supported as drones in our educational bee-hive.

Another class of teachers possess literary attainments sufficient to enable them to pass the required examination, but they lack enthusiasm and have only selfish aims. They teach to earn money to enable them to gain position in some other department. Their academic or professional studies occupy all their spare time, and all their thoughts. They might do well ; but by making teaching a mere stepping-stone to some other occupation or profession, they degrade the high office which Channing says "is the greatest function on earth," to a level with any menial service. There are, indeed, many good and successful teachers who engage in teaching only temporarily ; but they resemble the class here described only in this one regard. They are efficient while they teach, and, as things are, we would not exclude *them* from the school-room. But when teaching shall be fully recognized as a profession, it will be as great a novelty to see a student of law or medicine teaching school to earn money, as it would be now to see a school master or mistress practicing medicine or pleading at the bar for the same purpose. But tolerate the better class of "itinerants," as we must for a while longer ; yet those who lack the necessary interest and enthusiasm, who teach only from selfish motives, must be classed among the tramps, and the sooner we get rid of them the better for the State and country. But how shall we get rid of our educational tramps ? In answering this question, three points will come under review ; viz., the deficiency

of state laws, the incompetency of school examiners, and the necessity of normal training for our teachers. First, state laws do not recognize teaching as a profession. They place the qualified on the same low level with the unqualified. Several states require all teachers to be examined for license "to teach a common school for one year ;" but the standard is often so low, and the school officers so deficient, that we might as well have no such law. In no state, and in but one city (Boston), does the law require the candidate to study in any professional school. A knowledge of the few elementary branches to be taught is all that is usually required. Anybody can keep a district school, after a few terms of study at some high school or academy. Hence the mere novice, armed with a license to teach, may come in to compete with the graduates of normal schools, and other skillful teachers who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," and often this novice is preferred because she is *cheap*. The laws of California authorize the State Board of Examination to issue certificates to all who hold diplomas from the State Normal School, and to the holders of life-certificates, without examination. And this board may issue life-diplomas to teachers of two years' experience who sustain a satisfactory examination. This law recognizes a higher order of teachers than the common grade, but, after all, the educational tramp is not absolutely excluded even from California. To accomplish this, the law must provide some system of permanent professional certificates, to be given to those *only* who are thoroughly qualified to manage and teach school.

Second, the incompetency of school examiners is a standing obstacle to the reform so much needed. Some of these are deficient in literary attainments ; others in professional knowledge. All teachers should be examined by a county or state board elected with reference to their special fitness for the office ; and these examiners should be (or have been) practical teachers. No others can be qualified for this duty. Teachers and business men are never appointed to examine a candidate for the bar, or the pulpit, or for the practice of medicine. A committee of lawyers never examine a candidate for a medical diploma ; nor a committee of physicians, a candidate for the pulpit ; nor a

committee of ministers, a candidate for the legal profession. But it is the common practice, all over the land, for business men and *illiterate* men, and anybody who will accept the office, to act as examiners of teachers of our public schools. An educated man can test the candidate's knowledge of the branches to be taught, but the skillful *teacher* alone can judge as to his ability to manage and teach. Competent examiners may be found among professional men, because many of these have been successful teachers, and this is the only ground upon which such men can be allowed upon examining boards. All certificates should be granted under a uniform system, that would everywhere exclude the incompetent, and admit the successful candidate to any school of the same grade in the nation. If all these conditions were complied with, it would be as difficult for a tramp, whether a teacher or school officer, to enter upon such service, as it now is for a quack to enter the medical, or a pettifogger the legal profession. But the fact is very different. In the rural districts, incompetency is the rule and competency the exception. Often the good teacher, who expects fair compensation for valuable service, stands no chance in competition with the poor, who bids low for the office.

Third, special attention must also be given to the academic and normal training of teachers. As things are, all incompetent teachers cannot be rejected. Hence, the pressing demand of the hour is the education of teachers for our schools. The State must bring normal instruction within the reach of every candidate for the teacher's office, while she rejects all who attempt to enter by some other door. Our normal schools must not only be multiplied, but thoroughly equipped and furnished; they must be under the management and instruction of masters and teachers skilled in the art of "teaching to teach;" the standard of admission must be so high, and the course of instruction so extensive, that teachers of every grade, from the primary to the university, can be trained therein.

If, then, we would get rid of our educational tramps, the school laws of every state and city must be so modified as to require a course of study in the philosophy of teaching; all teachers must be approved by a school board of practical edu-

cators ; and normal schools of high order must be multiplied to meet the demand of the hour.

To secure this desired object, the public mind must be *instructed* and *moved*. All judicious laws and every reform in the customs and habits of the people are born of enlightened public opinion. To create and direct such a public opinion, is, then, the one thing to be done. This must be accomplished through individual effort, public conventions, and the press of the country. But the molding and controlling power to be relied upon in this reform is *individual* power. Every live teacher and every intelligent friend of education should become a missionary to enlighten the ignorant, to rouse the stupid, and to convert the skeptical, by the agitation and discussion of these vital topics. He should labor in the family, in the school-meeting, in the street, and in the public convention. Like Socrates, he should labor at all times and everywhere, wherever he can find a listener, or one with whom he can dispute. He should speak to the public through the secular, religious, and educational press, "line upon line and precept upon precept." Could we, at once, bring to bear upon the public mind, the personal power and influence of the great multitude of earnest educators of America, the work would be accomplished, the educational tramp would be banished from the country, and our profession would be elevated to the dignity which its importance demands.

NATURAL SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.

GEORGE L. CHANDLER.

It is sometimes said, by those who claim to know, that the Unitarian theology is a collection of negations. I do not wish to express my opinion on that point, but I think it may be said, with *more* truth, that science in the public schools is a negation, or, more properly, a minus quantity. Some years ago, a gentleman who shall be nameless, but who announced himself superintendent of schools in a prominent town of Virginia, presented himself at the botanic garden in Cambridge, stating that he wished to enter the summer course, not with a view to doing much of the ordinary work of the class, but rather to see if Dr.

Gray might have on hand any botanical facts which had escaped Mr. Superintendent's notice. His knowledge of botany was quite extensive, he said; he had read it, and while coming North he had given special attention to the flora of the route, as it was presented to him through the car-windows. Then glancing up to the wall where hung a series of plates illustrating the old Linnæan classification of plants, he noticed a picture of a head of chicory, plainly labeled with the name of the Linnæan class, and recognizing the plant as identical with that then lining the roadsides of Cambridge with bright blue flowers, he remarked, "I have been particularly pleased with the lovely syngenesia that I saw on my way to the garden." It is hardly necessary to say that he did not find his wants met by the instruction to be given that summer. Said a popular, able, and intelligent teacher, the other day, "I studied geology in the high school six weeks, went through a book two inches thick, took one hundred per cent on examination, and know nothing of geology." Said another, "We studied astronomy a little. I gained no real knowledge of the subject, and we omitted botany for lack of time." The former of these teachers was educated in Boston, and the latter is a graduate of the Salem Normal School. When statements like these can truthfully be made by graduates of the best schools, it is high time we gave some consideration to the question, Why do not the natural sciences to-day have a deeper hold and a more extended recognition as fundamental parts of our plan of education? Their importance, both for practical use and as a means of cultivating the observing powers, has been pretty generally admitted. Teachers are everywhere ready to testify to their peculiar adaptation to the wants of young minds, and to the great interest they awaken. Still, but little progress is made, and it is almost an open question whether to-day we are as well off for true scientific training in our schools as we were twenty years ago. We have multiplied books, primers, object-lessons, books of nature, succeeded by dry manuals, classifications, and formal analyses, but we have not brought pupils really into familiarity with things. This method has gone on, till, as was interestingly shown by a paper read before this association last year by the principal of the

Manchester High School, the teaching of science has become synonymous with a cramming of facts, or, as Prof. Huxley says, "till the vigor and freshness which should have been stored up for the purposes of the hard struggle for existence in practical life, have been washed out of the children by precocious mental debauchery, by book-gluttony, and lesson-bibbing."

In this way the sign takes the place of the thing signified, names constitute knowledge, and he is best taught who can most rapidly answer questions about the dissected framework of a science, no matter whether he knows anything about it from a personal inspection of objects or not. It seems to me that teaching seamanship to a farmer's boy by requiring him to learn a list of the sails and ropes necessary to furnish a full-rigged ship, would be the depth of wisdom, in comparison with the present treatment of science in schools. The reasons for this state of affairs are not hard to find ; but when we ask what way can be devised that will lead to more real teaching and better results, it is not likely that all can agree. To me it seems that inability of teachers to give proper instruction on unfamiliar subjects, indifference and ignorance of parents and school officers as to what constitutes true education, and a supposed lack of time, are the three prominent points to be considered. How to overcome these obstacles, is a problem that cannot be worked out to its full solution in a month or a year ; but we must, if possible, suggest some way *towards* improvement. On the first point, — inability of teachers to do good work, — I wish to say no word of blame. That we are not properly prepared for this work, will be readily admitted by all. Most of us have labored under the very difficulties we wish to see removed ; we were poorly taught, or not at all, and we have never since been able to secure the instruction we want. Many teachers, after once beginning to teach, do not find themselves able to spend the time necessary to supply previous deficiencies in scientific training ; they often overestimate the time and expense needful, or they do not even know what they want, and how to find it. Many, doubtless, think that because years can be spent without mastering a single science, it is hopeless to think of ever trying. They do not realize that the lack is more in kind than in

amount. You do not need to know all of "Gray's Lessons," though they are all good, in order to begin work ; much less is it necessary to have mastered all the classification and nomenclature of somebody's zoölogy, and to have looked staringly at cases filled with bones or shells, in some famous collection where the doors are kept carefully locked to all but the professor, who now and then rapidly handles over a few samples before the class, without even giving the would-be learner the faintest chance to know the object by actual touch. The careful, intelligent dissection of a single cornstalk, aided by the direction of one who knows what to *do*, is worth more, as a preparation for real, live work, than all the lectures of all the famous scientists on the continent. With Huxley and Martin's little Biology and a few tools, you can learn more, even by yourself, than is likely to be needed by your class in a long time to come.

Perhaps, some one objects, that books for study and reference are not always obtainable by teachers ; you can at least get *one* book, and with even one good scientific book a studious teacher can progress at a rate that will be surprising. Do not think I am directing you back into the old desert of bookish pedantry. In the absence of a living teacher a guide is necessary, while every beginner needs all the help he can have till he knows the way. Use of books is not abuse of them. If your textbook in botany was a meager, unsatisfactory one, get "Gray's New Structural Botany," for two dollars, or thereabouts, and that will furnish you with enough to make every walk to your daily work full of interest and instruction. If you can afford "Lyell's Principles of Geology," — two volumes, at two dollars and eighty cents each, you have a whole library of physical geography at once, and you will find it not only a stimulus to thought, but constantly available in the every-day work of your classes. These books I mention as samples, for I think that most often teachers have no books because they are not sure what is best to buy, out of the multitude presented to their notice. Do not, at any rate, rely on a local library for all your books ; libraries have their use, but with their aid only, you will not get on. So far, the discussion has sought to indicate what teachers may do temporarily to supply deficiencies.

Before the sciences take their proper standing, the teachers of New England must have a beginning of thorough, accurate knowledge, and that knowledge must be gained by a course of study under the best teachers of science of the time. Our normal schools must teach us these things ; not many, but few, and those few in the right way. When they have eliminated the useless or least useful parts of their course, and for them substituted rational training in science, then we shall move. If any teacher wishes, at present, to have such training, the Harvard summer course offers, during six or seven weeks, for a fee of only twenty-five dollars, the best teaching the country can supply, in either chemistry, mineralogy, or botany ; and at Salem you may have equally good instruction in zoölogy, aided in both places by all that can be found in the way of cabinets, books, illustrative plates, and microscopes. There you find object-teaching in its highest, truest sense. Having done this, when you next visit a beach for the yearly rest, it will mean something more to you than a health-seeking saunter on the sand ; you will find objects to attract the eye and hand ; a sea-urchin, or a sand-cake, a star-fish, or a barnacle, will no longer be passed over with stupid wonder or aversion, but you will delight to investigate their structure and habits. How many of the annual pilgrims to the ocean have tried the simple experiment of putting rock covered with barnacles into a dish of sea-water in order to watch the rapidly playing feet drawing nourishment from the water ? How many ever thought of the life-history of these curious creatures that spend a brief childhood in play and then are fixed forever to the solid rock ? How few of us have ever been taught to put a minute bit of a sea-urchin's spine under the microscope, to see the wonderful regularity of structure, the airiness and lightness, the myriads of chambers vaulted and arched like a fairy castle ? Every bit of that spine, every particle of that shell, even to the finest dust, exhibits a beauty that surpasses belief, till you have seen it. I know there is one very grave objection to this suggestion of a six-weeks' start, with the necessity of going alone thereafter. Very probably the pupil with an inquiring mind may begin by asking some very new and awkward questions ; then what shall be done with an actual ob-

ject in hand, and no text-book to quote from? The teacher who does not need often to say "I do not know" is not in existence, and he who does not often say it, is a cheat. But the teacher who practically says "I do not care to know," has no business with existence. Questions which are tests of one's power to cram facts will have very little terror for the learner who has patiently worked through the investigation demanded by Huxley and Martin in the hundred pages devoted to the frog. By that time a foundation of true knowledge will have been laid, while you will also realize that if you wait to become walking encyclopædias the world will find some use for you other than teaching. The second great feature in this question is the indifference and ignorance of those to whom the direction of affairs is intrusted. Because the schools have taught the same things without perceptible change for the last fifty years, many people are willing to let them rest without a thought as to the possibility of improvement. No real attempt is made to advance the teaching by logical methods of work; the laws of the development of mind are ignored; books of reference, and scientific apparatus, are generally wanting. Nor, with few exceptions, is the course of instruction in the colleges much better. Says one writer: "The academical establishments of some parts of Europe are not without their use to the historian of the human mind. Immovable moored by the strength of their cables and the weight of their anchors, they enable him to measure the rapidity of the current by which the rest of the world is borne along." The remark will apply with little variation to America. The antiquated ways and mediæval systems of study still dominate in the secondary schools of the land. In colleges, book-science crowded into a corner of the course, results, as is intended, in disgusting the student with the whole thing. In our theological schools there is not even an attempt to acquaint the student with the foe he is supposed to be fitting himself to combat. Does any one suppose we should have men standing in the pulpit proud to display their ignorance before audiences equally incapable with themselves of drawing a single scientific induction, if our education were not a one-sided system of mental occultation? Such training is aptly illustrated in the

account given of a certain aquarium containing pike and minnows. Between the two was placed a sheet of glass, to protect the minnows from the voracity of their neighbors. It took the pike three months to learn that glass, though transparent, is impenetrable to the most eager thrust from the nose of a fish, but, having once learned it, they never harmed minnows, even when the glass had long been removed; "from which," says the writer of the account, "we see that a pike is very slow in forming his ideas, and no less slow in unforming them, thus resembling many respectable members of a higher community, who spend one-half of their lives in assimilating the obsolete ideas of their forefathers, and through the other half stick to these ideas as to the only possible truth." They cannot learn even when the hand of science has removed the glass partition. Nor will a partial and spasmodic reformation answer our purpose. Merely to improve some few points in the old curriculum, to better the instruction in Latin, for instance, will not suffice. We need gradual but radical reconstruction. The plea of discipline is no longer enough to justify the preponderance of dead languages. As usually studied, Latin is lazy work; it comes nearest the sponge method, that of absorption, of anything I know. When botany was made an elective at Harvard, about seventy students in one class chose it the first year because it would be so easy. The next year you might have seen botany marked in the undergraduate's mind as a subject to be carefully avoided by all men of shirking tendencies. The common test and catchword of the day is, "What is practical?" and the idea of practicality seems to be, what questions must a boy answer in order to begin doing errands in a shop? But is not that the most practical training which fits a child to most worthily and intelligently fill an important place among enlightened people, which leads him to see with undistorted vision the world of sense, and which tends directly to the growth of humanity towards a true perception of its capabilities for advancement? Even if we were to admit that the growth of wealth is the greatest good, it would be easy to show that the enormous addition to the world's wealth during the present century is largely the result of applied science.

If I chose to cite illustrations of the utility of applied zoölogy, space would be wanting for the account. In 1864, in the single State of Illinois, the chinch-bug destroyed over seventy-three million dollars' worth of grain. If we begin now to study the habits of destructive insects, neither we nor our children shall see the end of the useful investigation. Hence it may be objected that the field of science is so vast that there is no possibility of anything like completeness. The idea of finishing things, — beginning at nothing, working six days, or six weeks, as the case may be, and then resting, is a very fascinating one to many people. As mind never ceases to grow, and as nature is progress, what sense is there in pretending to complete a subject? Again, it is not desirable to turn out specialists from our public schools. We do not expect that boys and girls are to be furnished on demand, ready for any namable trade or occupation. Orderly habits of thought, careful observation, and power to form judgments intelligently, are the great objects of education. Therefore we do not need *many* branches of science in the public schools. Much of few is better than little of many. Not long ago I read in the "Journal of Education" the following inquiry: "What text-books in botany, geology, and physiology, are suitable for students of about fifteen years of age, to complete as a regular study in one term of ten weeks? They have already had object-lessons in each, and are well advanced for that age." The reply indicated books ready-made and suited for this precise object, and the statement of the case, though exciting no apparent surprise in any quarter, exactly exemplifies a great error. Education is not to be got in that way. It is gradual. In reading, writing, arithmetic, and language, we have long recognized this. The school-boy takes Latin at ten or eleven, and comes out of college at twenty-two, fortunate if he can translate a motto on a coin. But he has studied chemistry one term, mineralogy the same, and physiology not at all. The logical inference would seem to be, that if we measure attainments by length of time, the sciences might as well be entirely omitted for all the influence they will exert on habits of thought; and if the enthusiasm awakened in the sciences was no greater than that in other studies, the case would be much worse.

When, a few years ago, it was found that manufacturers in America could not compete, in the finer work, with those of Europe, the leading States at once introduced drawing into the schools; and in those States where industrial drawing and designing have been really taught, great progress towards independence has been made. This has been accomplished by making drawing an integral part of the school system. The child of five years, entering the lowest class, is not through with drawing till he leaves school to earn his living. Apply this principle to science, and better results would follow. Utilize the drawing acquirements in delineating natural forms. What one can *draw* from observation, he has really seen. Insist, in the study of plants or animals, that drawing shall precede memorizing; teach that real knowledge of the external world is not to be had at second-hand. In the essential studies we need permanency. We must incorporate science with our system as a whole, not, as at present, scattering little bits of it here and there, like pink sugar-plums on a frosted cake, ready to be pushed off by the first touch of a careless hand. Begin with systematic training as soon as you begin the primer. Take biology, under which we must include botany, zoölogy, and physiology, parts of a whole, and you will have laid a foundation of intelligence that in the next generation will produce an actual growth in the social and physical development of the race, and so will prepare the brains of mankind for broader work and deeper thought than our powers will now admit. Carry on this instruction, supplemented, by and by, with something that will direct attention to the forces acting in nature to build up, and then if, by chance, the high school is reached, the training may be enlarged by thorough courses in physics and chemistry. Remember all the time that *quality* of work is the principal aim. Let drawing objects from life and from books be the grand test. Rely more on the scholar's power to delineate and tell what he sees, than on his reciting what he has read. By properly combining these two subjects, drawing and science, we shall gain a hundred-fold in skill with the pencil, the industrial drawing will be done in half the time and with twice the pleasure, while we may fairly hope the final result will be to develop a truly

national style of art, and greatly enlarge the field of design applied to manufactures.

It is the custom in art to take a model from nature, and so conventionalize it that scarcely a semblance of the original remains. In much of so-called teaching, natural methods of study are conventionalized till the result is truly a work of art, a mechanism. By the time the pupil comes in the course to a bit of science, his mind has been cramped by pressure and stiffened by formalism, till a habit of independent thought is utterly beyond attainment. He has no desire to look into things. It is easier to take the statement of a text-book man on trust, than to verify it by looking, and the pupil won't look unless you compel him. He shudders at studying a living animal, a grasshopper is indeed a burden, while a worm would be no more welcome in the school-room than on a dinner-plate. Hunting the woods for plants is thought a waste of time, besides being likely to make one feel too warm to be genteel. So the teacher toils on in the beaten path, the book is repeated, examination is passed, and learning is exalted. At a mesmeric performance I have seen one, under the control of the operator, made to follow with his eyes a certain stick carried to different parts of the room. Nothing could induce him to withdraw his gaze, till, the spell being suddenly broken, he was released. Then the dazed look, as he woke to a semi-consciousness of his condition, was almost painful to behold. But following a stick is nothing compared to the slavish adoration of the text-book, which we inspire in scholars; and far more painful is the rude awaking of some of them, in after years, to the full consciousness that they have mistaken a dry stick for the tree of knowledge.

Where is the way out of this? First, discard the notion that very many things *must* be learned. Do not spend your time in thinking whether there are not a few more definitions, words, phrases, or names of plants, animals, or bones that somebody can memorize. Save your strength to prepare fresh material for the daily work: there is no need to provide a store of words; get ideas from seeing things, and the words will take care of themselves. The teacher must *know* things, and, so far as he goes, his preparation must be accurate; it need not extend far at first,

but if it is in the right direction there is no trouble in growing, — growing not only in knowledge but in everything that ennobles life. Overwork in a tread-mill will cease to be our life-history. Out-of-doors study will quicken the eye and lighten the step. The freshness that secures the attention of childhood cannot be maintained, if one is not constantly making new acquisitions. The old facts take on a cut-and-dried form. They become like the herbs of our grandmothers, withered in a dusty garret.

It would be unfair to my hearers, and to those who are to discuss this topic, if I did not, before closing, present some definite method of teaching the studies commonly included in the term scientific. It must be remembered, however, that what we cannot do all at once, may be reached by and by. First, as regards oral teaching. It has failed wherever it has been used merely as a substitute for a book. If words are to be given, the book is usually better. Just so far as you do work that ought to be done by the scholar, you are not teaching, — you are dissipating. Give judicious help over difficulties, remove obstacles if they are beyond the strength of the beginner, but let him try for himself. Sometimes tell your pupils what to look for, but do not see it for them. A boy at school is not usually afflicted with physical blindness, but often he is blinded educationally. If you have a simple experiment in hand, let him get it up. If a plant is to be hunted, let him do it, or go with you to prosecute the search. The method of Mr. Squeers, who told the boy to spell “bottinney” and then go to weed the beet-bed, was merely a caricature, not a fundamental error. More than half the pupils of a class who have been supplied with plants for analysis without themselves going out to find them, will fail to recognize a plant when they see it for the first time in its native haunt. Still more will they not have any idea of the effect of a dry or a moist, a cold or a warm locality, in changing the looks, size, and character of a species. A pupil may study book-physiology all his days, and not be able to really describe the beating of a heart. Let him once watch the pulsations in the heart of a frog, and the impression is fixed forever. In all this work, use no second-hand furniture if you can avoid it. Why spread before the observer a record of what others have done, when he

can hunt for himself? Do not be disturbed if he doesn't see everything you think he ought to know; he will find it out sometime. To my mind, the great excellencies of Morse's little Zoölogy are, that it teaches you to observe, and that it knows how much not to tell. You notice the same thing in Miss Youman's botanies, and the "Guides to Science Teaching," now publishing in Boston. They train the eye and the hand; they do not grind out stories about vegetables.

Years ago a young man came to become a pupil of Agassiz. The great teacher placed before him a collection of corals, and told him to find out their mode of growth. After two weeks of staring at and into those pieces of lime, the problem was mastered. To him subsequent reading would be intelligible, because he had already a knowledge of his subject. He would feel somewhat as one does who reads a book of travels through a familiar country where every step is known, but where other eyes have detected beauties unnoticed by him in his absorbed pursuit of something else. We begin at the wrong end. We put a book of statements into the child's hand, and expect him to instinctively know that our method is wrong, and to investigate the subject afterwards. Try an experiment with yourselves. Look at a technical description of a newly patented machine. What do you understand of it? Go and see the same machine in operation. Let the engineer show its workings, and explain the relations of the parts. You begin to understand. Next, if possible, take it apart; see its make-up; then put it in running order again, and set it into action. Now you may be fairly supposed to have some clear thoughts that are all your own. You have done the work, and your knowledge, though not wide, is real, and you can safely hold it against the world. So it is with your pupil; he does not need a book full of names of classes, orders, sub-orders, and genera. *You* may know as much as you please, but be careful not to furnish him with tools till they are called for, or you will so lumber up your workshop that there will be no room to work. Furnish specimens, a place, and a time. Some sponges, star-fishes, corals, worms, caterpillars, butterflies, a wasp, or a bee, a dragon-fly, a lobster or two, a few snails, a clam, a fish, and a

cat, will be more than are needed to give better training, if actually studied under intelligent direction, than any now given by a public school in this country. If fewer animals are used, and their place supplied by plants, the principle is not changed. The objects mentioned are all easily obtained, and most of them can be observed alive. The names used are of no account. In life, we handle not names, but things. The door to imagination lies through the senses, and with good use of these one plant may last through the study of a week; or, if you choose yourself to work hard at it, it will last a month. To be sure, it is easier to memorize names than it is to patiently follow the life-work of a few beans, peas, or some corn, grown from successive plantings, watched through the steps of development, and intelligently studied to full maturity. Still, one series of such experiments will result in a better botanical education than many a long-titled seminary can show. I have no hesitation in saying, that, in my belief, the carefully written statement of a properly conducted investigation into the germination, growth, and development of one kernel of corn, followed on through a season, would be worth many times more as an educator, both from a literary and from a scientific point of view, than the same time spent in the usual manner on any two books, — one of botany, the other of language. When once you can see a thing with correct vision, and can clearly record what you have seen, you have mastered more than is often in a man's power. A noted Englishman said he would give his right hand if he could possess the clear style of Hugh Miller, the geologist. We know how Miller got his knowledge.

Two years ago, at an examination, where the subject of recitation happened to be natural history, after the pupils had shown themselves able to state with fluency and accuracy the various divisions of animals, and to tell in technical terms a good deal of rather interesting information, one of those present stepped to a case, and, selecting a sea-urchin shell, passed it to a member of the class. To all intents and purposes his knowledge of the shell was nothing. Where were its mouth, jaws, teeth, vital organs, how it moved, where it had lived, whether the shell was in its natural condition, or what it lived

upon, was alike unknown. If education is to be acquired by cultivating memory only, let us, in the name of all that is reasonable, not waste time on barbarous jargon, but rather, discarding everything like a scientific book, spend the years we have for school in learning some of the best thoughts of the best minds, so that we may at least have a few pleasant reminiscences in after life. The word *evolution* still has terrors for a great many people, and the fear of some religious convulsion, brought about by scientific thought, hinders progress in the right direction. When we have once outgrown this fear, and directed observation to the logical connection among living forms, and when people see that the world is a whole, a unit, then a light will shine upon the benighted advocates of mediæval education, there will be a new view of science, and the earth, instead of appearing like a heap of dry sawdust made up of isolated particles, will be known as the work of a divine architect, building on a reasonable plan, vast indeed, but comprehensible, and capable of adaptation to all the changing conditions of the planet.

Under this view, nothing in the daily existence and habits of even the humblest plant or animal is unworthy of our notice. Everything is important as a link in the chain of results brought about by slowly-acting causes. Only guard against diffuseness. Concentration must be the rule. Some oral teaching is aptly compared by Dr. Goodale to a game of cross-tag, where each new idea causes the old to be left, and leads the mind on an endless round of desultory pursuit, which results in nothing. Conscientious preparation of the particular topic in hand is the best remedy for this fault; you will then avoid teaching reminiscences, and exactness will beget conciseness. Dr. Arnold said he preferred to have his pupils drink from a running brook, rather than from a stagnant pool. The teacher who thinks last year's study in science is fresh enough for this year, is greatly in error. Nature exacts and deserves from us careful study, and nothing but personal familiarity with the thing in hand, be it ever so little, will suffice.

A few words on the question of time, and I have done. When is the pupil to study these things, and when is the already over-worked teacher to make the requisite preparation? One-eighth

of the teacher's time below the high school is spent in teaching spelling. A large part of what is found in our arithmetics is useless lumber. Reform our spelling. Teach penmanship by requiring more practice in carefully written exercises till neatness is attained; use copy-books, of course, but do not rely wholly on them. Dispense with all our cumbrous weights and measures, and use the metric system. Compound numbers will then go by the board. Do not trouble cube root till you teach advanced mathematics. Alligation, annuities, progressions, and a good many varieties of applications of percentage can be spared. Have more language through study of science, and less through grammar.

Spend less time drawing from copies, and more from plants and other natural objects. In high schools, give Latin and Greek only an equal chance, instead of the lion's share, in facilities and teachers. In rural schools, banish the big arithmetic, the algebras, and endless parsing. Then your time will take care of itself. Let our teachers spend their preparatory work at the normal school less on theory, on matters they should have learned before, and on useless portions of arithmetic, geography, and grammar. When we have supplied our schools with natural food, a taste will be excited which will lead us out from this everlasting introspection, to a contemplation of that which is to be found under the blue sky, or by the running water. It is because we make study synonymous with drudgery, that we wear out so fast. Through the inspiration of pure air and a natural life, we shall grow by and by into a knowledge that will make our present way of life seem utterly incredible. If, in the future, I can look back over my work and see that some well-known worker dates his first interest in science from something I have said or done to open his eyes to the unsolved problems of nature, it will be to me as much greater a gratification as original thought is greater than passive memory.

Prof. Tyndall relates, that one evening after a climb among the Alps, he was standing on a mountain-side, looking across a valley and up on the opposite slope. From far up that slope great billows of mist came rolling down, dense and dark, covering everything in their path, till at length they reached the

brink of a precipice overhanging the valley down through whose gap were visible the sunny plains of Italy. Up through this gap came streaming the warm, bright rays of the setting sun. When the mist reached the warm current, it melted into thin air on the instant, and although the clouds rolled constantly from behind over the snow-capped ledges, yet they were always stayed as if by an Almighty hand. The dense mists of middle-age superstition, that still roll in upon the path of advancement in education from the chill regions of the past, threaten often to bury us in darkness. Shall we not hope that the body of educated teachers and cultivated men and women will be the current of sunlight to scatter the mists of prejudice and doubt?

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